1990

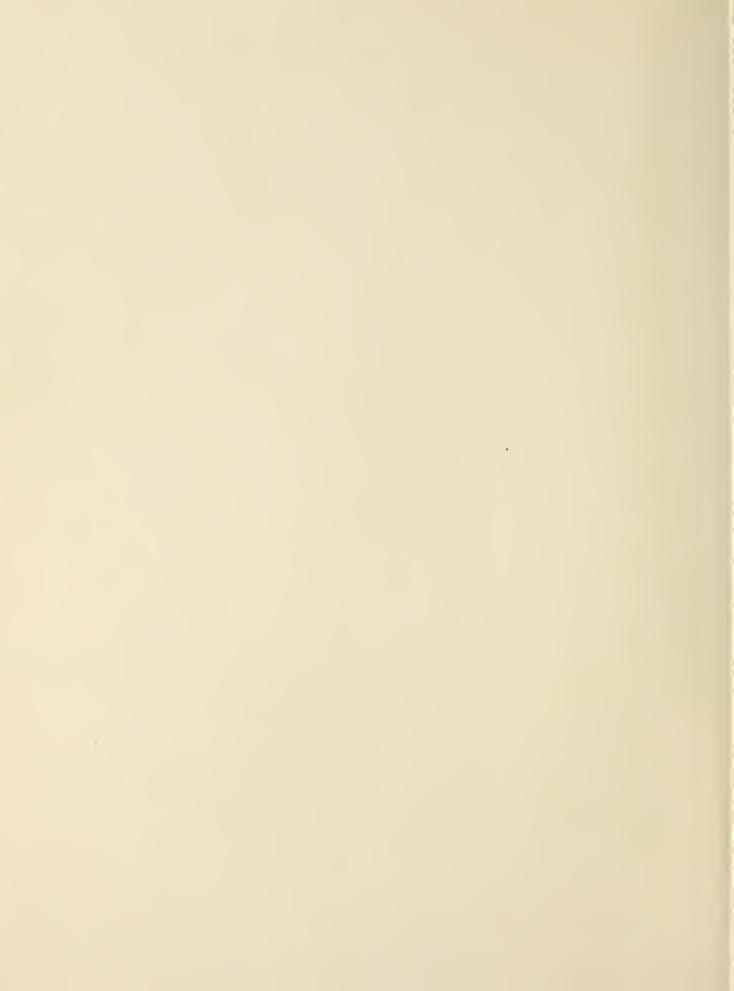
CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (3)

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(Part)

Vancouver, WA PMSA



Bureau of the Census

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1990 CPH-3-266B

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1990 Census of
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Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
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(Part)

Issued July 1993



U.S. Department of Commerce Ronald H. Brown, Secretary

Economics and Statistics Administration

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS Harry A. Scarr, Acting Director



Economics and Statistics Administration



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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

- 1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
- 2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
- 3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number
[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and mose groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top.
For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix [5]

POPPLEATION CHARACTERISTICS Age	White, not of ispanic origin
Ancestry 16	
Class of worker	7
Class of worker	_
Court adjustment	_
Disability	7
Educational attainment	30
Family type by presence of own children	30
Farilly	7
Hispanic origin.	30
Household type and relationship.	
Income in 1989	7
Document Document	31
Labor force status	31
Labor force status	. 30
Languages poolen at home and ability to speak English 17 20 22 24 26 28 18 18 18 18 18 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	30
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Meare of transportation to work	30
Manne of transportation to work	7
Decumption	30
Piace of birth.	
Piece of work 17 20 22 24 26 28 Poverty status in 1989 18 21 23 25 27 29 Poverty status in 1989 18 21 23 25 27 29 Reace	31
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Receive	30
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Sear	30
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Bedrooms	-
Condomhrium 32	
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Gross rent 33 35 37 39 41 43 House heating fuel 32 34 36 38 40 42 Household income in 1989 32 34 36 38 40 42 Klothen facilities 32 34 36 38 40 42 Meals included in rent 8 10 11 12 13 14	15
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Kitchen facilities 32 34 36 38 40 42 Meals included in rent. 8 10 11 12 13 14	44
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	15
008th 33 35 37 39 41 43	45
Persone in unit	15
Persons per room. 9 10 11 12 13 14	15
Plumbing facilities 32 34 36 38 40 42	44
Rooms 8 10 11 12 13 14	15
Sewage disposal 32 34 36 38 40 42	44
	44
	4
	15
	15
Units in structure	
Urben, rural, and farm residence (housing units). 32	
Vacancy characteristics	15
Value 9 10 11 12 13 14	15
Vehicles available	44
Year householder moved into unit	44
Year structure built	44
LAND AREA	

^{...} Not applicable for this report.

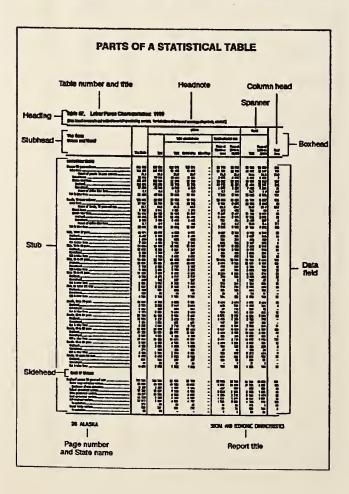
HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) heading, (2) boxhead, (3) stub, and (4) data field. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The heading consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The boxhead is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.



The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the stubhead. The stubhead is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a sidehead. The sidehead, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The data field is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, Population and Housing Unit Counts reports.
- A dagger "†" next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, Population and Housing Unit Counts reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, Population and Housing

Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- · BG is block group.
- · BNA is block numbering area.
- · CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- · MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- · unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.



TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16						
Class of worker	18						
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16						
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18						
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	 28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to				- '	20	20	30
speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8						
Residence in 1985	17	20	 22	24	 26	 28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17			7	3	0	·
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	 26	 28	
Workers in family in 1989	18						30
	10	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS	20	34	oe.	20	40	40	
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	40					
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner		0.5	0.7		44		
costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1						

^{...} Not applicable for this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE



USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division Customer Services Bureau of the Census Washington, DC 20233 301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division Bureau of the Census Washington, DC 20233

Population Division Bureau of the Census Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANA-TIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

USER NOTES III-1

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.

USER NOTES III-3



LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA	1005	magara rane, mr. mer
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
			ribarry, art mort	102	Burlington, VT MSA
6	California	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	103	Canton, OH MSA
7	Colorado		MSÁ	104	Casper, WY MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquérque, NM MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA		
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton,	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL
11	Florida		PA-NJ MSA	407	MSA
12	Georgia	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amerillo TV MCA	108	Charleston, WV MSA
14			Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill,
	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA	440	NC-SC MSA
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
17	lowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
18	Kansas	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI		Chicago-Gary-Lake County,
19	Kentucky	71	MSA		IL-IN-WI CMSA:
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
21	Maine	74	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
22	Maryland	74 75		113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
23	Massachusetts	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
24	Michigan	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
25	Minnesota	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA	1135	Lake County, IL PIVISA
	11		Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
26	Mississippi	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		Chico, Crimor
27	Missouri	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN
28	Montana	00	baltimore, IVID IVISA		CMSA:
29	Nebraska	81	Bangor, ME MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
30	Nevada	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH
		83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		PMSA
31	New Hampshire	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA		
32	Not Assigned	85	Bellingham, WA MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY
33	New Mexico		Bollingriam, W/ We/		MSA
34	New York	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH
35	North Carolina	87	Billings, MT MSA		CMSA:
36	North Dakota		Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
37	Ohio	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
38	Oklahoma	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Darring ram, 712 Wort	1170	Lorain Liyna, Orri Wort
39 40	Oregon	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
40	Pennsylvania		Bloomington, IN MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
41	Rhode Island	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
42	South Carolina		Boise City, ID MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
43	South Dakota			122	Columbus, OH MSA
44	Tennessee		Boston-Lawrence-Salem,	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
45	Texas		MA-NH CMSA:	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
	TOAGO	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	·-·	
46	Utah	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
47	Vermont	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
48	Virginia		PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
49	Washington	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	400	Damilla MA MCA
50	West Virginia	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
		95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-
51	Wisconsin	00	Dradantan El MCA	100	Moline, IA-IL MSA
	Wyoming		Bradenton, FL MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
	Puerto Rico		Bremerton, WA MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
	Not Assigned		Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
55	Virgin Islands	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1004	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A 132B	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA Denver, CO PMSA	180 181	Iowa City, IA MSA Jackson, MI MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A 231B	Milwaukee, WI PMSA Racine, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183 184	Jackson, TN MSA	232	Minneapolio St. Boul MN WI MSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA		Jacksonville, FL MSA		Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
405	D-45 AL MOA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	.00	Bristol, TN-VA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
141				241	·
142	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA		Trom Gridano, Extraort
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Cranca MILMEA		New York-Northern New
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	La Crosse, WI MSA		Jersey-Long Island,
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA		Lafayette, LA MSA		NY-NJ-CT ČMSA:
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
	rionary Loomington, With Work	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA		Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
455	E . E	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA			245H	New York, NY PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	2451	Newark, NJ PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA		
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR	- 1-	Newport News, VA MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	213	MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
104	Grand Trapids, Wil WOA		Tongrion manorially for more	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-	250	Olympia, WA MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA		Riverside, CA CMSA:	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
	High Point, NC MSA	0450	PMSA CA PMGA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH
170		215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA		MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA			256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
171	MSA MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
	*	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	200	T COTTA, TE WICH
	Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		Phlladeiphia-WilmIngton-
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA		Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	223	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX		PMSA
174		224	MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
175	Honolulu, HI MSA Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
175	Houma-mibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL		Pine Bluff, AR MSA
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria,	220	MSA	201	THE BIGH, ATTWOA
	TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA		CMSA:
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA			262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
177	Huntington Ashland May 104 Oct		CMSA:		
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-		Pittsfield, MA MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA	220P	Pompano Beach, FL PMSA		Ponce, PR MSA
	The most	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
	CMSA:	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA		3 ·	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA		San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:		
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A 294B	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg- Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294C	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	294D	San Jose, CA PMSA Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA		
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-		PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
	Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA			323	Tucson, AZ MSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA		San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
		295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA			327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-		
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	200	Lompoc, CA MSA		
274	Reading, PA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
		298	Sarasota, FL MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA		
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
			radoma, www.	334	Wausau, WI MSA
280 281	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton- Delray Beach, FL MSA
	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	000	WE 12 E II TV 1404
	MSA			338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
	_	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA		
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA		approximation of the state of t	343	York, PA MSA
	MSA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH
			State College, PA MSA	044	MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
	San Angelo, TX MSA	314	MSA	346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980

[Tables list selected census tracts far which boundaries ar identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" far further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract				
CLARK COUNTY, WA					
406.01					
406.02					
407.03	407.01 (pt.)				
407.04					
409.03					
409.04					
410.03	410.03				
	420 (pt.)				
410.06	409.01 (pt.)				
	410.04 (pt.)				
410.07					
411.05	411.01 (pt.)				
411.06					
412.03					
412.04					
413.04	413.03 (pt.)				
413.05	413.03 (pt.)				
413.06	413.02 (pt.)				
413.07					
413.08	413.01 (pt.)				
413.09					
413.10					
413.11					
420					
428	428				
	429 (pt.)				
429	429 (pt)				

Table B. Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
CLARK COUNTY, WA	
406	406.01
	406.02
407.01	407.03
	407.04
109.01 _ _	
	409.04
	410.06 (pt.
110.03	
110.04	
	410.07
11.01	
	411.06
12.02	
	412.04
13.01	
	413.09
	413.10
	413.11
13.02	
	413.07
13.03	
	413.05
20	
	420
28	
129 	
	429



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Clark County, WA				
Area	PortlondVon- couver, ORWA CMSA	Oregon (pt.)	Washington (pt.)	Voncouver, WA PMSA	Total	Evergreen COP	Orchords South COP	Solmon Creek CDP	Vancouver city
LAND AREA Squore kilometers	11 320.5 4 370.9	9 694.3 3 743.0	1 626.2 627.9	1 626.2 627.9	1 626.2 627.9	11.8 4.5	15.3 5.9	16.3 6.3	36.6 14.1
All persons Under 5 yeors	1 477 895 108 936 109 748 103 578 95 522 98 215 256 761 262 227 155 289 110 656 99 693 58 204 19 066	1 239 842 90 405 90 281 84 412 78 522 83 674 217 553 221 233 129 286 92 880 84 629 50 201 16 766 36 453	238 053 18 531 19 467 19 166 17 000 14 541 39 208 40 994 26 003 17 776 15 064 8 003 2 300 7 459	238 053 18 531 19 467 19 166 17 000 14 541 39 208 40 994 26 003 17 776 15 064 8 003 2 300 7 459	238 053 18 531 19 467 19 166 17 000 14 541 39 208 40 994 26 003 17 776 15 064 8 003 2 300 7 459	11 249 1 007 1 074 1 086 795 652 2 092 2 223 1 141 620 392 140 27	12 956 1 170 1 295 1 243 963 801 2 605 2 351 1 137 680 484 204 23	11 989 877 915 915 838 826 1 888 2 158 1 587 909 730 299 47	46 380 3 647 3 096 2 604 2 806 3 944 8 538 6 442 4 107 3 615 3 973 2 631 977 1 3 355
16 yeors ond over 18 yeors ond over 21 yeors ond over 60 yeors ond over 62 yeors ond over Medion Female Under 5 yeors	136 294 1 098 724 1 098 724 1 039 983 232 341 210 617 33.8 754 374 53 187 53 513	959 007 928 359 879 176 198 155 179 944 33.9 633 822 44 178 44 062	177 287 177 287 170 365 160 807 34 186 30 673 32.9 120 552 9 009 9 451	177 287 170 365 160 807 34 186 30 673 32.9 120 552 9 009 9 451	177 287 170 365 160 807 34 186 30 673 32.9 120 552 9 009 9 451	7 895 7 542 7 142 850 731 30.2 5 697 505	9 038 8 638 8 135 1 047 923 29.2 6 429 555 611	9 107 8 784 8 283 1 523 1 330 33.7 5 91 412 434	36 552 35 553 33 469 9 514 8 781 33.1 24 228 1 772 1 507
10 to 14 yeors	50 578 46 818 49 404 128 792 131 444 76 923 57 586 56 113 36 166 13 850	41 251 38 570 42 079 108 851 110 638 64 221 48 558 47 818 31 352 12 244	9 327 8 248 7 325 19 941 20 806 12 702 9 028 8 295 4 814 1 606	9 327 8 248 7 325 19 941 20 806 12 702 9 028 8 295 4 814 1 606	9 327 8 248 7 325 19 941 20 806 12 702 9 028 8 295 4 814 1 606	536 388 325 1 094 1 159 558 322 212 73 16	592 467 419 1 326 1 168 546 349 270 113	444 400 417 934 1 132 777 437 418 158 28	1 277 1 437 2 034 4 146 3 194 2 099 1 963 2 346 1 732 721
3 ond 4 yeors 16 yeors ond over 18 yeors ond over 21 yeors ond over 60 yeors ond over 62 yeors ond over Medion Male Medion oge	569 317 540 208 135 569 124 073	17 882 496 605 481 594 457 185 116 211 106 564 34.8 606 020 33.0	3 719 91 063 87 723 83 023 19 358 17 509 33.6 117 501 32.2	3 719 91 063 87 723 83 023 19 358 17 509 33.6 117 501 32.2	3 719 91 063 87 723 83 023 19 358 17 509 33.6 117 501 32.2	216 4 051 3 883 3 688 456 396 30.6 5 552 29.7	229 4 570 4 370 4 137 581 507 29,7 6 527 28.7	183 4 619 4 467 4 228 831 734 34.6 5 998 32.9	19 469 18 957 17 839 5 864 5 463 34.8 22 152 31.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons In households Householder Fomily householder Nonfomily householder Living olone Spouse Child Other relotives Nonrelotives Institutionolized persons Other persons in group quorters	575 531 383 850 191 681 150 244 308 931 434 136	1 239 842 1 216 762 487 091 319 955 167 136 130 694 256 688 357 638 41 635 73 710 12 203 10 877	238 053 235 469 88 440 63 840 24 545 19 550 52 243 76 498 7 197 11 091 2 177 407	238 053 235 469 88 440 63 895 24 545 19 550 52 243 76 498 7 197 11 091 2 177 407	238 053 235 469 88 440 63 895 24 545 19 550 52 243 76 498 7 197 11 091 2 177 407	11 249 11 238 3 874 3 067 590 2 468 4 090 324 482 	12 956 12 956 4 399 3 381 1 018 723 2 754 4 681 415 707	11 989 11 989 4 709 3 314 1 395 1 090 2 753 3 640 338 549	46 380 44 611 20 138 11 452 8 686 7 190 8 091 11 919 1 404 3 059 1 424 345
Persons per household Persons per fomily Persons 65 years and over In households Householder Nonfomily householder Living olone Spouse Other relotives Nonrelotives Institutionolized persons Other persons in group quarters	168 069 114 168 54 438 52 095 41 410 8 412 4 079 8 233	2.50 3.05 151 596 143 840 97 831 47 062 45 016 35 128 7 197 3 684 7 097 659	2.66 3.13 25 367 24 229 16 337 7 376 7 079 6 282 1 215 395 1 136	2.66 3.13 25 36 7 24 229 16 337 7 376 7 079 6 282 1 215 395 1 136	2.66 3.13 25 367 24 229 16 337 7 376 7 079 6 282 1 215 395 1 136	2.90 3.24 559 559 341 127 114 145 54 19	2.95 3.32 711 711 446 159 154 186 67 12	2.55 3.03 1 076 1 076 691 279 261 299 60 26	2.22 2.87 7 581 6 938 5 163 3 029 2 949 1 483 228 64 642 1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Families	188 015 349 694 308 931 143 568 277 472 56 097 34 639	319 955 155 095 287 091 256 688 118 177 227 197 47 307 28 751 47 531	63 895 32 920 62 603 52 243 25 391 50 275 8 790 5 888 9 854	63 895 32 920 62 603 52 243 25 391 50 275 8 790 5 888 9 854	63 895 32 920 62 603 52 243 25 391 50 275 8 790 5 888 9 854	3 067 1 841 3 505 2 468 1 410 2 789 458 348 577	3 381 2 050 4 014 2 754 1 631 3 270 462 324 589	3 314 1 685 2 988 2 753 1 291 2 363 424 303 494	11 452 5 549 9 680 8 091 3 326 6 139 2 657 1 833 2 978
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and over	158 990 323 018 9 613 11 589 55 327 597 096 125 740 320 688 12 455 62 392	470 413 136 719 268 925 8 142 9 954 46 673 504 331 108 910 266 732 10 488 53 720 64 481	88 124 22 271 54 093 1 471 1 635 8 654 92 765 16 830 53 956 1 967 8 672 11 340	88 124 22 271 54 093 1 471 1 635 8 654 92 765 16 830 53 956 1 967 8 672 11 340	88 124 22 271 54 093 1 471 1 635 8 654 92 765 16 830 53 956 1 967 8 672 11 340	3 935 944 2 527 56 37 371 4 147 749 2 532 104 212 550	4 577 1 160 2 831 74 53 459 4 671 890 2 845 87 265 584	4 581 1 141 2 826 72 62 480 4 701 8 847 2 826 102 327 599	17 361 5 354 8 610 463 518 2 416 19 672 4 115 8 486 6000 3 027 3 444

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals for split trocts/BNA's in Clark County, WA									
Area	Tract 404.01	Troct 407.03	Troct 408.01	Troct 409.02	Troct 409.03	Troct 410.02	Troct 410.03	Troct 410.05	Troct 410.07	Troct 411.04
LAND AREA Squore kilameters Squore miles	56.8 21.9	4.8 1.8	11.9 4.6	37.1 14.3	9.8 3.8	7.5 2.9	3.4 1.3	35.4 13.7	2.0 .8	2.0 .8
AGE All persons Under 5 years 5 to 9 years 10 to 14 years 15 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 44 years 55 to 64 years 55 to 64 years 35 to 64 years 65 to 74 years 16 years and over 18 years and over 21 years and over 21 years and over 22 years and over 62 years and over	6 638 496 569 594 451 278 966 1 340 872 542 342 1154 34 210 4 887 4 702 4 460 764 675 34.7	3 588 259 345 399 302 198 619 672 401 200 126 56 11 112 2 521 2 390 2 241 286 249 30.5	7 719 718 622 589 566 645 1 297 1 311 870 513 350 200 38 268 5 681 5 484 5 096 835 720 30.3	6 422 396 455 471 386 271 860 1 174 993 595 566 226 29 174 5 025 4 855 4 654 1 123 994 38.3	6 258 425 536 637 562 249 806 1 274 918 468 262 102 109 187 4 531 4 300 4 037 593 500 34.2	5 241 344 304 289 346 371 900 813 562 458 475 303 76 133 4 236 4 118 3 882 1 075 993 35.6	3 296 172 213 240 208 147 429 554 432 383 314 147 57 74 2 622 2 538 2 427 695 633 39.6	2 126 226 209 137 110 162 450 283 176 153 122 86 12 84 1 535 1 501 1 418 291 30.1	2 999 153 209 223 219 213 418 479 371 288 286 124 16 69 2 356 2 275 2 150 566 519 36.3	2 343 209 209 215 166 143 434 398 284 123 107 50 5 91 1 679 1 609 1 517 218 191
Femole Under 5 yeors	3 297 257 291 297 207 133 513 667 400 259 167 83 23 109 2 412 2 327 2 216 382 340 34.3 3 3.3	1 806 124 167 202 154 96 317 337 196 104 70 31 8 59 1 284 1 222 1 141 157 142 31.1 7.82	3 872 337 316 288 296 334 643 415 235 186 120 17 129 2 875 2 783 2 571 438 384 3.55 3 847	3 264 214 201 226 186 6137 438 614 500 295 324 113 16 91 2 588 2 507 2 410 540 39.13	3 126 206 259 309 248 121 441 689 423 230 129 58 13 96 2 290 2 183 2 079 311 263 346 6 3 132	2 635 147 141 125 183 183 431 386 288 219 284 195 53 58 2 188 2 127 2 002 649 606 37.6 2 666	1 680 73 107 115 95 69 220 298 220 190 165 92 36 35 1 363 1 326 1 277 350 40.6	1 089 120 107 67 54 90 238 125 84 74 71 53 6 45 786 773 729 166 152 29,7	1 561 75 106 109 95 104 211 259 190 167 161 75 9 39 1 249 1 216 1 158 331 301 38.6 1 438 34.1	1 182 111 97 104 87 69 233 192 144 57 60 26 2 2 50 856 814 771 117 104 30.2 1 161
Medion oge HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons In hauseholds	35.3 6 638 6 609 2 280 1 889 391 305 1 670 2 222 217 220 29	30.1 3 588 3 588 1 130 951 179 121 766 1 350 155 187	30.2 7 719 7 712 2 859 2 118 741 533 1 720 2 522 220 391	6 422 6 422 2 527 1 863 664 551 1 653 1 886 152 204	33.6 6 258 6 258 2 029 1 779 250 199 1 582 2 344 153 150	34.2 5 241 5 241 2 253 1 404 849 676 1 131 1 356 162 339	3 296 3 214 1 239 987 252 197 871 936 533 115 64	2 126 2 126 884 551 333 263 336 673 77 156	2 999 2 999 1 202 866 336 270 679 861 104 153	2 343 2 343 814 626 188 142 507 816 80 126
Persons per household	2.90 3.18 530 529 95 91 160 35	3.18 3.39 193 193 116 31 31 51 20 6	2.70 3.11 588 588 365 138 124 159 35 29	2.54 2.98 821 821 546 214 200 232 29 14	3.08 3.29 383 383 238 66 65 108 27 10	2.33 2.89 854 854 591 320 302 213 29 21 —	2.59 2.88 518 466 291 88 83 152 19 4 52	2.40 2.97 220 220 158 81 76 49 10 3	2.50 2.90 426 426 284 121 115 110 26 6	2.88 3.24 162 162 106 37 35 43 11 2
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Families With own children under 18 years	801 1 577 141 76	951 541 1 077 766 436 905 133 72	2 118 1 133 2 091 1 720 857 1 642 297 209 353	1 863 810 1 482 1 653 688 1 294 152 86	1 779 953 1 865 1 582 841 1 694 156 94	1 404 579 1 018 1 131 434 810 198 109	987 387 715 871 320 616 90 54	551 308 567 336 158 305 173 128 227	866 367 649 679 252 475 148 96	626 353 680 507 278 545 84 53 97
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and over	532 1 725 47 26 197 2 452 371 1 720 28 136	1 272 322 785 17 5 143 1 313 247 791 31 82 162	2 859 727 1 762 47 42 281 2 931 579 1 771 67 170 344	2 477 495 1 696 24 40 222 2 623 3 933 1 688 35 241 266	2 308 517 1 614 21 21 135 2 352 399 1 614 39 121	2 082 529 1 164 48 63 278 2 222 402 1 161 48 323 288	1 286 276 895 8 26 81 1 385 244 893 12 134	759 228 347 29 19 136 795 175 349 37 79 155	1 143 309 699 19 25 91 1 271 215 702 24 142 188	840 191 523 18 11 97 870 154 524 17 59

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Clark County, WA—Con.										
Area	Troct 411.06	Troct 412.01	Troct 412.03	Tract 412.04	Tract 413.05	Troct 413.06	Tract 413.07	Troct 416	Troct 418	Tract 431	
LAND AREA Square kilometersSquare miles	6.1	4.4 1.7	3.7 1.4	5.5 2.1	13.8 5.3	6.7 2.6	9.5 3.7	2.8 1.1	1.5	3.1 1.2	
AGE	2.3	1.7	1,4	2,1	5.5	2.0	3.7	1.1	.0		
All persons	7 256 614	4 124 296	3 701 304	7 573 598	5 942 562	5 385 399	6 536 666	2 549 221	3 730 351	3 751 224	
to 9 yeors 0 to 14 yeors	583 520	292 269	326 326	581 573	661 604	479 515	666 632	202 161	296 235	233 199	
5 to 19 yeors 0 to 24 years	520 615	274 281	243 261	524 446	483 265	386 316	445 369	166 270	228 339	218 221 518	
5 to 34 years5 to 44 years	1 323	664 695	672 623	1 313 1 264	1 180 1 189	886 1 075	1 331 1 252	538 333	784 540 291	563 447	
5 to 54 years 5 to 64 years	754 507	561 382	348 238	757 553	538 244	623 362	586 318	231 194	224 211	447	
5 to 74 yeors 5 to 84 yeors 5 yeors ond over	395 205 40	265 122 23	223 120 17	426 329 209	153 49 14	230 98 16	200 57 14	139 73 21	164 67	209	
ond 4 years	242	113	115	226	215	168 3 908	280 4 463	80 1 943	132 2 812	97 3 043	
6 years and over	5 445 5 229	3 203 3 093	2 685 2 582	5 714 5 495	4 010 3 804	3 729	4 274 4 054	1 882 1 730	2 727 2 561	2 96 2 830	
1 yeors ond over 50 yeors ond over 12 yeors ond over	4 867 908 792	2 933 600	2 455 479	5 207 1 239	3 577 337 297	3 528 532 452	404 354	333 292	563 517	927 848	
Medion	30.9	529 34.8	431 30.8	1 143 33.1	29.0	32.0	29.1	29.5	30.1	39.4	
Femole	3 712 300	2 094 158	1 889 150	4 020 293	2 917 259	2 730 212	3 328 328	1 317 96	1 947 176	1 934 111	
to 9 years 0 to 14 years	281 249	150 136	143 154	294 282	318 280	219 249	333 317	101 70	137 106	120	
5 to 19 years 0 to 24 years	260 330	133 143	127 136	269 244	227 146	184 149	225 194	84 132	114 177	118 101	
5 to 34 yeors5 to 44 yeors	666	331 361	352 325	679 657	605 604	466 569	694 642	283 169	385 271	25: 29:	
5 to 54 years	375 256	272 191	170 116	384 287	251 107	303 192	292 161	124 106	154 125	22°	
5 to 74 years	225 119	134 69	134 68	246 216	83 30	122 54	108 28	85 51	135 113	229 115 23	
5 yeors ond over ond 4 yeors	32	16 62	14 57	169 116	7 95	11 93	6 143	16 34	54 64	47	
6 years ond over8 years ond over	2 836 2 733	1 617 1 572	1 414 1 355	3 100 2 976	2 012 1 909	2 006 1 928	2 293 2 195	1 042 1 017	1 512 1 471	1 583 1 538	
1 years ond over0 years ond over	2 541 512	1 483 316	1 290 284	2 832 779	1 810 172	1 828 290	2 087 210	931 209	1 380 374	1 471 502	
2 years ond over	452 31.7	280 34.9	259 31.9	720 34.2	152 29.4	248 32.9	187 29.3	187 30.4	349 31.9	457 40.5	
Mole	3 544 30.2	2 030 34.6	1 812 29.8	3 553 31.8	3 025 28.5	2 655 31.1	3 208 28.9	1 232 27.9	1 783 28.7	1 817 38.3	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP	7 256	4 124	3 701	7 573	5 942	5 385	6 536	2 549	3 730	3 751	
n households Householder	7 256 2 792	4 124 1 608	3 701 1 382	7 309 2 798	5 942 1 819	5 385 1 914	6 525 2 198	2 549 1 168	3 657 1 549	3 751 1 546	
Fomily householderNonfomily householder	1 955 837	1 159 449	995 387	1 998 800	1 585 234	1 484 430	1 766 432	636 532	910 639	1 129 417	
Living oloneSpouse	621	333 995	304 775	648 1 570	157 1 353	320 1 194	313 1 423	433 377	491 574	340 938	
ChildOther relotives	2 295 216	1 185 127	1 236 128	2 359 233	2 310 195	1 850 172	2 469 180	758 89	1 086 146	981 118	
Nonrelotives	438	209	180	349 264	265	255	255	157	302 52	168	
Other persons in group quorters	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 2.97	2.18	21	2.43	
ersons per householdersons per family Persons 65 years and over	2.60 3.06 640	2.56 2.99 410	2.68 3.15 360	2.61 3.08	3.27 3.43 216	2.81 3.17 344	3.31 271	2.92 233	2.98 442	2.80 681	
households	640 420	410 273	360 234	964 732 516	216 125	344 208	271 171	233 173	392 306	681 427	
Nonfomily householder	176 173	98 90	360 234 98 89 96	287	216 125 33 32 65	71 60	70 67	105 102	181 176	141 132	
SpouseOther relotives	172	118 14	96 19	281 152 53	65 23	93 30	70 24	46 12	65 17	217 26 11	
Nonrelativesnstitutionalized persons	14	5	ií -	11 232	23 3 —	13	6	2	4 50	11	
ther persons in group quorters	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	
AMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Fomilies	1 955	1 159	995	1 998	1 585	1 484	1 766	636	910	1 129	
Vith own children under 18 years	1 040 1 877	537 949	538 1 039	1 098 1 944	1 009 1 986	825 1 549	1 112 2 148	342 629	521 911	395 720	
Married-couple families	1 515 737	995 442	775 392	1 570 816	1 353 853	1 194 632	1 423 851	377 155	574 302	938 297	
Number of own children under 18 years Femole householder, no husband present	1 378 343	812 123	790 179	1 523 337	1 701 158	1 242 217	1 697 267	304 210	556 266	297 571 139 75 117	
With own children under 18 yeors Number of own children under 18 yeors	242 413	76 112	126 221	229 349	112 213	153 241	213 368	160 284	184 305	75 117	
MARITAL STATUS								015	1 220	1 407	
Moles 15 years and over	2 657 731	1 617 384	1 303 326	2 670 636	2 055 460	1 942 471	2 222 516	915 334	1 320 427 607	1 487 319 966	
low morried, except separatedeporated	1 556	1 026 25	802 24	1 660 49	1 381 28	1 227 30	1 453 31	391 31	607 43 29	966 21 41	
Vidowedivarced	41 282	22 160	17 134	73 252	15 171	16 198	26 196	13 146	214	140	
Females 15 years and over	2 882 595	1 650 301	1 442 277	3 151 575	2 060 367	2 050 363	2 350 432	1 050 269	1 528 311	1 608 259	
Now morried, except separated Seporoted	1 553	1 025 25	796 56 120	1 647 65	1 386 26	1 229	1 456 47	400 41	612 63	963 28 182	
Widowed	232 426	124 175	120 193	442 422	70 211	139 256	87 328	121 219	217 325	182 176	

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Evergreen COP, Clo	ark County, WA	0	rchords South CDP,	Clork County, WA		5almon Cr	reek COP, Clork Cou	nty, WA
Area	Troct 413.06 (pt.)	Troct 413.07 (pt.)	Troct 407.03 (pt.)	Troct 411.04 (pt.)	Troct 413.04	Tract 413.05 (pt.)	Troct 404.01 (pt.)	Troct 408.01 (pt.)	Troct 409.02 (pt.)
LAND AREA 5quore kilometers 5quare miles	6.7 2.6	5.1 2.0	.1	.8 .3	7.9 3.1	6.5 2.5	.7 .3	3.8 1.5	6.7 2.6
AGE All persons Under 5 yeors	479 515 386 316 8886 1 075 623 362 2 230 98 16 168 3 908 3 729 3 528 522 452 32.0 2 12 2 19 2 249 184 149 466 569 303 3192	5 864 608 595 571 409 336 1 206 1 148 518 258 162 42 11 255 3 987 3 813 3 614 318 279 28.8 2 967 293 290 290 287 204 176 628 590 176 628 590 176 628 590 176 628 590 625 625 625 625 625 625 625 625 625 625	81 8 16 10 2 3 17 10 3 4 1 1 5 465 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45	901 666 73 72 599 566 159 160 122 53 555 24 2 31 681 654 621 102 93 32.5 28 454 35 28 31 31 32 33 34 31 31 32 33 33 33 33	6 813 585 626 634 502 504 1 331 1 188 575 423 290 143 12 232 4 850 4 651 4 373 657 578 29.4 3 396 229 291 310 243 240 665 588 280 235 163	5 161 511 580 527, 400 238 1 098 996 430 201 135 36 3 298 3 096 282 247 28.6 2 236 282 241 191 129 561 499 202 90 72	206 9 14 15 15 9 27 36 42 20 11 8 - 5 165 160 150 29 23 40.0 111 6 9 10 7 5 15 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	3 111 269 247 257 255 453 605 402 196 131 48 11 112 2 304 2 219 2 049 278 237 31.4 1 548 122 120 132 127 236 321 181 88 66	3 830 202 240 265 213 136 516 516 710 601 388 394 155 92 3 081 2 983 2 883 788 675 40.2 1 969 1111 1131 127 95 67 261 383 293 293 293 293 293 293 293 293 293 29
65 to 74 yeors. 75 to 84 yeors. 85 yeors and over 3 ond 4 yeors 16 yeors ond over 18 yeors ond over 21 yeors ond over 60 yeors ond over 62 yeors ond over Medion Mole Medion oge	54 11 93 2 2006 1 928 1 828 2 290 248 32,9 2 2655	90 19 5 123 2 045 1 955 1 860 166 148 29.2 2 897 28.5	2 1 - 3 25 24 24 4 3 20.5 33 30.5	14 1 18 353 336 321 60 54 33.1 447 31.4	76 6 122 2 459 2 364 2 228 373 324 29,9 3 417 28.9	22 6 86 1 733 1 646 1 564 144 126 29.0 2 630 28.1	3 84 82 78 19 14 38.2 95	27 6 56 1 156 1 115 1 032 142 125 31.6 1 563	74 77 552 1 598 1 556 1 512 424 372 40.9 1 861 39.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons In households Householder Fornily householder Living olone Spouse Child Other relotives Nonrelotives Institutionolized persons Other persons in group quorters	5 385 1 914 1 484 430 320 1 194 1 850 172 255	5 864 5 853 1 960 1 583 377 270 1 274 2 240 152 227 	81 81 23 17 6 5 13 36 3	901 901 353 241 112 89 190 284 22 52	6 813 6 813 2 439 1 746 693 489 1 390 2 355 226 403	5 161 5 161 1 584 1 377 207 140 1 161 2 006 164 246	206 206 78 57 21 16 51 56 10 11	3 111 3 111 1 128 851 277 188 725 1 000 93 165	3 830 3 830 1 625 1 131 496 424 999 998 81
Persons per household	2.81 3.17 344 208 71 60 93 30	2.99 3.32 215 215 133 56 54 6 6 4	3.52 4.06 5 5 3 1 1 2 - - -	2.55 3.06 81 81 555 23 222 18 7	2.79 3.27 445 279 105 102 114 44 8	3.26 3.42 180 180 109 30 29 52 16 3	2.64 3.05 19 19 12 9 8 3 3 1	2.76 3.14 190 190 114 36 32 49 16	2.33 2.84 555 555 377 152 144 166 17
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Families With own children under 18 yeors Married-couple families With own children under 18 yeors Number of own children under 18 yeors Number of own children under 18 yeors Femole householder, no husbond present With own children under 18 yeors Number of own children under 18 yeors	825 1 549 1 194 632 1 242 217 153	1 583 1 016 1 956 1 274 778 1 547 241 195 336	17 11 33 13 7 25 2 2	241 128 238 190 100 195 38 21	1 746 1 025 2 006 1 390 785 1 583 275 196 351	1 377 886 1 737 1 161 739 1 467 147 105 200	57 22 38 51 19 33 6 3 5	851 469 829 725 383 703 97 67 103	1 13 456 806 996 377 685 94 51
MARITAL STATUS Moles 15 years and over	471 1 227 - 30 - 16 - 198 - 2 050 - 363 - 1 229 - 63 - 139	1 993 473 1 300 26 21 173 2 097 386 1 303 41 73 294	2 26 6 14 2 2	333 79 195 8 5 46 357 69 195 5 32	2 452 683 1 438 41 36 254 2 516 510 1 448 55 170 333	1 771 394 1 184 24 12 157 1 772 305 1 188 25 61	82 19 52 - 3 8 86 17 54 - 5 10	1 174 299 743 14 11 107 1 184 250 745 23 50 116	1 505 279 1 02C 10 31 1655 1 618 210 1 016 24 163 205

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Salman Creek Caunty, W					Vancouver city, (Clark Caunty, WA			
Area	Tract 409.03 (pt.)	Tract 409.04	Tract 410.02 (pt.)	Tract 410.03 (pt.)	Tract 410.05 (pt.)	Tract 410.07 (pt.)	Tract 411.06 (pt.)	Tract 412.01 (pt.)	Tract 412.03 (pt.)	Tract 412.04 (pt.)
LAND AREA Square kilometers Square miles	.7	4.4 1.7	1.4	2.9 1.1	2.7 1.1	.1	.3	.3 .1	.1	1.6
AGE Under 5 years	251 17 19 17 22 7 38 50 42 28 5 5	4 591 380 395 381 331 419 854 757 500 277 189 88	32 1 2 1 2 - 4 5 9 1 6	2 792 143 177 216 185 123 348 488 373 338 260 113 28	1 667 196 183 114 92 137 366 213 113 92 86 70	160 3 12 16 14 10 7 32 28 8 20 9	1 357 175 111 75 108 253 312 162 78 40 32 10	533 37 38 35 37 32 88 73 79 52 44 17	80 3 8 8 8 10 8 7 18 10 2 3 2	1 772 99 78 72 103 126 302 189 138 122 150 209
3 and 4 years 16 years and over 18 years and over 21 years and over 60 years and over 62 years and over Median Female Under 5 years 5 to 9 years 10 to 14 years 15 to 11 years 20 to 24 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 44 years	9 197 185 174 26 18 35.9 120 7 7 11 7 9 2 2	146 3 360 3 237 3 027 422 377 29.5 2 243 166 179 180 157 216 403 386	1 28 28 26 8 8 47.0 17 - 1 1 - 2 - 3 3 3 5	61 2 213 2 135 2 039 556 503 39.5 1 407 58 85 103 87 57 185 261	75 1 162 1 132 1 062 201 183 28.4 861 106 92 61 42 75 190	2 124 121 112 34 32 40.0 7 7 7 7 7 3 4 18	61 982 949 833 58 52 24.1 692 78 55 39 60 131 148	13 415 401 381 87 76 34.9 275 23 20 16 19 18 43 35 43	1 600 588 48 6 6 6 29.0 33 1 1 2 6 6 3 3 3 10 4	24 1 506 1 476 1 404 611 585 41.0 1 040 59 37 40 56 67 155 102 77 67
45 to 54 years. 55 to 64 years. 65 to 74 years. 75 to 84 years. 85 years and over. 3 and 4 years of aver. 18 years and aver. 18 years and aver. 21 years and over. 60 years and over. 62 years and over. Median	19 13 3 4 1 3 94 87 86 13 11 36.3 131 35.3	258 127 109 48 14 69 1 687 1 520 233 212 30.6 2 348 28.5	5 1 1 1 1 1 16 16 16 14 3 3 3 43.55 15 47.5	192 165 134 69 11 26 1 143 1 109 1 063 289 265 40.3 1 385 38.6	49 46 54 45 3 39 598 588 552 124 114 28.3 806 28.6	11 4 10 5 1 2 61 59 56 18 18 39.5 81 40.5	46 18 18 10 1 30 512 497 428 34 32 24.1 665 24.2	43 24 22 12 - 6 212 204 193 45 41 34.6 258 35.2	4 1 1 1 28 27 21 3 3 3,7,5 47 24.8	77 92 139 149 14 899 880 839 418 405 45.5 732 35.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons In households Householder Family householder Nanfamily householder Living clone Spause Child Other relatives Nonrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	251 251 86 67 19 14 58 88 13 6	4 591 4 591 1 788 1 208 580 446 923 1 498 135 247	32 32 15 10 5 3 9 6 - 2	2 792 2 774 1 047 863 184 140 763 821 47 96	1 667 1 667 669 427 242 191 246 569 54 129	160 160 54 49 5 4 43 50 7 6	1 357 1 357 580 331 249 179 186 424 34 133	533 533 198 155 43 29 130 156 20 29	80 80 26 21 5 3 15 31 2 6	1 772 1 536 763 396 367 306 282 350 42 99 236
Persons per househald Persons per family Persons 65 years and aver In households Hauseholder Living alone Spouse Other relatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	2.92 3.37 111 111 7 4 4 1 3 - -	2.57 3.12 297 297 185 78 74 86 21 5	2.13 2.50 7 7 5 1 - 2 - -	2.65 2.89 401 401 248 71 66 134 15 4	2.49 3.04 161 161 120 63 61 36 5	2.96 3.04 30 30 16 4 3 10 3 1	2.34 2.95 43 23 11 11 6 3 -	2.69 2.97 62 62 44 17 15 16 2	3.08 3.29 6 6 4 1 1 1	2.01 2.70 543 318 255 183 182 45 18 -
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Familles With awn children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Married-cauple families With awn children under 18 years Number af own children under 18 years Femole householder, na husband present Number of own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	67 31 61 58 30 59 6 1	1 208 707 1 255 923 480 879 221 % 181 307	10 3 4 9 2 3 1 1	863 336 619 763 279 536 80 47 68	427 262 488 246 126 251 146 114 202	49 17 35 43 14 32 3 2 2	331 223 381 186 103 175 120 101 178	155 73 122 130 60 105 19 12	21 10 20 15 7 15 4 2	396 189 284 282 116 187 90 63 82
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and aver	103 300 61 4 - 8 95 16 61 2 11	1 717 514 9500 44 17 1922 1 718 354 9500 533 98	12 1 9 - 2 16 4 9 2 - 1	1 095 231 7777 8 21 58 1 161 213 776 9 85 78	572 186 254 23 10 99 602 142 254 32 61	66 16 44 - 2 4 63 10 44 - 5 4	476 197 193 20 1 65 520 149 191 34 23 123	207 52 135 2 3 15 216 39 139 2 16 20	32 7 16 -1 8 29 9 15 -1	619 159 335 13 47 65 904 156 318 13 282

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Von	couver city, Clork	County, WA—Car	1.			
Area	Troct 416 (pt.)	Troct 417	Troct 418 (pt.)	Tract 419	Troct 420	Troct 421	Troct 423	Troct 424	Troct 425	Troct 426
LAND AREA Square kilometers Square miles	2.8 1.1	1.1 .4	1.2 .5	1.2	.7 .3	1.3 .5	1.2	1.0	.9 .4	7.5 2.9
AGE Under 5 years	2 544 221 202 161 166 270 537 333 229 192 139 73 21	3 605 440 273 186 234 498 828 439 233 151 157 133 33	3 390 326 262 210 206 320 709 485 270 201 191 147 63	2 107 119 99 67 84 157 388 271 156 133 234 230 169	1 403 88 99 80 66 69 246 246 126 90 137 127 29	2 576 235 182 140 121 198 545 399 211 159 186 149 51	3 116 323 263 212 182 232 648 448 190 179 219 157 63	1 063 13 7 15 105 140 262 161 83 71 96 71 39	1 210 77 72 54 75 135 252 196 95 94 97 46 17	4 157 233 210 173 193 365 783 586 376 354 450 325
3 and 4 yeors	80 1 938 1 877 1 725 333 292 29.4 1 315 96 101 70 84 132 283 169 123 105 85 51	148 2 669 2 587 2 369 386 366 26.7 1 887 217 133 102 130 278 383 3226 118 86 103 89 222	122 2 561 2 486 2 329 511 469 30.1 1 780 165 121 96 107 164 349 246 139 114 124 104 51	44 1 807 1 780 1 703 713 684 39.5 1 196 58 55 34 39.9 88 197 130 66 75 153 156 156	31 1 120 1 097 1 056 342 325 36.7 738 41 40 33 35 31 132 119 68 85 81 17	80 1 996 1 946 1 866 475 437 32.5 1 376 116 97 60 68 110 283 188 107 91 118 98	119 2 285 2 214 2 091 543 507 30.4 1 609 146 136 109 92 117 305 213 80 94 150 122 45	5 1 016 991 895 244 230 34.4 299 8 1 5 16 26 42 29 21 33 45 45	23 995 975 902 209 190 32.3 635 37 28 36 75 124 99 38 52 62 33	81 3 509 3 452 3 298 1 090 1 000 36.6 2 096 103 190 381 197 266 197 177 233 197 64
3 ond 4 yeors 16 yeors ond over 18 yeors ond over 21 yeors ond over 60 yeors ond over 52 yeors ond over Median Male Median age	34 1 040 1 015 929 209 187 30.4 1 229 27.9	76 1 417 1 373 1 243 251 241 26.7 1 718 26.8	60 1 383 1 347 1 258 346 323 31.9 1 610 28.5	22 1 042 1 033 991 499 483 44.4 911 35.7	18 615 601 580 217 202 39.6 665 34.9	44 1 092 1 064 1 017 304 285 32.8 1 200 32.2	54 1 206 1 168 1 109 366 348 31.4 1 507	3 283 282 263 137 129 55.3 764 31.0	14 530 520 483 138 126 33.3 575 31.4	43 1 795 1 761 1 681 589 546 37.7 2 061 35.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons In households Householder Formily householder Uving olone Spouse Child Other relatives Nonrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	2 544 2 544 1 166 634 532 433 375 757 89 157	3 605 3 581 1 537 871 666 499 505 1 055 1117 367 	3 390 3 317 1 413 822 591 451 507 980 131 286 52 21	2 107 1 976 1 015 471 544 475 360 410 71 120	1 403 1 403 621 395 226 194 313 369 38 62	2 576 2 569 1 113 675 438 340 466 677 89 224	3 116 3 010 1 346 655 691 585 402 860 122 280	1 063 487 395 50 345 325 32 27 4 29 511 65	1 210 1 210 620 266 354 296 194 266 28	4 157 3 697 1 960 8622 1 098 943 620 729 112 276 374 86
Persons per household Persons per fomily	2.18 2.93 233 233 173 105 102 46 12 2	2.33 2.93 323 323 244 153 149 62 16	2.35 2.97 401 351 276 164 159 54 17 4	1.95 2.79 633 504 407 292 286 78 13 6	2.26 2.82 293 293 206 105 104 78 7 2	2.31 2.83 386 386 275 149 145 94 14	2.24 3.11 439 438 379 296 290 44 12 3 —	1.23 2.26 206 204 186 166 164 14 2 2	1.95 2.83 160 160 135 98 96 20 4	1.89 2.69 884 648 482 288 281 147 13 6 236
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Fomilies With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Married-couple families With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Pemale householder, no husband present With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	634 342 629 375 155 304 210 160 284	871 548 934 505 274 496 283 220 361	822 473 820 507 269 492 248 169 278	471 190 300 360 132 218 83 46 67	395 171 287 313 127 232 66 34 45	675 341 563 466 200 342 173 121	655 399 745 402 222 450 199 146 246	50 14 21 32 4 8 12 9	266 126 210 194 82 146 59 36 55	862 347 591 620 193 346 196 132 211
MARITAL STATUS Moles 15 yeors and over	269 398 41 121	1 271 497 532 33 31 178 1 435 425 532 64 144 270	1 194 390 536 39 26 203 1 398 287 542 57 7 204 308	773 206 387 15 52 113 1 049 172 384 11 327 155	512 111 317 9 18 57 624 108 317 10 96 93	916 255 478 17 14 152 1 103 229 483 33 141 217	1 100 399 430 42 35 194 1 218 242 435 59 217 265	743 379 107 64 32 161 285 60 53 20 84	474 171 204 12 7 80 533 141 198 17 62	1 731 562 743 59 77 290 1 810 435 659 58 315 343

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Voncouver city	, Clork County, V	/A—Con.		Remainder of Clork County, WA					
Area	Troct 427	Troct 428	Troct 429	Troct 430	Troct 431 (pt.)	Troct 401	Troct 402	Troct 403	Tract 404.01 (pt.)	Troct 404.02	
AND AREA											
quare kilometersquare miles	1.1	2.5 .9	1.5	1.3 .5	1.8	387.8 149.7	190.6 73.6	86.5 33.4	56.1 21.7	69.1 26.7	
	.4	.7	.6	.3	.7	147.7	73.0	33.4	21.7	20.7	
All persons	3 548	3 154	1 536	1 659	2 919	4 630	7 969	3 647	6 432	8 985	
nder 5 yeors	328	211	112	86	178	422	576	274	487	790 82	
to 9 yeors	193 140	227 244	125 131	85 92	188 162	467 507	725 764	318 309	555 579	838	
5 to 19 years 0 to 24 years	202 400	245 153	104 65	105 77	167 176	434 207	595 332	268 164	436 269	757 448	
5 to 34 years	709	405	153	202	437	673	1 108	528	939 1 304	1 254 1 459	
5 to 44 years5 to 54 years	421 264	448 341	201 180	199 204	429 321	773 457	1 427 1 056	647 432	830	95	
5 to 64 yeors	260 344	328 364	192 188	225 227	331 343	359 217	639 508	282 236	522 331	65 51	
5 to 84 yeors5 yeors and over	230 57	164 24	67 18	123 34	158 29	90 24	203 36	148 41	146 34	34 150	
ond 4 yeors	120	95	56	35	78	171	238	123	205	34	
6 yeors and over B yeors and over	2 867	2 420	1 152	1 377	2 350	3 126	5 767	2 689 2 562	4 722 4 542	6 37: 6 05:	
l years and over	2 804 2 615	2 319 2 198	1 103 1 053	1 329 1 279	2 293 2 185	2 959 2 752	5 518 5 233	2 434	4 310	5 66	
2 years and over	787 730	728 658	369 334	507 457	716	495 432	1 060 925	560 505	735 652	1 33 1 19	
edion	31.5	37.1	39.8	43.9	38.4	29.8	34.2	34.3	34.6	32.	
nder 5 yeors	2 004 152	1 614 119	851 57	911 30	1 513 91	2 233 211	3 966 295	1 827 130	3 186 251	4 54 36	
to 9 years	98	105	57 58 60 56 39 94	39 37	93	223	362	155	282	38	
0 to 14 years 5 to 19 years	69 125	128 117	60 56	53 55	76 95	240 183	370 282	130 140	287 200	38- 36	
0 to 24 yeors 5 to 34 yeors	223 341	77 182	39	46 103	82 216	92 347	156 605	80 267	128 498	21 67	
5 to 44 yeors	236	227	104	105	222	382	719	341	650	77	
5 to 54 years 5 to 64 years	145 171	182 160	107 113	116 127	165 184	201 175	501 300	192 158	378 252	47 33	
5 to 74 yeors5 to 84 yeors	236 165	205 93	102 48	132 78	181	113 50	242 113	114 88	159 78	29 20	
5 years and over	43	19	13	20	18	16	21	32	23	10	
ond 4 years	54	55	32	17	36	82	117	58	106 2 328	15	
6 years and overB years and over	1 676 1 638	1 243 1 189	665 639	773 747	1 231	1 515 1 434	2 878 2 754	1 377 1 316	2 245	3 34 3 19	
l yeors ond over D years and over 2 years and over	1 518 553	1 128 407	612 224	720 302	1 141 388	1 357 260	2 624 513	1 252 314	2 138 363	3 01 76	
2 years and over	518	369	201	271	353	229	455	283	326	76 69: 33.1	
Male	34.8 1 544	38.9 1 540	41.9 685	46.4 748	39.3 1 406	30.4 2 397	33.8 4 003	35.2 1 820	34.3 3 246	4 43	
Nedion ogeIOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP	29.4	35.6	37.2	41.0	37.4	29.2	34.7	33.3	35.1	30.3	
All persons	3 548	3 154	1 536	1 659	2 919	4 630	7 969	3 647	6 432	8 98	
households	3 548 1 839	3 016 1 229	1 536	1 659	2 919	4 630 1 444	7 894 2 651	3 569 1 224	6 403 2 202	8 83- 2 97-	
Fomily householder	828	874	583 431	737 487	1 212 879	1 152	2 213	991	1 832	2 37:	
Nonfomily householder Living olone	1 011 853	355 304	152 136	250 227	333 274	292 245	438 336	233 177	370 289	60 50	
SpouseChild	465 802	729 870	330	404 431	715 774	1 017 1 857	1 979 2 773	853 1 247	1 619 2 166	2 00° 3 310	
Other relatives	113	73	505 7 8	42	91	146	249	109	207	26	
Nonrelotivesstitutionolized persons	329	115 120	40	45 -	127	166	242 75	136 73	209	28 14	
ther persons in group quorters	-	18	-	-	-	-		5	29		
ersons per household	1.93	2.45	2.63	2.25	2.41	3.21	2.98	2.92	2.91	2.9	
Persons 65 years and over	2.67 631	2.91 552	3.12 273	2.80 384	2.80 530	3.62 331	3.26 747	3.23 425	3.18 511	3.3: 1 00' 88i 59 27: 25: 22: 50 12	
households	631 535	552 347	273 192	384 272	530 339	331 230	714 454	358	510 317	88	
Nonfamily householder	392	125	89	140	116	98 93	143	230 77	86	27	
Living olone	384 78	120 179	86 66 13	134 99	110 169	80	135 203	71 111	83 157 32	22	
Other relotives	10 8	21 5	13 2	6 7	18	16 5	51 6	13 4	32 4	5	
stitutionolized personsther persons in group quorters	-	_	=			=	33	67	- 1	12	
AMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN	_	-	_	_	_	_	-	_	·		
Families	828	874	431	487	879	1 152	2 213	991	1 832	2 37 1 33	
Vith own children under 18 yeors Number of own children under 18 yeors	439 671	373 695	177 381	178 307	318 573	649 1 549	1 122 2 273	503 992	899 1 740	1 33 2 76	
Married-cauple families	465	729	330	404	715	1 017	1 979	853	1 619 782	2 76 2 00 1 10	
Vith own children under 18 yeors Number of own children under 18 yeors	185 304	289 550	118 254	137 251	232 442	562 1 385	984 2 052	416 835	1 544	2 35	
Vith own children under 18 years	278 198	1 07 62	91 56	67 34	1 22 68	87 56	1 55 87	1 04 68	135 73	29 20	
Number of own children under 18 years	287	112	122	46	107	114	139	126	132	34	
Marital Status	1 000	1 010	400	/14	, ,,,,	1 /20	2 045	1 224	2 445	3 11	
Males 15 years and averever morried	1 202 413	1 210 319	492 107	614 124	1 138 239	1 675 436	2 965 640	1 334 304	513	72 2 07	
ow morried, except separotedeporated	493 36	745 15	341	414	731	1 045 27	2 034 17	877 15	1 673 47	2 07	
/idowed	38 222	18	13	3 27	32	26	46	18	23	7	
ivorced		113	26	46 782	119	141 1 559	228 2 939	120 1 412	189 2 366	21 3 41	
						1 250	7 030	1 419	7 346		
Females 15 years and aver	1 685 372	1 262 224	676 112	111	1 253 206	256	464	226	354	55	
Females 15 years and over					206 732 23					55 2 08 5 38 34	

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remainder af Clark County, WACan.										
Area	Tract 405.01	Tract 405.02	Tract 405.03	Tract 406.01	Tract 406.02	Tract 407.02	Tract 407.03 (pt.)	Tract 407.04	Tract 408.01 (pt.)		
LAND AREA Square kilometers Square miles	234.0 90.4	155.6 60.1	8.4 3.2	80.3 31.0	36.9 14.3	39.5 15.3	4.7 1.8	8.5 3.3	8.0 3.1		
All persons Under 5 years	6 656 541 702 741 588 282 936 1 363 756 378 261 88	4 424 350 371 376 341 210 636 819 563 353 261 116 28	5 059 357 407 406 326 267 806 759 475 463 433 276 84	4 788 397 419 419 424 204 641 942 611 332 258 116 25	3 851 248 310 315 300 174 522 680 503 367 285 122 25	4 257 311 371 446 320 203 513 813 519 298 284 152 27	3 507 251 329 389 300 195 602 665 391 197 122 55	5 961 605 647 527 393 358 1 309 986 531 295 219 76 15	4 608 449 375 352 309 390 844 706 468 317 219 152 27		
3 and 4 years 16 years and over 18 years and over 21 years and over 60 years and aver 62 years and aver Median Female Under 5 years 10 to 14 years 15 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 35 to 34 years 45 to 54 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 65 to 74 years 65 to 74 years 75 to 84 years 85 years and over	226 4 537 4 285 4 008 555 478 31.3 3 235 278 371 383 273 97 468 666 340 173 131 48	146 3 257 3 105 2 939 562 489 34.1 2 178 159 181 155 109 329 411 254 172 129 68 22	144 3 820 3 692 3 497 1 034 914 34.5 2 623 169 183 219 153 148 420 388 241 233 245 167 57	159 3 452 3 271 3 083 542 482 33.4 2 353 193 195 201 195 101 338 465 296 158	103 2 914 2 794 2 637 595 533 35.8 1 887 121 140 143 145 91 278 324 247 180 140 66	123 3 057 2 922 2 756 602 538 34.4 2 115 150 173 220 156 88 273 417 238 153 149 81	107 2 475 2 345 2 196 280 244 30.6 1 758 119 157 195 152 94 308 333 191 103 68 30 8	251 4 093 3 930 3 720 442 389 28.9 2 951 265 182 191 690 466 260 135 120 35	156 3 377 3 265 3 047 557 483 29.8 2 324 215 194 168 164 207 407 364 234 147 120 93		
3 ond 4 years 16 years and over 18 years and over 21 years ond over 60 years ond over 62 years and over Median Mole Median age	114 2 146 2 020 1 907 272 237 30.9 3 421 31.8	65 1 616 1 546 1 469 298 261 34.2 2 246 34.0	58 2 020 1 967 1 861 587 533 35.4 2 436 33.2	77 1 714 1 626 1 540 284 254 33.8 2 435	55 1 452 1 396 1 317 301 275 35.7 1 964 36.0	55 1 536 1 469 1 393 325 291 34.9 2 142 33.7	56 1 259 1 198 1 117 153 139 31.3 1 749 30.1	116 2 044 1 975 1 877 231 200 28.8 3 010 28.9	73 1 719 1 668 1 539 296 259 29,9 2 284 29.7		
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons In households Householder Family householder Nanfamily householder Living alone Spouse Child Other relatives Nonrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	6 656 6 522 1 936 1 684 252 204 1 532 2 717 180 157 134	4 424 4 424 1 548 1 249 299 238 1 099 1 491 137 149	5 059 5 059 2 012 1 433 579 494 1 116 1 540 171 220	4 788 4 785 1 559 1 303 256 203 1 167 1 727 162 170	3 851 3 851 1 345 1 099 246 1 199 964 1 288 131 123	4 257 4 257 1 426 1 165 261 219 1 030 1 522 147 132	3 507 3 507 1 107 107 934 173 116 753 1 314 152 181	5 961 5 961 1 930 1 590 340 231 1 283 2 188 210 350	4 608 4 601 1 731 1 267 464 345 995 1 522 127 226		
Persons per household	3.37 3.69 369 218 65 64 109 38 4 -	2.86 3.18 405 405 255 86 81 122 26 2	2.51 2.97 793 793 533 244 239 215 28 17	3.07 3.35 399 399 253 87 80 102 34 10	2.86 3.17 432 432 277 92 89 130 19 6	2.99 3.32 463 463 300 110 105 132 26 5	3.17 3.38 188 188 113 30 49 20 6	3.09 3.32 310 310 182 53 51 93 29 6	2.66 3.09 398 398 251 102 92 110 19 18 —		
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Fomilles With own children under 18 years. Number of own children under 18 years Morried-cauple fomilies With own children under 18 years. Number of own children under 18 years Femole householder, no husbond present With own children under 18 years. Number of own children under 18 years.	1 684 978 2 254 1 532 897 2 110 96 50 89	1 249 641 1 223 1 099 530 1 045 100 76 124	1 433 671 1 250 1 116 460 887 248 169 298	1 303 696 1 402 1 167 624 1 279 86 45 83	1 099 498 971 964 429 852 90 47 83	1 165 604 1 245 1 030 523 1 118 88 55 88	934 530 1 044 753 429 880 131 70 118	1 590 966 1 854 1 283 748 1 457 207 147 278	1 267 664 1 262 995 474 939 200 142 250		
MARITAL STATUS Moles 15 years and over Never married, Separated Separated Vidawed Oivarced Females 15 years and aver Never married, except separated Separated Widawed Oivarced	2 469 640 1 601 19 41 168 2 203 383 1 582 21 98 119	1 678 364 1 125 21 19 149 250 1 123 27 96 153	1 837 424 1 152 28 53 180 2 052 322 1 156 55 266 253	1 789 420 1 207 16 31 115 1 764 291 1 202 17 125 129	1 495 321 1 003 19 29 123 1 483 241 1 000 20 119 103	1 557 339 1 068 15 32 103 1 572 248 1 069 20 122 113	1 251 318 771 16 5 141 1 287 241 777 29 80 160	2 093 505 1 330 31 26 201 2 089 3 344 1 334 40 101 270	1 685 428 1 019 33 31 174 1 747 329 1 026 44 120 228		

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remainder	of Clark Caunty, W	A—Con.			
Area	Troct 408.02	Tract 409.02 (pt.)	Tract 409.03 (pt.)	Tract 410.02 (pt.)	Tract 410.03 (pt.)	Tract 410.05 (pt.)	Tract 410.06	Tract 410.07 (pt.)	Tract 411.03
AND AREA									
Square kilametersSquare miles	16.3 6.3	30.4 11.7	9.1 3.5	6.1 2.3	.6 .2	32.6 12.6	5.0 1.9	1.8 .7	5.3 2.0
AGE All persons	5 425	2 592	6 007	5 209	504	459	6 679	2 839	3 708
Inder 5 years	400 440	194 215	408 517	343 302	29 36	30 26	403 501	150 197	221 227
0 ta 14 years	535	206	620	288	24	23 18	522	207 205	214 220
5 ta 19 years	469 222	173 135	540 242	344 371	23 24	25	534 371	203	253 637
5 to 34 years 5 to 44 years	784 1 075	344 464	768 1 224	896 808	81 66	84 70	891 1 136	411 447	635
15 ta 54 years 55 to <u>6</u> 4 years	719 377	392 207	876 440	553 457	59 45	63 61	890 674	343 280	463 360
5 to 74 years5 ta 84 years	276 107	172 76	257 97	469 302	54 34	36 16	498 216	266 115	250 149
5 years and over	21	14	18	76	29	7	43	15 67	79
6 years and over	166 3 953	82 1 944	178 4 334	132 4 208	13 409	373	166 5 143	2 232	3 005
8 years and over	3 745 3 514	1 872 1 771	4 115 3 863	4 090 3 856	403 388	369 356	4 915 4 618	2 154 2 038	2 904 2 788
O years and over	596 526	355 319	567 482	1 067 985	139 130	90 78	1 093 958	532 487	651 586
Aedian	33.5	35.7	34.2	35.6	39.8	37.7	36.2	35.9	36.1 1 91 1
Inder 5 years	2 680 198	1 295 103	3 006 199	2 618 147	273 15	228 14	3 410 204	1 482 73	114
0 to 14 years	208 254	88 99	248 302	140 125	22 12	15 6	253 261	99 102	101 103
5 to 19 years 20 ta 24 years	220 91	91 70	239 119	181 183	8 12	12 15	242 170	88 101	115 127
?5 ta 34 years	405	177	422	428 383	35	48 27	453 605	207 241	330 325
5 to 44 years5 to 54 years	561 332	231 203	664 404 217	283	35 37 28 25 31	35 28	463	179 163	235 177
5 to 64 years5 to 74 years	196 147	93 92 39	126	218 283	31	17	341 263	151	140
5 ta 84 years 5 years ond aver	56 12	39 9	54 12	194 53	23 25	8	126 29	70 8	96 48
and 4 years	83	39	93	58	9	6	85	37	56
6 years and over8 years and over	1 967 1 884	990 951	2 196 2 096	2 172 2 111	220 217	188 185	2 645 2 532	1 188 1 157	1 571 1 522
1) years and over0 years and over	1 769 316	898 186	1 993 298	1 988 646	214 90	177 42	2 405 594	1 102 313	1 457 373
2 years and over	281 34.2	168 35.9	252 34.6	603 37.5	85 43.3	38 35.6	523 37.3	283 38.5	336 37.1
Mole	2 745 32.9	1 297 35.4	3 001 33.5	2 591 34.1	231 35.8	231 39.8	3 269 34.9	1 357 33.7	1 797 35.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	5 425 5 425	2 592 2 592	6 007 6 007	5 209 5 209	504 440	459 459	6 679 6 679	2 839 2 839	3 708 3 597
Househalder	1 801	898	1 943	2 238	192	215	2 498	1 148	1 466
Family hausehalderNanfomily householder	1 498	732 166	1 712 231	1 394 844	124 68	124 91 72	1 942 556	817 331	1 011 455
Living alaneSpause	242 1 297	125 657	185 1 524	673 1 122	57 108	90	466 1 630	266 636	337 850
ChildOther relatives	1 949 199	888 65	2 256 140	1 350 162	115 6	104 23	2 139 185	811 97	969 111
Nanrelativesnstitutionalized persons	179	84	144	337	19 64	23 27	227	147	201 111
Other persons in graup quarters	_	=	Ξ	Ξ	-	-	-	-	-
Persons per househaldPersons per family	3.01 3.30	2.89 3.20	3.09 3.29	2.33 2.89	2.29 2.85	2.13 2.75	2.67 3.04	2.47 2.89	2.45 2.91
Persons 65 years ond overn hauseholds	404 404	262 262	372 372	847 847	117 65	59	757 757	396 396	47 8 372
HausehalderNanfamily househalder	251 83	173	231 62	586 319	43 17	59 38	489 167	268 117	478 372 239 97
Living alane	78	62 57 72	61	302	17	18 15	163	112 100	93
SpauseOther relatives	116 32	12	107 24	211 29	18 4	13 5	228 34	23	103 16
Nonrelativesnstitutionalized persons	5 -	5 -	10 -	21 _	- 52	3 -	6 -	5 -	14 106
Other persons in graup quarters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Fomilies	1 498	732	1 712	1 394	124	124	1 942	817	1 011
Nith own children under 18 years Number af awn children under 18 yeors	812 1 555	354 677	922 1 804	576 1 014	51 96	46 79	864 1 655	350 614	408 730
Married-couple families With awn children under 18 years	1 297	657	1 524	1 122 432	108 41	90	1 630 670	636 238	850 326
Number of own children under 18 years	694 1 350	309 605	811 1 635	807	80	90 32 54 27	1 336	443 145	601 118
Female householder, no husband present With awn children under 18 years	147 94	58 35 60	1 50 93	197 108	10 7	14	245 159	94	64 98
Number of own children under 18 years	170	60	146	163	11	25	255	147	98
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and over	2 030	972	2 205	2 070	191	187	2 561	1 077	1 453
Never marriedlever marriedlever married, except separated	510 1 334	216 676	487 1 553	528 1 155	45 118	42 93	642 1 661	293 655	339 904
eparated	28	14	17	48	5	6	28 28	19	31
livarced	31 127	57	21 127	63 276	23	37	202	23 87	30 149
Females 15 years ond over	2 020 348	1 005 183	2 257 383	2 206 398	224 31	193 33	2 692 489	1 208 205	1 59 3
Naw married, except separated Separated	1 331	672 11	1 553 37	1 152 46	117	33 95 5	1 660 41	658 24	285 892 44 175
	34 122	78	110	323	49	18	* 214	137	44

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remainder	af Clark County, W	A—Can.			
Area	Tract 411.04 (pt.)	Tract 411.05	Tract 411.06 (pt.)	Tract 412.01 (pt.)	Tract 412.03 (pt.)	Tract 412.04 (pt.)	Tract 413.05 (pt.)	Tract 413.06 (pt.)	Tract 413.07 (pt.)
LAND AREA Square kilameters	1.1	4.6 1.8	5.8 2.2	4.1 1.6	3.6 1.4	3.9 1.5	7.3 2.8	Ξ	4.4 1.7
AGE All persons Under 5 years	1 442 143 136 143 107 87 275 238 162 26 3 60 998 952 2896 116 98 29,2 728 76 69 70 56 41 115 85 34 27 115 85 34 27 115	3 273 261 273 256 216 184 523 608 357 248 230 98 19 105 2 432 2 339 2 226 467 420 33.9 1 673 133 131 135 114 135 114 135 114 82 278 82 278 82 278 121 55 16	5 899 439 472 445 412 362 1 011 1 018 676 467 363 195 39 181 4 463 4 280 4 034 850 740 33.2 3 020 222 226 210 200 199 518 531 329 238 207 109 31 96 2 324 2 236	3 591 259 254 234 237 249 576 622 4822 330 221 100 2 788 2 692 2 552 2 553 34.7 1 819 135 130 120 114 4125 288 326 229 167 112 57 112 57 113 57 114 115 116 117 117 117 118 118 118 118 118 118 118	3 621 301 318 318 233 253 665 605 605 338 220 118 16 1114 2 625 2 524 2 407 473 425 30.8 1 856 149 142 152 121 133 349 315 166 116 111 133 349 315 166 117 118 118 129 131 142 152 121 133 135 146 117 118 118 118 129 131 142 152 152 153 166 117 118 118 118 119 119 119 119 119	5 801 499 503 501 421 320 1 011 1 075 619 431 276 120 25 202 4 208 4 019 3 803 628 558 31.6 2 980 234 257 242 213 177 524 555 307 201 154 77 20 102 102 103 104 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105	781 51 81 77 82 193 108 43 18 13 5 5 5 50 33.7 386 23 36 39 36 17 44 105 49 17 11 18 8	-	672 588 71 611 363 33 1255 1044 688 600 388 155 37 476 461 440 406 755 31.7 361 355 31.7 361 355 31.7 361 355 31.7 31.7 361 355 31.7 31.7 31.7 32.7 32.7 32.7 33.7 34.7 35.7 36.7 37.7 37.7 37.7 37.7 37.7 37.7 37
21 years and over 60 years and over Median Mole Median age	450 57 50 29.1 714 29.4	1 134 259 228 33.9 1 600 34.0	2 113 478 420 33.9 2 879 32.5	1 290 271 239 34.9 1 772 34.6	1 269 281 256 31.9 1 765 29.8	1 993 361 315 32.0 2 821 31.2	246 28 26 34.3 395 33.1	-	227 44 39 31.3 311 32.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons In hauseholds Householder Family householder Living alone Spouse Child Other relatives Nanrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in graup quarters	1 442 1 442 461 385 76 53 317 532 58 74	3 273 3 273 1 219 924 295 229 772 1 064 75 143	5 899 5 899 2 212 1 624 588 442 1 329 1 871 182 305	3 591 3 591 1 410 1 004 406 304 865 1 029 107 180	3 621 3 621 1 356 974 382 301 760 1 205 126 174	5 801 5 773 2 035 1 602 433 342 1 288 2 009 191 250 28	781 781 235 208 27 17 192 304 31 19	-	672 672 238 183 55 43 149 229 28 28
Persans per househald Persans per family Persans 5 years and over In hauseholds Householder Nanfamily hauseholder Living alone Spause Other relatives Nonrelatives Institutionalized persans Other persans in graup quarters	3.13 3.36 81 81 14 13 25 4 1	2.68 3.07 347 347 226 90 84 101 12 8	2.67 3.08 597 597 397 165 162 161 28 111	2.55 2.99 348 348 229 81 75 102 12 5	2.67 3.15 354 354 230 97 88 95 18	2.84 3.18 421 414 261 104 99 107 35 111 7	3.32 3.53 36 36 16 3 3 13 7 - -	-	2.82 3.22 56 56 38 14 13 18
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Fomilies With awn children under 18 years Number af awn children under 18 years Married-couple families With own children under 18 years Number af awn children under 18 years Yemale householder, no husband present With awn children under 18 years Number af awn children under 18 years	385 225 442 317 178 350 46 32 64	924 470 889 772 368 716 116 81	1 624 817 1 496 1 329 634 1 203 223 141 235	1 004 464 827 865 382 707 104 64 96	974 528 1 019 760 385 775 175 124 217	1 602 909 1 660 1 288 700 1 336 247 166 267	208 123 249 192 114 234 11 7 13	-	183 96 192 149 73 150 26 18
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and over Never married. Separated Separated Divarced Females 15 years and over Naw married, except separated Separated Wirdowed Divarced Females 15 years and over Naw married, except separated Separated Wirdowed Divarced Divarced	507 112 328 10 6 51 513 85 329 12 27 60	1 219 285 789 21 19 105 1 264 213 789 25 98 139	2 181 534 1 363 27 40 217 2 362 446 1 362 42 209 303	1 410 332 891 23 19 145 1 434 262 886 23 108	1 271 319 786 24 16 126 1 413 268 781 56 119	2 051 477 1 325 36 26 187 2 247 419 1 329 52 160 287	284 66 197 4 3 14 288 62 198 1 9	-	229 43 153 5 5 23 253 46 153 6 14 34

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remainder af	Clark Caunty, WA-	–Can.			
Area	Tract 413.08	Tract 413.09	Tract 413.10	Tract 413.11	Tract 414	Tract 415	Tract 416 (pt.)	Tract 418 (pt.)	Tract 431 (pt.)
LAND AREA Square kilometersSquare miles	4.4 1.7	2.7 1.0	3.4 1.3	13.3 5.2	9.1 3.5	3.5 1.4	Ξ	.3 .1	1.3 .5
AGE All persons Under 5 years 5 ta 9 years 10 to 14 years 15 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 35 to 44 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 65 to 74 years 75 to 84 years 85 years and over	6 305 571 530 431 436 408 1 225 1 207 547 332 331 197 90	4 240 273 341 396 330 272 708 930 494 250 182 59	3 527 214 223 225 205 129 524 680 401 404 396 118 8	1 153 55 73 78 59 28 116 186 126 144 185 95	3 357 240 279 307 250 183 506 555 359 278 236 131 33	2 444 159 176 177 183 170 374 342 236 165 195 178	5 	340 25 34 25 22 19 75 55 21 23 20 17	832 46 45 37 51 45 81 134 126 116 92 51
3 and 4 years 16 years and aver 18 years and aver 21 years and aver 22 years and aver 23 years and aver 24 years and aver 25 years and aver 26 years and aver Median Female Under 5 years 5 to 9 years 10 to 14 years 15 to 19 years 25 to 34 years 25 to 34 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 55 to 64 years 55 to 64 years 55 to 64 years	210 4 680 4 495 4 271 795 732 31.4 3 259 281 279 211 218 226 607 276 165 187	133 3 160 3 016 2 851 365 31.6 32.6 2 065 125 160 184 148 249 484 229 125 82 32	88 2 815 2 729 2 633 746 665 38.6 1 804 104 112 122 102 68 280 348 189 221 195 58	25 937 910 882 359 327 44.0 588 21 31 44 34 12 63 94 63 71	102 2 463 2 372 2 238 545 491 33.6 1 716 115 115 119 83 262 287 172 140 121 85	61 1 872 1 822 1 712 551 559 34.5 1 274 69 80 85 93 93 93 179 162 1135 82	49.5 2 	10 251 241 232 52 48 30.5 167 11 16 10 7 7 13 36 25 15 11	19 668 645 211 191 43.6 421 20 27 19 23 19 36 77 64 58 48 25
85 years and aver 3 and 4 years 16 years and aver 18 years and aver 21 years and aver 60 years and aver 62 years and aver Median Male Median age	61 106 2 449 2 351 2 234 474 439 31.9 3 046 30.9	5 64 1 572 1 505 1 427 180 154 33.4 2 175 31.6	5 47 1 440 1 402 1 349 393 344 38.2 1 723 38.8	3 10 485 469 456 191 178 44.4 565 43.6	24 54 1 256 1 213 1 155 301 270 34.1 1 641 33.1	27 1 017 983 929 343 318 37.0 1 170	- - 2 2 2 2 - 51.5 3 49.5	3 4 129 124 122 28 26 31.8 173 29.6	11 352 338 330 114 104 44.0 411 42.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons In households Hauseholder Farmily hauseholder Living olane Spause Child Other relatives Nanrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	6 305 6 305 2 487 1 685 802 639 1 370 2 010 138 300	4 240 4 240 1 604 1 139 465 353 975 1 385 87 189	3 527 3 527 1 451 1 094 357 270 1 006 878 58 134	1 153 1 153 466 359 107 86 331 281 31 44	3 357 3 357 1 241 920 321 267 738 1 123 108 147	2 444 2 320 945 601 344 286 465 691 75 144 124	5 5 2 2 2 - - 2 1	340 340 136 88 48 40 67 106 15	832 832 334 250 84 66 223 207 27 41
Persons per hausehald	2.54 3.09 618 618 440 265 254 129 35 14	2.64 3.15 246 246 153 39 34 69 19	2.43 2.78 522 522 324 82 79 181 14 3	2.47 2.79 288 288 175 51 49 103 7 3	2.71 3.14 400 400 264 116 112 115 12 9	2.46 3.05 462 354 251 131 127 85 15 3	2.50 2.50 - - - - - - - - - -	2.50 3.14 41 41 30 17 17 11 	2.49 2.83 151 151 88 25 22 48 8 7
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN Families With awn children under 18 years	1 685 971 1 726 1 370 751 1 389 228 165 264	1 139 607 1 171 975 496 994 130 90	1 094 439 764 1 006 385 694 64 41 56	359 107 227 331 97 208 17 4	920 472 906 738 341 686 142 105 181	601 301 563 465 219 426 104 67 113	2 - - 2 - - - -	88 48 91 67 33 64 18 15 27	250 77 147 223 65 129 17 7
MARITAL STATUS Moles 15 years and over	2 285 546 1 416 31 53 239 2 488 462 1 410 44 245 327	1 634 469 1 003 22 14 126 1 596 345 1 002 31 52 166	1 399 257 1 022 15 23 82 1 466 214 1 024 15 88	455 61 340 5 10 39 492 59 342 5 59 27	1 238 316 761 25 18 118 1 293 211 762 32 119 169	892 260 486 19 31 96 1 040 203 489 26 183 139	3 1 2 - - - 2 2 - 2	126 37 71 4 3 11 130 24 70 6 13	349 80 235 4 9 21 355 53 231 5 36 30

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementory threshold ore 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering						Clork County, WA	
Area	Portlond—Voncouver, OR—WA CMSA	Oregon (pt.)	Woshington (pt.)	Voncouver, WA PMSA	Total	Evergreen CDP	Orchords South CDP
AGE							
All persons	1 350 155 96 377	1 124 963 79 154	225 192 17 223	225 192 17 223	225 192 17 223	10 410 924	12 126 1 102
5 to 9 yeors	97 535 92 161	79 486 74 380	18 049 17 781	18 049 17 7 81	18 049 17 781	990 986	1 188 1 125
5 to 19 yeors	83 935 86 699	68 214 73 088	15 721 13 611	15 72 1 13 611	15 721 13 611	698 594	871 757
5 to 34 yeors5 to 44 yeors	232 122 242 083	195 134 203 302	36 988 38 781	36 988 38 781	36 988 38 781	1 973 2 045	2 462 2 202
5 to 54 years5 to 64 years	144 931 104 152	120 015 86 948	24 916 17 204	24 916 17 204	24 916 17 204	1 067 590	1 071 649
5 to 74 yeors	95 256	80 496	14 760	14 760	14 760	379	474 202 23
5 to 84 yeors5 yeors and over	56 295 18 609	48 409 16 337	7 886 2 272	7 886 2 272	7 886 2 272	138 26	23
ond 4 years6 years ond over	38 919 1 047 030	31 989 878 228	6 930	6 930 168 802	6 930 168 802	385 7 343	432 8 526
8 years and over	1 014 017	851 600	168 802 162 417	162 417	162 417	7 033	8 164 7 400
1 yeors and over0 yeors ond over	962 575 222 449	809 028 188 976	153 547 33 473	153 547 33 473	153 547 33 473	6 682 826	8 164 7 698 1 029
2 years ond over	201 978 34.5	171 904 34.7	30 074 33.3	30 074 33.3	30 074 33.3	712 30.4	910 29.4
Femole	691 428	577 308	114 120	114 120	114 120	5 269	6 023
nder 5 years to 9 years	46 942 47 561	38 580 38 821	8 362 8 740	8 362 8 740	8 362 8 740	463 474	518 558 538 425 403 1 243 1 101
0 to 14 yeors 5 to 19 years	44 911 41 244	36 249 33 611	8 662 7 633	8 662 7 633	8 662 7 633	480 344	538 425
to 24 years	44 103	37 219	6 884	6 884	6 884	290	403
5 to 34 years 5 to 44 years	116 950 121 546	98 128 101 863	18 822 19 683	18 822 19 683	18 822 19 683	1 036 1 060	1 101
5 to 54 yeors5 to 64 yeors	71 791 54 112	59 628 45 402	12 163 8 710	12 163 8 710	12 163 8 710	524 307	514 333 265
to 74 yeorsto 84 yeors	53 622 35 080	45 506 30 327	8 116 4 753	8 116 4 753	8 116 4 753	202 73	265 111
years and over	13 566	11 974	1 592	1 592	1 592	16	13
ond 4 yeors6 years ond over	19 071 543 706	15 617 456 915	3 454 86 791	3 454 86 791	3 454 86 791	195 3 7 67	209 4 320
B years and over	527 584	443 867	83 717	83 717	83 717	3 620 3 449	4 134 3 919
1 years ond over D yeors ond over 2 yeors ond over	501 878 130 031	422 552 111 076	79 326 18 955	79 326 18 955	79 326 18 955	440	570
2 yeors ond overedionedion	119 203 35.3	102 034 35.5	17 169 34.0	17 169 34.0	17 169 34.0	384 30.9	500 29.9
Maleedion age	658 727 33.6	547 655 33.8	111 072 32.6	111 072 32.6	111 072 32.6	5 141 30.0	6 103 29.0
OUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	1 350 155 1 328 431	1 124 963 1 105 601	225 192 222 830	225 192 222 830	225 192 222 830	10 410 10 399	12 126 12 126
Householder	536 986	452 214	84 772	84 772	84 772	3 647 2 876	4 184 3 206
Fomily householder Nonfamily householder	356 841 180 145	295 690 156 524	61 151 23 621	61 151 23 621	61 151 23 621	7 71	978
Living olone Spouse	141 601 290 205	122 724 240 172	18 877 50 033	18 877 50 033	18 877 50 033	565 2 320	701 2 607
Child	387 999 38 236	316 657 31 839	71 342 6 397	71 342 6 397	71 342 6 397	3 724 269	4 308 365
Nonrelotives	75 005	64 719	10 286	10 286	10 286	439	365 662
stitutionalized personsther persons in group quorters	12 955 8 769	10 943 8 419	2 012 350	2 012	2 012 350	11	-
rsons per householdrsons per fomily	2.49 3.02	2.46 3.01	2.64 3.11	2.64 3.11	2.64 3.11	2.87 3.22	2.91 3.28
Persons 65 years and over	170 160	145 242	24 918	24 918	24 918	543	699 699
householdsHouseholder	161 512 110 137	137 718 94 046	23 794 16 091	23 794 16 091	23 794 16 091 7 270	543 333	442
Nonfomily householder	52 683 50 459	45 413 43 483	7 270 6 976	7 270 6 976	7 270 6 976	333 125 112	159 154 186
SpouseOther relotives	40 268 7 263	34 065 6 143	6 203 1 120	6 203 1 120	6 203 1 120	143 49 18	186 60
Nonrelotives	3 844	3 464	380	380	380	18	60
tritutionalized personsher persons in group quorters	8 012 636	6 890 634	1 122 2	1 122	1 122	Ξ	-
AMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	356 841 171 344	295 690 140 303	61 151 31 041	61 151 31 041	61 151 31 041	2 876 1 699	3 206 1 914
Number of own children under 18 years Married-couple fomilies	312 728 291 348	254 493 241 112	58 235 50 236	58 235 50 236	58 235 50 236	3 201 2 338	3 (8)
ith own children under 18 years	132 653	108 618	24 035	24 035	24 035	1 313	2 615 1 526 3 038 436
Number of own children under 18 yeors Femole householder, no husband present	253 162 49 103	206 007 40 858	47 155 8 245	47 155 8 245	47 155 8 245	2 580 412	436
th own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	29 958 46 640	24 481 37 846	5 477 8 794	5 477 8 794	5 477 8 794	310 492	302 508
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 yeors and overever married	512 068 139 628	428 285 118 924	83 783 20 704	83 783 20 704	83 783 20 704	3 658 851	4 303 1 064
w morried, except separatedparated	301 991 8 343	250 118	51 873 1 363	51 873 1 363	51 87 3 1 363	2 380 51	2 685 66
dawed	10 808 51 298	6 980 9 215 43 048	1 593 8 250	1 593 8 250	1 593 8 250	36 340	66 52 436
Femoles 15 years and over	51 298 552 014	43 048 463 658	88 356	88 356	88 356	3 852	4 408
ever married ow married, except separoted	111 210 300 223	95 603 248 614	15 607 51 609	15 607 51 609	15 607 51 609	662 2 381	821 2 691
eparoted	10 734	8 914	1 820	1 820	1 820	92 202	79 252
Divorced	59 000 70 847	50 562 59 965	8 438 10 882	8 438 10 882	8 438 10 882	515	565

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Clark County	, WA—Con.	Totals for split t	racts/8NA's in Clar	rk County, WA	Evergreen COP, Clark County, WA	Orchards South COP, Clark County, WA	Remainder of Cla	rk County, WA
Area	Salmon Creek COP	Vancouver city	Tract 411.06	Tract 412.04	Tract 413.07	Tract 413.07 (pt.)	Tract 413.04	Tract 412.04 (pt.)	Tract 413.08
AGE									
All persons Under 5 years	11 468 830 857 867 787 783	42 795 3 217 2 724 2 290 2 474 3 594	6 708 544 536 471 467 555	7 015 546 529 505 458 413	6 030 610 609 573 379 340	5 379 555 541 516 345 308	6 361 550 569 570 454 473	5 328 457 455 442 361 292	5 605 491 428 373 382 374
25 to 34 years	1 802 2 075 1 528 882 715 295 47	7 828 5 971 3 863 3 449 3 847 2 575 963	1 228 1 090 701 485 389 202 40	1 230 1 168 709 520 412 320 205	1 262 1 141 546 304 196 56	1 140 1 040 478 245 159 41	1 254 1 105 544 405 283 142	951 989 578 401 265 114 23	1 084 1 062 500 316 317 190 88
3 and 4 years 16 years and over	344 8 748 8 441 7 979 1 490 1 300	1 189 34 144 33 260 31 403 9 232 8 533	207 5 075 4 885 4 558 893 783	205 5 343 5 154 4 895 1 196 1 107	253 4 143 3 985 3 793 395 347	230 3 677 3 533 3 362 310 273	212 4 569 4 390 4 132 646 569	182 3 897 3 736 3 546 596 532	179 4 230 4 071 3 868 767 700
Median	34.0 5 723 391 406 422 375 399 883 1 086 746	34.0 22 493 1 558 1 341 1 130 1 275 1 874 3 802 2 973 1 982	31.4 3 439 272 257 225 234 297 624 567 348	33.5 3 728 270 267 246 233 222 641 610 360	29.4 3 075 299 305 286 196 179 657 583 276	29.1 2 723 266 264 256 176 161 593 533 239	29.7 3 171 258 264 279 220 249 621 548 266 225	32.0 2 730 217 231 211 178 159 496 512 286 198	32.0 2 901 239 221 185 193 206 552 536 253 155
55 to 64 years	420 410 157 28 172 4 426 4 283	1 866 2 275 1 703 714 595 18 280 17 835	246 221 116 32 117 2 647 2 555	262 240 211 166 106 2 902 2 797	155 105 28 6 128 2 136 2 054	124 87 19 5 109 1 892 1 818	160 75 6 109 2 321 2 233	149 74 19 93 2 033 1 946	179 121 61 91 2 222 2 137
21 years and over	4 061 815 719 34.9 5 745 33.1	16 828 5 706 5 325 35.8 20 302 32.4	2 383 502 445 32.1 3 269 30.8	2 667 755 700 34.7 3 287 32.4	1 956 204 183 29.6 2 955 29.2	1 733 160 144 29.4 2 656 28.7	2 108 367 320 30.2 3 190 29.2	1 856 345 302 32.4 2 598 31.7	2 028 457 423 32.5 2 70 4 31.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons In households Householder Family householder Vonfamily householder Living alone Spouse Child Other relatives Nonrelatives Institutionalized persons Other persons in group quarters	11 468 11 468 4 551 3 201 1 350 1 059 2 651 3 439 307 520	42 795 41 186 19 009 10 710 8 299 6 893 7 625 10 605 1 166 2 781 1 315	6 708 6 708 2 629 1 831 798 595 1 420 2 073 187 399	7 015 6 761 2 655 1 880 775 629 1 467 2 141 190 308 254	6 030 6 019 2 053 1 648 405 298 1 340 2 233 160 233 —	5 379 5 368 1 822 1 448 354 257 1 193 2 015 133 205	6 361 6 361 2 315 1 652 663 475 1 318 2 155 201 372 -	5 328 5 306 1 921 1 501 420 333 1 200 1 815 151 219 22	5 60: 5 60: 2 27: 1 52: 75: 59: 1 23: 1 72: 10: 26:
Persons per household	2.53 3.02 1 057 1 057 682 276 259 297 54 24	2.18 2.83 7 385 6 753 5 042 2 969 2 890 1 449 199 63 631	2.57 3.04 631 631 416 174 171 171 30 14	2.58 3.05 937 709 504 284 278 147 48 10 228	2.94 3.28 266 266 168 68 65 69 23 6	211 131 55 53 51 23	2.75 3.23 437 437 276 105 102 114 39 8 -	2.79 3.14 402 395 252 102 97 102 31 10 7	2.4 3.0; 59; 59; 43 26 25; 12: 2:
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Morried-cauple families With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years. Female househalder, no husband present With own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	3 201 1 613 2 824 2 669 1 239 2 253 402 286 442	10 710 5 063 8 559 7 636 3 049 5 536 2 439 1 660 2 532	1 831 954 1 693 1 433 681 1 260 311 216 354	1 880 1 016 1 765 1 487 758 1 381 311 211 321	1 648 1 020 1 947 1 341 787 1 570 240 190 303	927 1 766 1 193 715 1 420 216 174	1 652 951 1 825 1 318 732 1 478 258 179 284	1 501 837 1 504 1 216 647 1 210 225 152 245	1 524 844 1 474 1 236 654 1 194 208 147
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	4 410 1 083 2 735 68 61 463 4 504	16 100 4 829 8 072 427 500 2 272 18 464	2 472 662 1 461 45 38 266 2 685	2 490 576 1 565 41 72 236 2 945	2 053 453 1 366 28 25 181 2 188	414 1 214 23 21 158	2 302 626 1 365 36 35 240 2 370	1 903 427 1 244 30 25 177 2 071 367	2 057 481 1 278 26 51 221 2 256 410
Never married Now married, except separated Sepa married Widowed Divorced	795 2 714 98 320 577	3 724 7 976 552 2 930 3 282	534 1 461 64 222 404	518 1 542 56 428 401	376 1 374 42 85 308	1 223 37 71	468 1 371 47 162 322	1 240 44 151 269	1 266 39 237 304

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshald is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Clark Caunty, W.	4
Area	PartlandVancauver, OR WA CMSA	Oregan (pt.)	Washington (pt.)	Vancauver, WA PMSA	Tatal	Vancauver city
GE						
All persans	41 671 4 362	38 695 4 041	2 976 321	2 976 321	2 976 321	1 05 0
ta 9 years	4 198 4 014	3 845 3 687	353 327	353 327	353 327	123 101
5 ta 19 years	3 585	3 276	309	309	309	108
) ta 24 years	3 178 7 388	2 976 6 897	202 491	202 491	202 491	85 196
5 to 44 years	6 196	5 707	489	489	489 222	133
5 ta 54 years 5 ta 64 years	3 387 2 331	3 165 2 208	222 123	222 123	123	47 51
5 ta 74 years	1 890	1 807	83	83 46	83 46	44 20
'5 ta 84 years	947 195	901 185	46 10	10	10	- 8
and 4 years	1 749	1 623	126	126	126	51
6 years and over	28 329 26 883	26 418 25 098	1 911 1 785	1 911 1 785	1 91 1 1 785	674 638
8 years and over1 years and over	24 812	23 198	1 614	1 614	1 614	573
0 years and over	4 184 3 735	3 981 3 549	203 186	203 186	203 186	111 104
O years and over 2 years and over Aedian	27.1	27.3	24.3	24.3	24.3	23.8
Female	20 708	19 320	1 388	1 388	1 388	490
Jnder 5 years 5 ta 9 years	2 206 2 036	2 035 1 863	171 173	171 173	171 173	60
0 to 14 years	2 027	1 873	154	154	154	48
5 ta 19 years	1 764 1 556	1 614 1 473	150 83	150 83	150 83	51 28 100
5 ta 34 years	3 615	3 391	224	224	224	100
15 ta 44 years	2 930 1 611	2 708 1 528	222 83	222 83	222 83	48 19 29 22 12
5 ta 64 years	1 210	1 152	58	58	58	29
55 ta 74 years	1 056 563	1 013 542	43 21	43 21	43 21	12
35 years and aver	134	128	6	6	6	
3 and 4 years	861	793	68	68 862	68 862	29 303 286 256 59 55
6 years and aver	14 067 13 349	13 205 12 554	862 795	795	795	286
21 years and aver	12 333	11 611	722 101	722 101	722 101	258
50 years and aver52 years and aver	2 364 2 143	2 263 2 048	95	95	95	55
Median	27.2	27.5 19 375	22.7 1 588	22.7 1 588	22.7 1 588	23.4 56 0
Median age	20 963 27.0	27.1	25.5	25.5	25.5	24.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP						
All persons	41 671 40 370	38 695 37 502	2 976 2 868	2 976 2 868	2 976 2 868	1 05 0 961
n househalds Househalder	14 353	13 413	940	940	940	337 215
Family hauseholder	9 314 5 039	8 620 4 793	694 246	694 246	694 246	122
Nanfamily hausehalder Living alane	4 095	3 906	189	189	189	101
SpauseChild	3 973 15 314	3 650 14 113	323 1 201	323 1 201	323 1 201	80 395
Other relatives	3 516	3 334	182	182	182	60 89
Nanrelatives	3 214 815	2 992 745	222 70	222	222 70	51
Other persons in graup quarters	486	448	38	38	38	38
Persans per hausehald	2.70	2.68	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.60 3.19
Persons per fomily	3.32	3.31 2 893	3.38 139	3.38 139	3.38 139	3.17 78
Persons 65 years and averin hausehalds	3 032 2 892	2 763	129	129	129	71
Househalder Nanfamily hauseholder	2 115 1 020	2 029 984	86 36	86 36	86 36	25
Living alane	946	912	36 34 25	34	36 34 25 13	52 25 24 14
SpauseOther relatives	464	439 198	13	25 13		-
Nonrelatives	102	97	5 10	5 10	5 10	
Institutianalized personsOther persons in graup quarters	135	125 5	-	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						
Families	9 314	8 620	694	694	694 456	21: 133 328 99 48 91 75 205
With awn children under 18 years	5 517 11 930	5 061 10 929	456 1 001	456 1 001	1 001	328
Married-couple families	4 459	4 033	426	426	426 267	99 48
With awn children under 18 years Number of awn children under 18 years	2 415 5 036	2 148 4 527	267 509	267 509	509	92
Female hausehalder, no husband present	3 993	3 784	209	209 156	209 156	9: 7:
With awn children under 18 years Number af awn children under 18 years	2 692 6 197	2 536 5 768	156 429	429	429	209
MARITAL STATUS					1.005	384
Males 15 years and aver	14 658 6 403	13 573 5 995	1 085 408	1 085 408	1 085 408	175 122
Naw married, except separated	5 161	4 682	479	479	479	122
Separated Widawed	633	599 412	34 13	34	34 13	20
Oivarced	2 036	1 885	151	i51	151	60
Females 15 years and aver	14 439	13 549	890	890	890 320	314 121
Never marriedNaw married, except separated	5 542 4 139	5 222 3 815	320 324	320 324	324	85
Separated	846	793 1 442	53 42	53 42	324 53 42	85 19 29
Widawed	1 484		12	47.1		

Table 4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshald is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

ensus Tract or Block Numbering					Clork County, V	VA
Area	Portland—Vancouver, DR— WA CMSA	Dregon (pt.)	Woshington (pt.)	Voncouver, WA PMSA	Total	Voncouver ci
GE						
All persons	13 603 1 197	11 307 998	2 296 199	2 296 199	2 296 199	5
to 9 yeors	1 166 1 214	954 99D	212 224	212 224	212 224	
to 19 years	1 25D 1 165	1 0D8 972	242 193	242 193	242 193	(
to 34 years	2 610	2 213	397	397 385	397 385	1
to 44 yearsto 54 years	2 321 1 341	1 936 1 113	385 228	228	228	
to 64 yearsto 74 years	712 43D	575 377	137 53	137 53	137 53	
to 84 yearsyears and over	156 41	137 34	19 7	19 7	19 7	
ond 4 yeors	481	4D5	. 76	76	76	3
years and over	9 774 9 284	8 164 7 769	1 610 1 515	1 61D 1 515	1 610 1 515	3
yeors ond overyeors ond over	8 488 932	7 115 788	1 373 144	1 373	1 373 144	\$
years and over	79D 28.3	679 28.4	111 27.5	111	111 27.5	2
Female	6 946	5 806	1 140	1 140	1 140	3
ider 5 yearsto 9 years	6D3 569	5D6 466	97 103	97 103	97 103	
to 14 years	614	5D6	108	108 106	108 106	
to 19 years	593 569	487 479	106 90	9D	90 203	
to 34 years	1 348 1 195	1 145 1 DD3	203 192	203 192	192	
to 54 yearsto 64 years	696 359	573 290	123 69	123 69	123 69	
to 74 yearsto 84 years	275 98	243 86	32 12	32 12	32 12	
years and over	27	22	5	5	5	
ond 4 years years ond over	251 5 036	211 4 229	4D 807	4D 8D7	4D 807	
years and over	4 815	4 D52	763 709	763 7D9	763 709	
years and overyears and over	4 428 56D	3 719 476	84	84	84	
years and overdiandian	486 29.2	42D 29.2	66 29.2	29.2	66 29.2	2
Male	6 657 27.3	5 501 27.5	1 156 25.9	1 156 25.9	1 156 25.9	2
OUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP						
All persons	13 603 13 160	11 307 10 903	2 296 2 257	2 296 2 257	2 296 2 257	
ouseholdsouseholder	4 421	3 694	727	727	727 531	
Family householderNonfamily householder	2 962 1 459	2 431 1 263	531 196	531 196	196	
Living olone	989 2 D3D	854 1 64D	135 390	135 i 390 i	135 390	
Child Other relatives	4 527 794	3 691 674	836 120	836 120	836 12D	
Nonrelotives	1 388	1 2D4 179	184 27	184 27	184 27	
titutionolized persons ner persons in group quarters	206 237	225	12	12	12	
sons per household	2.81	2.78	2.95 3.34	2.95 3.34	2.95 3.34	
Persons 65 years and over	3.31 627	3.3D 548	79	79	79	
ouseholdsouseholder	6D5 385	527 327	78 58	78 58	78 58	
Nonfomily householder Living olone	203	171 156	58 32 32 14	58 32 32	58 32 32 14	
pouse	139	125 49	14 4	14	14 4	
Nonrelotives	53 28 20	26 19	2	2	2	
tutionolized personser persons in group quarterser	20 2	2	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	i	
MILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						
Fomiliesh own children under 18 yeors	2 962 1 814	2 431 1 478	531 336	531 336	531 336	
Number of own children under 18 years Married-couple fomilies	3 585 1 901	2 916 1 529	669 372	669 372	669 372	
h own children under 18 yeors Number of own children under 18 yeors	1 078	86D 1 702	218 431	218 431	218 431	
Femole householder, no husbond present	838	712 506	126 97	126 97	126 97	
Number of own children under 18 years	1 180	974	2D6	206	206	
ARITAL STATUS	4.044	4 037	829	829	829	
Males 15 years and over ver morried	1 901	1 603	298	298 382	298 382	
w morried, except separotedorated	. 148	1 633 120	382 28	28	28	
dowedorced	. 73	64 617	9 112	112	9 112	
Femoles 15 years and over	5 160	4 328	832	832	832	
ver morried w morried, except seporoted	1 48D 2 209	1 267 1 792	213 417	213 417	213 417	
paratedidowed	. 236	2D5 278	31 52	31 52	31 52	
ivorced	905	786	119	119	119	

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshald is 400 persons. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering						Clark County, WA	
Area	PartlandVancauver, ORWA CMSA	Oregan (pt.)	Washingtan (pt.)	Vancauver, WA PMSA	Tatal	Vancauver city	Tract 413.08
AGE							
All persons Under 5 years 5 to 9 years 10 to 14 years 15 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 25 to 34 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 65 to 64 years 75 to 84 years 85 to 84 years 85 years and aver	52 030 4 418 4 662 4 434 4 756 4 498 10 071 8 933 4 494 2 937 1 890 738 199	46 360 3 896 4 046 3 815 4 205 4 116 9 144 7 889 3 965 2 665 1 736 692 191	5 670 522 616 619 551 382 927 1 044 529 272 154 46	5 670 522 616 619 551 382 927 1 044 529 272 154 46	5 670 522 616 619 551 382 927 1 044 529 272 154 46	1 473 143 146 127 138 158 269 201 128 81 58 21	422 49 63 29 27 20 86 89 30 11 11 5
3 and 4 years 16 years and over 18 years and over 21 years and over 60 years and over 62 years and over Median	1 782 37 594 35 663 32 788 4 240 3 665 28.3	1 565 33 798 32 102 29 506 3 910 3 391 28.4	217 3 796 3 561 3 282 330 274 26.9	217 3 796 3 561 3 282 330 274 26.9	217 3 796 3 561 3 282 330 274 26.9 3 053	53 1 035 984 893 120 102 25.8 759	22 278 264 251 21 20 28.3
Female Under 5 yeors 5 ta 9 yeors 10 to 14 yeors 20 to 24 yeors 25 to 34 yeors 35 to 44 yeors 45 to 54 yeors 55 to 64 yeors 65 to 74 yeors 75 to 84 yeors 85 yeors and over	26 837 2 219 2 315 2 184 2 384 2 247 5 157 4 721 2 371 1 1 681 1 056 391	1 962 1 984 1 877 2 107 2 042 4 641 4 140 2 085 1 507 962 367 110	257 331 307 277 205 516 581 286 174 94 24	257 331 307 277 205 516 581 286 174 94 24	257 331 307 277 205 516 581 286 174 94 24	64 70 57 72 84 141 110 66 51 33 11	27 42 12 13 45 48 12 9 6 3
3 and 4 years	918 19 669 18 670 17 241 2 377 2 037 29.3 25 193 27.3	812 17 575 16 699 15 405 2 179 1 874 29.3 22 576 27.5	106 2 094 1 971 1 836 198 163 28.4 2 617 24.9	106 2 094 1 971 1 836 198 163 28.4 2 617 24.9	106 2 094 1 971 1 836 198 163 28.4 2 617 24.9	21 559 530 480 68 57 26.8 714 24.5	11 148 141 135 12 11 26.9 193 29.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP	50.020	44 240	E 470	5 670	5 670	1 473	422
All persons In hauseholds	52 030 51 179 14 957 11 019 3 938 2 930 10 251 18 971 4 249 2 751 166 685	46 340 45 529 13 455 9 884 3 571 2 662 9 053 16 681 3 853 2 487 149 682	5 670 5 650 1 502 1 135 367 268 1 198 2 290 396 264 17	5 670 5 650 1 502 1 135 367 268 1 198 2 290 396 264 177 3	5 650 1 502 1 135 367 268 1 198 2 290 396 264 177 3	1 453 440 310 130 98 259 543 130 81 17	422 118 9 91 127 23 100 169 25 10
Persans per household	3.13 3.69 2 827 2 761 1 373 480 456 491 812 85 56	3.12 3.68 2 619 2 556 1 287 450 427 454 738 77 53	3.27 3.82 208 205 86 30 29 37 74 8 3	3.27 3.82 208 205 86 30 29 37 74 8 8 3	3.27 3.82 208 205 86 30 29 37 74 8 8	3.03 3.68 82 79 43 20 20 20 3 - 3 -	3.22 3.76 18 18 18 5 1 1 2 9 2
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families With awn children under 18 years Number of awn children under 18 years Married-touple families With awn children under 18 years Number of awn children under 18 years Femole householder, no husband present With awn children under 18 years Number of awn children under 18 years	6 704 15 051 8 649 5 509 12 507	9 884 5 922 13 102 7 728 4 866 10 897 1 402 808 1 733	1 135 782 1 949 921 643 1 610 151 109 278	1 135 782 1 949 921 643 1 610 151 109 278	1 135 782 1 949 921 643 1 610 151 109 278	310 196 451 219 138 318 63 48	91 66 150 80 57 127 7 7
MARITAL STATUS		37	1 77-	1 755	1 755	489	133
Moles 15 years and over Never married	7 348 9 801 282 222 744 20 119 5 822 11 312	16 642 6 742 8 776 254 203 667 17 961 5 271 10 004	1 755 606 1 025 28 19 77 2 158 551 1 308	606 1 025 28 19 77 2 158 551 1 308	606 1 025 28 19 77 2 158 551 1 308	189 262 5 7 26 568 171 295	36 88 1 2 6 148 26 106
Separated	. 415	375 1 276 1 035	40 127 132	40 127 132	40 127 132	10 47 45	

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

ensus Tract or Block Numbering					Clark County, \	VA
Area	PartlandVancauver, OR- WA CMSA	Oregan (pt.)	Washingtan (pt.)	Vancauver, WA PMSA	Tatal	Vancauver cit
GE						
All persons	49 921 6 059	44 049 5 283	5 872 776	5 872 776	5 872 776	1 39 21
ta 9 yearsta 14 years	5 245 4 558	4 512 3 919	733 639	733 639	733 639	16 11
to 19 years	4 670	4 118	552	552	552 463	11
ta 24 yearsto 34 years	5 661 10 343	5 198 9 273	463 1 070	463 1 070	1 070	3,
to 44 yearsta 54 years	6 917 3 067	6 041 2 685	876 382	876 382	876 382	'
to 64 years	1 765 1 017	1 548 921	217 96	217 96	217 96	
to 84 years	471 148	417 134	54 14	54 14	54 14	
and 4 years	2 345	2 017	328	328	328	0
years and aver	33 215 31 548	29 603 28 168	3 612 3 380	3 612 3 380	3 612 3 380	8
years and over	28 142 2 453	25 075 2 186	3 067 267	3 067 267	3 067 267	7
years and over	2 113 23.9	1 886 24.0	227 22.2	227 22.2	227 22.2	23
Female	22 360	19 524	2 836	2 836	2 836	6
der 5 yearsta 9 years	2 940 2 497	2 577 2 145	363 352	363 352	363 352	1
ta 14 yearsta 19 years	2 224 2 020	1 912 1 749	312 271	312 271	312 271	1
ta 24 years	2 150 4 229	1 931 3 740	219 489	219 489	219 489	1
ta 34 years	3 095	2 664	431	431 191	431 191	
ta 54 yearsta 64 years	1 419 856	1 228 742	191 114	114	114	
to 84 years	541 295	490 264	51 31	51 31	51 31	
years and aver	94	82	12 153	12	12 153	
years and over	1 170 14 293	1 017 12 538	1 755	1 755	1 755	4
years and over	13 566 12 200	11 924 10 715	1 642 1 485	1 642 1 485	1 642 1 485	3
years and over	1 323 1 167	1 174 1 037	149 130	149 130	149 130	
edion Male	23.4 27 561	23.5 24 525	22.3 3 036	22.3 3 036	22.3 3 036	23 7
edian age	24.1	24.3	22.1	22.1	22.1	23
OUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP All persons	49 921	44 049	5 872	5 872	5 872	1 3
hausehalds	47 335 12 754	41 566 11 189	5 769 1 565	5 769 1 565	5 769 1 565	1 3
Family householder	9 129	7 963	1 166	1 166 399	1 166 399	2
Nanfamily householder	3 625 2 340	3 226 2 056	399 284	284	284 938	i 1
SpouseChild	6 799 18 350	5 861 15 814	938 2 536	938 2 536	2 536	5
Other relativesNonrelotives	4 194 5 238	3 863 4 839	331 399	331 399	331 399	1
stitutionalized persansthere persons in group quarters	667	576 1 907	91 12	91 12	91 12	
ersans per household	3.29	3.31	3.12	3.12	3.12	2.
Persons per family	3.71 1 636	3.73 1 472	3.56 164	3.56 164	3,56 164	3.
hauseholds	1 550	1 395	155 109	155 109	155 109	
Nanfamily househalder	1 014 509	905 457	52	52	52	
Living alaneSpause	479 273	429 247	52 50 26	52 50 26	52 50 26 16	
Other relativesNanrelatives	196 67	180 63 39	16 4 9	16	4	
stitutianalized persansther persans in group quarters	48 38	39 38	-	9 -	9 -	
AMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						
Families Vith awn children under 18 years	9 129 6 010	7 963 5 181	1 166 829	1 166 829	1 166 829	2 1
Number of own children under 18 years Married-couple families	15 806	13 587 5 552	2 219 858	2 219 858	2 219 858	4
/ith own children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years	4 295	3 697 9 708	598 1 627	598 i 1 627	598 1 627	1 2
Female householder, no husband present Vith awn children under 18 years	1 655	1 453 1 053	202 154	202 154	202 154	1 2 2
Number of own children under 18 years	3 493	3 040	453	453	453	1
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and aver	19 360	17 445	1 915	1 915	1 915	4
lever married	8 303	7 605 8 011	698 948	698 948	698 948	2
ow married, except separated eparated /idawed	8 959 445	406	39	39 17	39 17	
Vidawedivarced	193 1 460	176 1 247	17 213	213	213	
Females 15 years and aver	14 699 4 278	12 890 3 811	1 809 467	1 809 467	1 809 467	4
over married		3 511				
lever marriedlow marriedlow married, except separatedleparated	7 553 533	6 568 462	985 71	985 71	985 71	i

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshald and complementary threshald are 400 persons. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Clark Caunty, \	WA
Area	PartlandVancauver, OR WA CMSA	Oregan (pt.)	Washingtan (pt.)	Vancauver, WA PMSA	Tatal	Vancauver city
AGE						
All persons Under 5 years 5 to 9 years 10 to 14 years 15 to 19 years 20 to 24 years 25 to 34 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 65 to 74 years 85 years and aver	1 322 994 93 094 94 689 89 581 81 485 83 935 226 836 238 253 143 142 103 034 94 529 55 928 18 488	1 101 442 76 359 77 100 72 191 66 107 70 604 190 463 199 995 118 481 85 986 79 844 48 085 16 227	221 552 16 735 17 589 17 390 15 378 13 331 36 373 38 258 24 661 17 048 14 685 7 843 2 261	221 552 16 735 17 589 17 390 15 378 13 331 36 373 38 258 24 661 17 048 14 685 7 843 2 261	221 552 16 735 17 589 17 390 15 378 13 331 36 373 38 258 24 661 17 048 14 685 7 843 2 261 6 726	41 938 3 095 2 612 2 221 2 406 3 515 7 657 5 859 3 800 3 425 2 557 956
3 and 4 years 16 years and over 18 years and over 21 years and aver 60 years and aver 62 years and aver	34.7	30 908 862 455 836 575 795 502 187 440 170 559 34.9	6 726 166 573 160 327 151 654 33 263 29 890 33.5	166 573 160 327 151 654 33 263 29 890 33.5	166 573 160 327 151 654 33 263 29 890 33.5	33 599 32 739 30 931 9 17' 8 474 34.2 22 065
Femole	678 693 45 336 46 194 43 648 40 161 42 990 114 676 119 699 70 905 53 540 53 223 34 836 13 485	566 388 37 202 37 681 35 181 32 698 36 247 96 148 100 287 58 873 44 917 45 142 30 109 11 903	8 134 8 513 8 467 7 463 6 743 18 528 19 412 12 032 8 623 8 081 4 727 1 582	8 134 8 513 8 467 7 463 6 743 18 528 19 412 12 032 8 623 8 081 4 727 1 582	8 134 8 513 8 467 7 463 6 743 18 528 19 412 12 032 8 623 8 081. 4 727 1 582	1 50' 1 28' 1 09' 1 24' 1 83- 3 72' 2 92' 1 94' 1 85- 2 26' 1 68'
3 and 4 years	535 413 519 688 494 701 129 034 118 311 35.5	15 086 449 754 437 031 416 338 110 196 101 247 35.7 535 054	3 358 85 659 82 657 78 363 18 838 17 064 34.2 109 247 32.7	3 358 85 659 82 657 78 363 18 838 17 064 34.2 109 247 32.7	3 358 85 659 82 657 78 363 18 838 17 064 34.2 109 247 32.7	56- 18 001 17 57- 16 59 5 66- 5 28- 36.1 19 87- 32.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP	1 322 994	1 101 442	221 552	221 552	221 552	- 41 93
All persons In hauseholds Hauseholder Family hauseholder Living alane Spause Child O ther relatives Nanrelatives Nanrelatives Nanrelatives Other persons Other persons in graup quarters	1 302 375 529 672 351 862 177 810 140 011 286 224 377 741 36 298 72 440 12 600	1 083 144 445 874 291 422 154 452 121 325 236 768 307 99 30 110 62 402 10 622 7 676	219 231 83 798 60 440 23 358 18 686 49 456 69 751 6 188 10 038 1 978 343	219 231 83 798 60 440 23 358 18 686 49 456 69 751 6 188 10 038 1 978 343	219 231 83 798 60 440 23 358 18 686 49 456 69 751 6 188 10 038 1 978 343	40 36 18 75 10 54 8 20 6 82 7 51 10 26 1 13 2 69 1 28 28
Persans per hausehold Persans per family Persans 65 years ond over In hauseholds Hauseholder Nanfamily hauseholder Living alone Spause Other relatives Nanrelatives Institutianalized persans Other persans in graup quarters	3.02 168 945 160 358 109 340 52 252 50 047 40 061 7 156 3 801 7 979	2.45 3.00 144 156 136 685 93 337 45 025 43 112 33 878 6 046 3 424 6 865 606	2.64 3.10 24 789 23 673 16 003 7 227 6 935 6 183 1 110 377 1 114 2	2.64 3.10 24 789 23 673 16 003 7 227 6 935 6 183 1 110 377 1 114 2	2.64 3.10 24 789 23 673 16 003 7 227 6 935 6 183 1 110 377 1 114 2	2.1 2.8 7 33 6 71 5 00 2 94 2 87 1 44 19 6
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				(0.440	60 440	10 54
Families With awn children under 18 years Number of own children under 18 years Married-couple families With awn children under 18 years Number of awn children under 18 years With awn children under 18 years Number of awn children under 18 years Number of awn children under 18 years	168 250 303 935 287 781 130 446 246 813 48 185 29 303	291 422 137 686 247 077 238 066 106 750 200 648 40 067 23 921 36 213	60 440 30 564 56 858 49 715 23 696 46 165 8 118 5 382 8 502	60 440 30 564 56 858 49 715 23 696 46 165 8 118 5 382 8 502	30 564 56 858 49 715 23 696 46 165 8 118 5 382 8 502	10 54 4 95 8 25 7 53 2 98 5 36 2 39 1 62 2 42
MARITAL STATUS Males 15 years and over	135 403 297 419 8 137 10 697 50 459 - 543 515 108 869 295 867	419 468 115 108 246 111 6 791 9 118 42 340 456 324 93 564 244 878 8 701 50 109 59 072	82 647 20 295 51 308 1 346 1 579 8 119 87 191 15 305 50 989 1 776 8 382	82 647 20 295 51 308 1 346 1 579 8 119 87 191 15 305 50 989 1 776 8 382	82 647 20 295 51 308 1 346 1 579 8 119 87 191 15 305 50 989 1 776 8 382 10 739	15 82 4 71 7 95 42 49 2 22 18 19 3 64 7 86 53 2 90 3 23

Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

Table 8.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]														
Census Tract or Block Numbering						8	Clark County, WA				Totals for split to	split tracts/BNA's in Clark County,	k County, WA	
Area	Portland-Von- couver, OR- WA CMSA	Oregan (pt.)	Washington (pt.)	Vancouver, WA PMSA	Totol	Evergreen CDP	Orchards South CDP	Salman Creek CDP	Vancouver city	Troct 404.01	Tract 407.03	Tract 408.01	Tract 409.02	Tract 409.03
White All persons White Black Anercian Indian Assian or Pacific Islander Asian Indian Asian Indi	1 477 895 1550 1555 1550 1555 1550 1555 1555 15	1 239 842 38 685 11 865 10 859 10 859 10 859 10 859 10 859 11 865 10 865 10 865 11 865 11 170 11 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170	238 053 225 1925 2276 22 1925 2 2976 2 175 2 175 5 048 808 808 808 808 808 808 808 808 808	238 225 192 2 296 2 296 2 296 2 296 3 670 5 670 5 670 6 808 6 808	223 225 225 225 226 226 226 226 260 560 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 6	10 10 12 24 10 10 12 24 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	12 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	11 1098 1009 1009 1009 1009 1009 1009 10	46 42 38 6 42 38 6 42 38 6 42 38 6 42 38 6 42 38 6 42 42 42 42 6 42 6 42 6 42 6 42 6 42	6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	8.68 8.28 8.28 8.28 8.38 8.38 8.38 8.38 8.3	7 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	6 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
All persons Hispanic origin (of ony race) Mexican Puerro Rican Cuban Other Hispanic Not of Hispanic origin RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN	1 477 895 49 921 34 941 1 531 12 460 1 427 974	1 239 842 44 049 31 175 1 345 1 0 615 1 195 793	238 053 5 872 5 872 3 766 1 86 1 845 232 181	238 053 5 872 3 766 186 1 845 232 181	238 053 5 872 3 766 3 186 186 1 85 232 181	11 249 327 197 9 9 118 10 922	12 956 372 204 25 13 136 12 584	11 989 264 177 177 11 12 11 725	46 380 399 912 49 44 422 44 981	6 638 140 104 104 11 11 2 2 6 498	3 588 107 71 3 3 481	7 719 223 144 10 10 1 68 7 496	6 422 80 46 16 79 6 342 6 342	6 258 127 71 71 2 53 6 131
White Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin Asian or Partic Islander Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin	1 477 895 1 350 155 27 165 1 322 994 4 671 4 671 1 197 1 197	1 239 842 1 124 863 1 124 863 1 101 442 38 695 38 695 1 1 307 1 1 307 1 0 272 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	238 053 3 640 221 550 221 550 221 550 2 976 2 103 2 127 2 127 2 127 3 170 1 770	238 053 228 192 23 540 221 552 2 105 2 105 2 206 5 670 1 170 1 170	238 053 25 192 22 1540 22 1540 2 1076 2 1076 2 1077 1 1719 1 1719	1 249 10 10 10 190 220 220 247 242 112 349 349 108 108 108	12 956 12 237 12 237 19 889 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 1	11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	46 380 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	6 638 884 8 388 8 3168 2 3168 2 428 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	8 9 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	7 7 7 7 7 1 35 7 7 1 35	6 422 6 243 6 883 6 883 6 183 7 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	6 258 0 017 0 934 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4

Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con. Table 8.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]	Census Tract or Block Numbering	Area	White All persons White Black American Indian. Eskimo, ar Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander Asian Pacific Islander Asian Indian Chinese Filipino Jopanese Combadian Korean Victorian Hange Loofian Thoi Thoi Thoi Thoi Thoi Other Asian Other Pacifi Islander Hawaiian Somaan Gourmanian Other Pacifi Islander Hawaiian Somaan Gourmanian Other Tace Hawaiian Gourmanian Other Tace	Hispanic origin (of any race) Makican Puerto Rican Cuban Other Hispanic Not of Hispanic arigin	Minie Hisponic origin Not of Hisponic origin
		Troct 410.02	2 4 9 6 9 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8	5 241 1277 64 64 9 9 5 114	5 2 8 4 4 988 4 7 97 98 8 9 7 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
		Tract 410.03	8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00	3 296 22 22 22 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	80.00 1020 1020 1020 1020 1020 1020 1020
		Tract 410.05	~ % 8424845441251115344415	2 126 78 51 4 4 23 2 23 2 048	21.8 88.2 9.0 9.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1
		Tract 410.07	688 2222 2222 688 688 688 688 688 688 68	2 999 711 47 47 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	2 2 888 8 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
		Troct 411.04	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 343 94 70 70 70 1 2 23 2 249	2 2943 2 2044 2 1455 2 1455 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	Totals for split tract	Tract 411.06	7.	7 256 1935 135 2 2 2 7 063	7 256 6 708 108 6 606 6 606 6 207 7 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	split tracts/BNA's in Clark County,	Tract 412.01	3 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	4 124 103 71 71 1 1 4 021	4 12 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
	ounty, WA—Con.	Tract 412.03	3 3 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3 569	2 2 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
		Tract 412.04	7 015 7 015 7 015 128 74 74 74 74 75 75 76 76 75 76 76 75 76 7	7 573 201 118 7 3 7 3 7 3	7 573 7 015 1015 6 875 6 875 128 124 77 77 79 292 292 592 592 593 593 593 593 593 593 593 593 593 593
1		Tract 413.05	8 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	5 942 139 51 51 14 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	5 5 602 602 602 602 602 602 602 602 602 602
		Troct 413.06	86 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	5 385 110 6 6 1 1 1 1 4 1 1 5 227	86 2 4 4 926 8 1 8 8 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8
		Tract 413.07	6 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	6 536 177 91 91 3 79 6 359	6 536 6 030 030 939 158 154 4 4 154 224 224 224 224 3 73
		Troct 416	625 625 625 625 625 625 625 625	2 549 900 74 74 1 15	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3

Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

		Troct 409.04	4 4 356 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	591 39 133 39 1 1 2 2 3 3	4 4 4 2233 26 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	ıty, WA	Tract 409.03 (pt.)	24 24 24 11 148 1 1 1 1-	251 4 4 4 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	22 2 2 2 2 2 4 2 4 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
	Salman Creek COP, Clark County, WA	Troct 409.02 (pt.)	88 89 177 177 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	3 784 13 22 2 2 3 3 4 4 6 4 6 4 6 4 6 6 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	3 639 3 639 3 639 3 669 27 27 17 17 17 17 16 65 65 65
	Salman Cr	Troct 408.01 (pt.)	ω ω ω ω ω ω ω ω ω ω ω ω ω ω ω ω		2 033 2448 2 29 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
		Tract 404.01 (pt.)	90- 98	200 201 - 1 4 4 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	908 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66 66
		Troct 413.05 (pt.)	838 4 838 623 623 623 623 623 623 623 623 623 623	2	88 4 4 7 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	Clark County, WA	Tract 413.04	6 813 6 813 1 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	6 813 57 57 813 57 128 128 128 13 13 6 66 6 605	6 813 6 3841 139 6 222 6 222 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 3 1 4 2 04 2 04 2 04 2 04 2 04 2 04 2 04 2
	Orchards Sauth CDP, Clark County, WA	Tract 411.04 (pt.)	288 8 8 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 4 4 1 1 2 4	. 100 800 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	901 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	no .	Tract 407.03 (pt.)	88. 88.		88 78 78 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	Clark County, WA	Troct 413.07 (pt.)	8 8 8 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	8 8 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	5 864 8 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
	Evergreen COP, Clc	Troct 413.06 (pt.)	88 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	5 385 158 1168 116 128 158 158 158	5 385 5 031 1 055 4 926 9 9 9 9 1 147 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1990 —Con.	octs/8NA's in WA—Con.	Tract 431	802 203 307 307 807 4 4 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	3 751 16 23 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35	3 552 3 552 3 573 3 73 3 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Clark County, WA-Con.	Troct 418	3 730 8 243 8 253 8 26 8 27 1 27 1 27 1 36 1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	3 730 9 45 123 8 2 123 8 35 3 607	3 403 3 403 3 372 3 372 5 3 5 3 6 2 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2
Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: [Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]	Census Tract or Block Numbering	Area	Mile White Block American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Eskimo Pocific Islander Asian a Pocific Islander Asian Asian Indian Combodian Combodi	National Control Contr	Mite Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin Hispanic origin On of Hispanic origin On of Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin Other race Hispanic origin Other race Hispanic origin Other race Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[FOR DEFINITIONS OF FERMS OND MECHINISS OF SYMBOLS, SEE FEXT]														
Census Tract or Block Numbering					:		Voncouver city, Clork County, WA	ork County, WA						
Area	Troct 410.02 (pt.)	Troct 410.03 (pt.)	Troct 410.05 (pt.)	Troct 410.07 (pt.)	Troct 411.06 (pt.)	Troct 412.01 (pt.)	Troct 412.03 (pt.)	Troct 412.04 (pt.)	Troct 416 (pt.)	Troct 417	Troct 418 (pt.)	Troct 419	Troct 420	Troct 421
RACE														
White Block American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut Eskima Asian A	866-11111111111111111111111111111111111	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	668 888 887	98.	135 145 165 165 165 165 165 165 165 165 165 16	888 890 800 800 800 800 800 800 800 800	280	6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6.	6 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0	3 390 3 390 3 4 4 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	2010/2 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000	648 3335 355 350 36 36 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37	6.72 6.74 6.74 6.74 6.75 7.75 7.75 7.75 7.75 7.75 7.75 7.75 7.75 7.75 7.75 7.75 7.75 7.75
Hispanic origin (of any race) Mexicon Cherto Ricon Cubon Other Hispanic Nor of Hispanic origin RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN	3	2 792 31 19 19 4 4 4 8 8 8 8 8	1 667 355 37 4 4 1 612	160 - - 159	1 357 72 53 53 1 1 1 285	533 20 16 16 17 18 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	8 4 - 1 1 k %	1 772 41 21 2 5 5 13 1 731	2 544 90 74 1 1 1 2 454	3 605 1188 1115 8 8 8 63 3 417	3 390 63 63 3 291	2 107 49 36 36 11 2 058	1 403 9 9 9 9 1 3 3 4 4 1 3 9 0	2 576 101 68 2 2 331 2 475
White White Gign Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin Armerican Indian Estima, or Aleut Hispanic origin Armerican Indian Estima, or Aleut Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin Other roce Hispanic origin Other roce Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin	8.5.2.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1	2 749 2 688 2 688 2 685 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	533 54 67 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74	158 158 158 159 159 159 159 159 159 159 159 159 159	1 357 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	533 684 684 684 684 684 684 684 684	88 22 22 22 28 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29	1 772 1 687 1 683 2 9 2 2 9 2 2 9 2 3 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	2 544 2 238 2 238 2 191 2 191 3 4 6 6 8 183 3 6 1 83 3 6	3 605 3 217 3 083 3 083 9 3 9 3 54 1 18 1 18 1 18 1 18 1 18 1 18 1 18 1 1	3 390 3 083 3 086 3 030 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	2 000 2 000 1 978 1 978 1 19 1 16 1 16 1 17 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	1 403 1 335 1 329 1 5 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0	2 576 2 446 2 375 3 375 3 375 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

		Tract 404.01 (pt.)		6 432 6 186 28 28 45 44	1 - 05 86 0	25.22.2	> 1 1 4 a	5 - 1	63	6 432 136 100 11	1 24 6 296		6 4 43 6 186 4 43 6 186 4 43 6 186 4 43 6 186 4 45 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	County, WA	Troct 403		3 647 3 548 3 548 39 39	2 4 5 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	50-41	1 1 1 1	8 - 1 -	26	3 64 7 86 64 4	17 3 561		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	Remainder of Clark County, WA	Troct 402		7 969 7 752 13 77 74	- 225 - 4 4 4 5 - 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	†&&#= </td><td>111</td><td>40014।</td><td>75</td><td>7 969 160 125 3</td><td>32 7 809</td><td></td><td>7 966 752 88 7 664 13 13 77 77 77 72 73 74 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75</td></tr><tr><th></th><td></td><td>Tract 401</td><td></td><td>4 630 4 480 9 9 78</td><td>20 15 15</td><td>0114-</td><td> </td><td>75.4 1 =</td><td>39</td><td>4 630 122 75 5</td><td>4 508</td><td></td><td>630 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4</td></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th>Troct 431 (pt.)</th><th></th><th>2 919 2 753 64 33 29</th><th>1 4 4 6 4 4</th><th>0000</th><th>-1410</th><th>2 - 2 - 6</th><th>5</th><th>2 919 42 29 -</th><th>13 2 877</th><th></th><th>2 919 2 753 2 753 64 62 62 62 62 62 63 62 62 62 62 62 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63</th></tr><tr><th></th><td></td><td>Tract 430 1</td><td></td><td>1 659 1 542 35 13 13</td><td>1 1 7 9 9 5 7</td><td>5= 150</td><td>1 1 1 1 4</td><td>06 10</td><td>5</td><td>1 659 29 18</td><td>1 630</td><td></td><td>1 659 2542 2542 1 517 2 517 2 7 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2</td></tr><tr><th></th><td></td><td>Tract 429</td><td></td><td>1 536 0 6 6 6 6 6</td><td>3.58881</td><td>38.507.6</td><td>77 1 </td><td>8 1 </td><td>-</td><td>1 536 34 28</td><td>1 502</td><td></td><td>536 1 375 1 349 60 60 60 60 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7</td></tr><tr><th></th><td>—Con.</td><td>Tract 428</td><td></td><td>3 154 2 934 70 20 18</td><td>95 87 18</td><td>12 8 4 9 4 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9</td><td>111</td><td>-86191</td><td>35</td><td>3 154 92 54 1</td><td>3 062</td><td></td><td>2 2 3 2 4 4 4 5 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8</td></tr><tr><th></th><td>Vancouver city, Clark Caunty, WA.—Con</td><td>Tract 427</td><td></td><td>3 262 3 262 98 57 50</td><td>72 33 14</td><td>2346</td><td>N N M </td><td> = % </td><td>48</td><td>3 548 151 98 7</td><td>2 44 3 397</td><td></td><td>8284 888 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8</td></tr><tr><th></th><td>Vancouver city,</td><td>Tract 426</td><td></td><td>3 854 3 854 855 55 53</td><td>122 98 98</td><td>13, 291, 291,</td><td>ა I 4 დ<i>ა</i></td><td>24.000</td><td><u>1</u>4</td><td>4 157 111 56 5</td><td>50 4 046</td><td></td><td>3 854 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8</td></tr><tr><th></th><td></td><td>Troct 425</td><td></td><td>1 210 1 138 17 22 22</td><td>1 855-2</td><td>n-801</td><td>111-1</td><td>150-10</td><td><u>s</u></td><td>1 210 46 40 4</td><td>1 164</td><td></td><td>22 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 4 4 3 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8</td></tr><tr><th>-Con.</th><td></td><td>Tract 424</td><td></td><td>1 063 955 24 22 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 2</td><td>1 187 4 -</td><td></td><td>- 1 - 1 </td><td>1111</td><td>24</td><td>1 063 39 17</td><td>1 21 1 024</td><td></td><td>1 063 955 943 943 943 943 943 12 12 14 18 18 18 18 18 18</td></tr><tr><th>n: 1990—Con</th><td></td><td>Troct 423</td><td></td><td>3 116 2 853 121 63 59</td><td>548.3</td><td>44008</td><td>4 1 <u>5</u>2 1 c</td><td>×</td><td>52</td><td>3 116 90 59 11</td><td>3 026</td><td></td><td>2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2</td></tr><tr><th>Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: [for definitions of terms and meanings of symbals, see text]</th><th>Census Tract or Block Numbering</th><th>Area</th><th>RACE</th><th>White All persons Black American Indian, Eskina, or Aleut American Indian</th><th>Asion or Pocific Islander Asion Clinice Firming</th><th>Apparate Apparate Apparate Apparate Apparate Apparate Control of the property of the property</th><th>Controducial Hmong Lootion Tide The Asian</th><th>Pocific Islander Howaiian Somoan Guomanian Other Pocific Islander</th><th>Other race HISPANIC ORIGIN</th><th>All persons Hispanic origin (of any race) Mekkon Puberto Ricon</th><th>Cuban</th><th>RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN</th><th>White Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin Back Not of Hispanic origin Hispanic origin American Indian Eskimo, or Aleut Hispanic origin American Indian Eskimo, or Aleut Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin</th></tr></tbody></table>							

Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con. of terms and meanings of symbols, see text] Table 8.

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Census Tract or Block Numbering						Remainder	Remainder of Clark Caunty, WA—Con	A—Con.					
Area	Troct 404.02	Tract 405.01	Tract 405.02	Troct 405.03	Tract 406.01	Tract 406.02	Troct 407.02	Troct 407.03 (pt.)	Tract 407.04		Troct 408.01 (pt.)	Troct 408.01 (pt.) Troct 408.02	
RACE													
All persons	8 985 8 727 8 727	6 656 6 468	4 424 4 322	5 059 4 937	4 788 4 663	3 851 3 789	4 257 4 128	3 364 3 344	5 961 5 631		4 608 4 344 89	608 S	608 5 425 2 344 5 249 2
Block American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut American Indian	7882	8 20	33.25	33 30°	33 32 9	<u> </u>	54 7°	3338	201		288		27333
Eskimo	ww	;	1 1	1 1	- 1 :	1-1-9	1 1;	1 1	Ιœ		on;		- w <u>i</u>
Asian or Pacific Islander		24,	78.2	- 86	95.8	987	34 21	C 35 4	æ 53 °°		888		88 - 40 -
Filipino	n co co	, E 2	- 4 4	- co I	. <u>8</u> ~	- 4 4	- ~0 &	0 0 4	, 6 7		2 6 12		-22
Asian Indian Korean	200	27.5		0.4	- 72	.54	9 4 ~		12		4 0		3 4 5
Vietnamese Cambodian	2 -	1 1	41	4 1	- 5	- ı	1.1	۱ ۾	0.4		<u>8</u> 6		4 1
Hmong	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	14	1 50		1-1		1-1-
Thoi Other Asian	~ • •	1 77	l m	- m <u>-</u>	l m d	1 40 0	1 00 1	-~5	1 m t		145		– w č
Pocific Islander Howaiian	128	× /-	5 3	<u> </u>	~ ~	22	2 9	70-	ელ∘		225		25
Somodin Guomanian Other Pacific Islander	1 9 1	- 1 19	1-1;	140	l m l	1 1 1	1211	-= '!	om-!		7-1;	1 - 1 - 5	
Omer race	*	3	74	ş	≏	-	2	/2	8		4		Σ <u>ο</u>
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	8 985 224 169	6 656 123 76	424 4 8 57 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	\$ 059 63 53	4 788 63 63	3 851 28 17	4 257 112 82	3 507 105 71	5 961 145 97	4 608 150 91	80-	8 5 425 0 118 1 74	vs.
Puerto Ricon Cuban Other Licensis	u v ซึ	¥	,— I g	010	2-0-	יי:	- s 2	1 1 2	r-6		r-5		ကကဋ
Not of Hispanic origin	8 761	6 533	4 367	4 996	4 725	3 823	4 145	3 402	5 816	4	458	5	5 307 2
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
White Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin State Hispanic origin State Hispanic origin Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic origin American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	8 985 8 727 146 18 581 2 2 2 2 2 2 8 3 8 3 8 4	6 656 6 468 8 58 6 410 23 1 2 2 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	4 424 322 4 291 1291 3 39 3 39	\$ 059 4 937 4 910 6 6 6 6 7 9	4 788 4 663 4 622 18 14 14 32	3 851 3 789 3 763 3 763 8 8 1 13	4 257 4 128 4 128 4 074 6 6	26 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	5 961 5 631 5 562 70 70 107	44 4 2620	39472877488	5 425 144 5 249 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	ທ ທ
No of Hispanic angin Asian or Pacific Islander Hispanic angin No of Hispanic origin Other race Hispanic origin	233133	862 – 282 c	2,282	84 <u>-</u> 988.	. 5282 5282 5382 5382 5382 5382 5382 5382	204 04	84 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	%L~22%;	00 7 88 7 88 63 65 8 7		289888		<u>, 8 8 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 9 8 9 9 9 9 9 </u>
Not of Hispanic ongin	-	7	m	_	1	1	1	-	7		_		7

Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]												
Census Tract or Block Numbering						Remainder of Clork County, WA—Con.	unty, WA-Con.					
Area	Troct 410.02 (pt.)	Troct 410.03 (pt.)	Tract 410.05 (pt.)	Troct 410.06	Troct 410.07 (pt.)	Troct 411.03	Troct 411.04 (pt.)	Tract 411.05	Tract 411.06 (pt.)	Tract 412.01 (pt.)	Troct 412.03 (pt.) 1	Troct 412.04 (pt.)
All persons All persons Black American Indian Eskimo Asian A	85.0 80.0 80.0 80.0 80.0 80.0 80.0 80.0	2,4 2,5 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 − 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1	\$64 \$64 1804-18811-11111110001110	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	686 2022 2022 2022 1 4 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	8 2 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	283 283 283 133 133 134 135 137 137 137 137 137 137 137 137 137 137	20 8 33 33 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	8 8 9 2 2 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	3 3 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	5 80 8 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
HISPANIC ORIGIN All persons All persons Mexican Cuban Cuban Other Hispanic origin Other Hispanic origin ARACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN	5 200 126 63 63 9 9 7 1 5 083	\$4 \omega 1 - 00	459 23 23 14 14 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	6 679 172 132 132 - - - 6 507	2 839 70 47 47 3 2 2 2 2 6 9	374 374 374 374 375 375 375 375 375 375 375 375 375 375	1 442 58 40 1 0 1 18 1 384	3 273 60 29 3 3 - 3 213	5 899 121 82 1 2 2 36 5 778	3 591 83 55 55 1 1 3 508	3 621 128 60 60 5 5 5 3 493	5 801 160 97 97 1 1 1 5 64
Mile Hispanic origin Not of Hispanic arigin Hispanic arigin Not of Hispanic arigin Hispanic arigin Hispanic arigin Not of Hispanic arigin Hispanic arigin Not of Hispanic arigin	5 209 4 957 4 881 4 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 5 5 104 104 105 8 8	4074 774 74 74 75 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76	2 4 4 2 4 4 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	6 6 287 6 1 287 6 1 1 222 7 1 2 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	2 232 2 668 2 668 2 77 2 77 2 81 8 18 8 54 8 54 8 64 8 64 8 64 8 64 8 64 8 64 8 64 8 6	3 538 3 538 3 485 3 685 3 685 3 685 3 685 3 685 3 685 3 685 3 685 3 685 3 685 3 685 3 685 3 685	1 44. 1 35. 1 3 88 1 3 88 1 3 18 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 3 18 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	5 5 5 7 6 7 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7	3 377 3 377 3 377 2 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 1 1 3 7 1 3 7	3 333 256 3 257 257 257 257 257 257 257 257 257 257	5 801 106 106 5 222 6 7 7 7 2 88 2 67 7 7 2 60 3 8 8 6 8 6 8 6

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

(10) definitions of ferms and meanings of spinors, see rect												
Census Tract or Block Numbering					Œ	Remainder of Clark County, WA—Con.	unty, WA-Con.					
Area	Troct 413.05 (pt.)	Troct 413.06 (pt.)	Tract 413.07 (pt.)	Tract 413.08	Troct 413.09	Fract 413.10	Tract 413.11	Tract 414	Tract 415	Troct 416 (pt.)	Troct 418 (pt.)	Troct 431 (pt.)
RACE												
All persons	781 766	1 1	672 651	6 305 5 605	4 240 3 889	3 527 3 209	1 153	3 357 3 269	2 444 2 366	in in	340	
Block American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1 1	1.1	5 v				60 m			. 1 - 1	4 00	
American Indian	1	ı	3	39	6-	61	m	25	34	1	α σ	
Aleut	1 1	1 1	1 1	18	- 1	ı —	1-1	1-1	7 7	1 1	1 1	
Asian or Pacific Islander	<u> </u>	1 1	44	422 391	217	215 204	23	32,3	38 38 38	1 1	4 4	
Chinese	. 1 4	1 1	. 7 0	82	79	38	•	;- <	226	1 1	. 1 1	
Japanese	o m	1 1	N 1	53	38	5E.	-:	o vo -	o — c	1 1	1 1	
Asian Indian	14	1 1	1 1	≅ 4	- 65	23	_ 4	- 5	mm	1 1	1-1	
Vietnamese	1	1	1	7. 7.	a o a	35	1	13	15	1	4	
Hmong	1 1	1 1	1 1	2 1	o I	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	
Loofian	1	1 1	1	1 4	1	1 5	1 1	- 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	
Other Asian	1 1	1 1	1 1	2	1 4	1 00	1 1	l m	ı —	1 1	1 1	
Pocific Islander	1	1	1	: S	. 7	='		4		1	1	
Howaiian	I	1	1	61	2	\$	_	4	-	1	1	
Guamanian	1 1	1 1		1 00					1 1			
Other Pacific Islander	10	I	10	4 8	١٧	96	10	1 2	14	1	13	1-
and	7	1	٧	8	3	5	,	2	7	ı	<u> </u>	
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	781	1	672	6 305	4 240	3 527	1 153	3 357	2 444	'n	340	
Hispanic origin (of any race)	ខ្ម	1 1	80 5	216	121		7	2.5		•	24	
Puerto Ricon	וי	1 1	7	5	54	7	ומ	- 1	¥ —		77 '	
Guban Ohler Hispanic	1 00	1 1	5 5	9 8	1 4	- ह	2	10	- '	1 1	18	1 4
Not of Hispanic origin	768	ı	999	680 9	4 119	3 447	1 146	3 306	2 402	S	316	~
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	781	1	672				1 153			**	340	Ψ,
Willie Hispanic origin	00/	1 1	3	2 005 124	3887	386	9 .	3 269	2 30	014	0 6 6	5.5
Not of Hispanic origin	6 '	1 1	4 00				<u>6</u> ∞			nΙ	301	
Hispanic origin	1	1	19	0 97	67	្រះួ	la) I c	10	ı	. 4	
American Indian, Eskima, ar Aleut		1 1	50	4	20.	20.2	o m	25 25	38.	1 1	1 œ	
Hispanic origin	1 1	1 1	1 95	- 4	57	- <u>o</u>	l m	23.2	15	1 1	1 00	
Asion or Pacific Islander	13	ł	4	422	217	215	23	367	29	1	94-	
Not of Hispanic origin	۱ <u>۳</u>	1 1	14	397	214	205	23	- 88	29	1 1	- m	
Hispanic origin	5 7	1 1	7 7	8 26 26	44	 	m I	13.6	v 4	1 1	<u>4 4</u>	
Not of Hispanic origin	1	1		2	-	1	က	8	-	1	1	

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

ensus Tract or Block Numbering							Clork County, WA		
Area	PortlandVon- couver, OR-WA CMSA	Oregon (pt.)	Woshington (pt.)	Voncouver, WA PMSA	Total	Evergreen COP	Orchords South COP	Solmon Creek CDP	Voncouver city
All housing units	605 513	512 664	92 849	92 849	92 849	4 076	4 776	4 962	21 025
ENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER Occupied housing units	575 531	487 091	88 440	88 440	88 440	3 874	4 399	4 709	20 138
wner-occupied housing units	352 564 61.3	295 692 60.7	56 872 64.3	56 872 64.3	56 872 64.3	2 507 64.7	2 723 61.9	3 098 65.8	8 688 43.1
White	336 160 5 485	280 996 5 094	55 164 391	55 164 391	55 164 391	2 377 34	2 601 30	3 016 18	8 426 82 50
Americon Indion, Eskimo, or AleutAsian or Pacific IslonderOther race	1 839 7 670 1 410	1 493 6 881 1 228	346 789 182	346 789 182	346 789 182	14 69 13	14 63 15	13 45 6	113 17
Hisponic origin (of any race)	4 801	4 081	720	720 54 670	720 54 670	47 2 347	58 2 565	28 2 993	98 8 351
White, not of Hisponic originnter-occupied housing unitsWhite	333 010 222 967 200 826	278 340 191 399 171 218	54 670 31 568 29 608	31 568 29 608	31 568 29 608	1 367 1 270	1 676 1 583	1 611 1 535	11 450 10 583
Black	8 868 2 582	8 319 2 201	549 381	549 381	549 381	35 16	26 23	24 14	255 154
Asion or Pocific IslanderOther race	7 287 3 404	6 574 3 087	713 317	713 317	713 317	27 19	37 7	24 14	327 131
Hisponic origin (of ony roce)White, not of Hisponic origin	7 953 196 662	7 108 167 534	845 29 128	845 29 128	845 29 128	40 1 252	42 1 554	49 1 503	327 10 400
ACANCY STATUS			4 400		4 400	202	377	253	887
Vacant housing units or sole only r rent	29 982 4 108 12 794	25 573 3 459 10 783	4 409 649 2 011	4 409 649 2 011	4 409 649 2 011	33 138	49 242	58 106	96 425
nted ar sold, not occupied r seasonal, recreotionol, or occosionol use	3 547 2 868	2 945 2 550	602 318	602	602 318	13	14 12	36 16	125 46
or migrant workersther vacant	51 6 614	51 5 7 85	829	829	829	15	60	37	195 16
8oarded up	685	625	60	60	60	1	6	-	10
roomsrooms	13 224 26 683	11 855 23 928	1 369 2 755	1 369 2 755	1 369 2 755	26 86	20 60	69 167	733 1 259
rooms	54 968 107 754	48 323 91 299	6 645 16 455	6 645 16 455	6 645 16 455	191 523	373 716	391 924	2 558 5 652
rooms	115 585 105 758	96 577 87 658	19 008 18 100	19 008 18 100	19 008 18 100	861 1 122	1 168 1 349 692	832 858 778	4 300 2 726 1 613
rooms or more rooms	79 069 102 472 5.4	65 785 87 239 5.3	13 284 15 233 5.5	13 284 15 233 5.5	13 284 15 233 5.5	760 507 5.8	398 5.5	943 5.6	2 184 4.6
ledion, oll housing units lean, oll housing units ledian, occupied housing units	5.5 5.4	5.5 5.4	5.7 5.6	5.7 5.6	5.7 5.6	5.8 5.9	5.5 5.6	5.7 5.6	4.9 4.6
Aedion, owner-occupied housing unitsAedion, renter-occupied housing units	6.3 4.1	6.3 4.0	6.3 4.3	6.3 4.3	6.3 4.3	6.3 5.0	5.9 4.7	6.5 4.0	5.9 3.9
NITS IN STRUCTURE	388 533	327 464	61 069	61 069	61 069	2 943	3 322	2 821	10 641
attoched.	16 315 22 085	13 703 17 658	2 612 4 427	2 612 4 427	2 612 4 427	180 308	58 39	417 69	753 2 624
or 4 to 9	25 983 28 600	22 789 24 730	3 194 3 870	3 194 3 870	3 194 3 870	150 86	109 174	137 387	1 400 1 267 1 174
) to 19) to 49	36 096 28 686	31 665 26 210	4 431 2 476	4 431 2 476 2 635	4 431 2 476 2 635	202 50	538 69 57	257 257 146	1 154 1 511
O or moreobile home or troilerther	22 651 31 714 4 850	20 016 24 194 4 235	2 635 7 520 615	7 520 615	7 520 615	143 14	395 15	439 32	328 173
Occupied housing units	575 531	487 091	88 440	88 440	88 440	3 874	4 399	4 709	20 138
ERSONS IN UNIT	150 244	130 694	19 550	19 550	19 550	590	723	1 090	7 190
personspersons	195 165 93 877	165 501 78 479	29 664 15 398 14 397	29 664 15 398	29 664 15 398	1 232 777	1 331 824	1 634 827 784	6 636 2 988 2 108
personspersons	83 533 33 657	69 136 27 545 15 736	6 112 3 319	14 397 6 112 3 319	14 397 6 112 3 319	773 333 169	861 436 224	269 105	801 415
or more persons Medion, occupied housing units Medion, owner-occupied housing units	19 055 2.20 2.36	2.18 2.34	2.33 2.43	2.33	2.33 2.43	2.65 2.71	2.68 2.71	2.27 2.40	1.93 2.06
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.91	1.87	2.11	2.11	2.11	2.55	2.61	2.01	1.79
PERSONS PER ROOM .00 or less	557 247	471 600	85 647	85 647	85 647	3 749	4 237	4 597	19 431
.01 to 1.50	11 459 6 825	9 490 6 001	1 969 824 .47	1 969 824 .47	1 969 824 .47	92 33 .49	122 40 .53	75 37 .44	436 271 .45
Aeon /ALUE	.45	.45	.47	.47	.47	.47	.50		
Specified owner-occupied housing unitsess thon \$20,000	287 908 1 778	243 232 1 582	44 676 196	44 676 196	44 676 196	2 198 2	2 246 2	2 517 3	7 612 58 903
20,000 to \$39,999	21 912 67 715	20 019 58 075	1 893 9 640	1 893 9 640	1 893 9 640	10 503	26 719	25 238	2 700
60,000 to \$79,999	I 80 065	65 749 40 938	14 316 8 154	14 316 8 154 7 065	14 316 8 154 7 065	978 392 203	1 098 260 118	879 694 523	84I 65
		35 416 11 580 4 218	7 065 2 172 617	2 172 617	2 172 617	87 15	17 2	114 25	2 02 84 65 23 7
200,000 to \$249,999 250,000 to \$299,999 300,000 or more	3 /62	2 220 3 435	296 327	296 327	296 327	4	1 3	5 11	48 6 61 100
Aedian (dollors) Aeon (dollors)	72 500 87 100	72 100 87 200	74 200 86 800	74 200 86 800	74 200 86 800	69 400 79 500	65 000 69 400	82 900 92 200	73 400
ONTRACT RENT	030 (00	107 704	20.044	30 844	30 844	1 344	1 653	1 592	11 37
Specified renter-occupied housing units Median contract rent (dollors) Meon contract rent (dollors)	218 630 374 397	187 786 373 397	30 844 379 394	30 844 379 394	30 844 379 394	452 459	472 463	369 400	333 333
With meals included in rent Meon controct rent (dollors)	3 853 903	3 276 934	577 723	577 723	577 723	3 671	2 500	2 338	33: 33: 29: 59: 10: 894 184
No meals included in rent No cosh rent	209 796	180 302 4 208	29 494 773	29 494 773	29 494 773	1 325 16	1 624 27	1 557 33	10 894

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Totols	for split tracts/8N	IA's in Clork Coun	ty, WA			
Area	Troct 404.01	Troct 407.03	Troct 408.01	Troct 409.02	Tract 409.03	Tract 410.02	Tract 410.03	Tract 410.05	Tract 410.07	Tract 411.04
All housing units	2 366	1 173	3 130	2 640	2 074	2 355	1 260	934	1 227	833
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER	2 280	1 130	2 859	2 527	2 029	2 253	1 239	884	1 202	814
Occupied housing unitsOwner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units	1 824	885 78.3	1 699 59.4	2 105 83.3	1 751 86.3	1 287 57.1	1 053 85.0	427 48.3	763 63.5	565 69.4
White	1 781	847 7	1 656 12	2 060 13	1 705 12	1 247 5	1 029	421 - 2	745 4	538 9 2
American Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut Asion or Pocific Islonder Other roce	19	11 16 4	8 20 3	8 20 4	23 7	13 17 5	12 1	2 2 2	7 4	9 7
Hispanic origin (of ony roce)	23	11 841	23 1 637	20 2 044	21 1 693	22 1 232	7 1 023	5 418	11 738	18 530 249
White, not of Hisponic origin Renter-occupied housing units White	456	245 237	1 160 1 089	422 415	278 266	966 935	186 176	457 426	439 421	249 244
8lack American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2 8	3 2	21 18	1 2	3 4	11	4 2 3	11 7 10	4 2 8	1 1
Asion or Pocific Islonder Other roce		1 2	20 12	2 2	1	10	Ĭ	3	4	i
Hisponic origin (of ony race) White, not of Hisponic origin	13 430	8 232	42 1 061	8 409	262	12 928	175	16 413	15 410	238
VACANCY STATUS	86	43	271	113	45	102	21	50	25	19
Vacant housing units For sale only For rent	19	12	23 218	45 16	17 5	8 57	5 4	8 26	4 7	3 7
Rented or sald, not occupied For seosonol, recreatianal, or occasionol use		18 1	14 2	16 15	12	11 8	3	2 3	5	Ė
For migront warkers	. 31	5	14	21	9	18	9	11	9	8 1
ROOMS		-	_	•	·					
1 roam	. 30	3 14	11 112	19 61	1 9	89 96	5 19	12 44	3 30 74	2 6 47
3 roams	129 256	48 110	154 677	112 417	30 54	147 525	28 74 178	115 367 227	219 252	109
5 rooms6 rooms	. 432	314 333 214	538 559 455	554 532 411	199 508 591	515 388 254	278 252	116	216 177	235 281 102 51 5.6
7 rooms 8 or more rooms Median, oll housing units	674	137 5.8	624 5.6	534 5.8	682 6.9	341 5.1	426 6.7	22 4.3 4.4	256 5.7	51 5.6
Mean, all housing unitsMedian, occupied housing units	6.5	5.9 5.8	5.8 5.7	6.0 5.8	7.1 6.9	5.4 5.2	6.9 6.7	4.3	6.0 5.7	5.5 5.6 5.9
Median, owner-occupied hausing unitsMedian, renter-occupied housing units	. 6.9	5.9 5.5	6.8 4.2	6.0 4.4	7.0 6.2	6.1 4.3	7.0 5.0	4.7 4.1	6.6 4.2	4.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detached	1 905	933	1 817	1 669	2 004	1 232	1 145	499	853	690
1, etracried	. 16	733 5 5	28 48	360 55	14	35 44	34 22	53 75 41	45 69	4 7
3 or 45 ta 9	13 96	4	82 266	61 31	3 2	202 111	17 18	8	57 46 89	6 8 79
10 ta 19	. 25	_	384 204	6 ~	2 -	130 228	10	9 1 80	52	Ë
50 or mare Mobile home ar trailer Other	_ 290	219	54 240 7	434 24	27 6	61 290 22	7	149 19	12 4	37 2
Occupied housing units		1 130	2 859	2 527	2 029	2 253	1 239	884	1 202	814
PERSONS IN UNIT	305	121	533	551	199	676	197	263	270	142
2 persons3 persons	804		1 010 501	968 412	644 431	813 353	553 201	296 143	484 184	253 150
4 persons 5 persons	- 445 - 173	244 131	538 191	386 139	451 206	257 102	181 76 31	111 44 27	164 68 32	69 36
6 or more persons	2.57	3.00	86 2.39 2.52	71 2.24 2.26	98 2.90 2.85	52 2.05 2.16	2.26 2.26	2.10 1.97	2.18 2.27	164 69 36 2.58 2.75
Median, owner-occupied hausing units	- - 2.65 2.30		2.19	2.10	3.26	1.89	2.30	2.30	2.00	2.29
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 ar less	2 234	1 073	2 781	2 466	2 007	2 198	1 231	843	1 179	786
1.01 to 1.50	_ 29	45 12	54 24	43 18	19	40 15	5 3	26 15	16 7 .42	23 5 .52
Mean	44	.54	.46	.42	.44	.43	.38	.54	.42	.52
VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units	_ 1 320	656		1 459	1 624	941	984 2	283	694 _	499 3
Less thon \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$59,999	_ 16	16 16 254	3 27 119	5 14 153	11 111	43 224	16 133	130 122	21 154	13 184
\$60,000 ta \$79,999 \$80,000 to \$99,999	- 235 366	313 55	425 324	518 362	616 404	338 151	338 274	20 6	315 130	184 256 27 14
\$100,000 ta \$149,999 \$150,000 to \$199,999 \$200,000 ta \$249,999	_ 464	6	416 62 12	246	324 110	146 21	180 30 7	3	60 8 4	2
\$200,000 ta \$249,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999 \$300,000 ar more	_ 15	-	12 3		20 10 16	2	3	=	- 2	-
Median (dollars) Mean (dollors)	_ 97 900	62 900	87 300 94 900	81 900	83 300 97 400	71 800	80 200 87 100	40 700 43 800		62 900 64 400
CONTRACT RENT										247
Specified renter-accoming housing units						050	183	444	434	24/
Specified renter-occupied housing units Median contract rent (dallars)	- 409 - 459	457	370	423	267 540	409	442	300	366	480
Median contract rent (dallars) Mean contract rent (dollars) With meols included in rent Mean contract rent (dallars)	_ 463 _ 1	457 456	370	423 434 1		409 435 62		300 287 2 494	366 355 1 263	480 445 1 487 245

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Totals for	split trocts/BNA's	in Clork County,	WA—Con.			
Area	Tract 411.06	Troct 412.01	Troct 412.03	Troct 412.04	Tract 413.05	Tract 413.06	Troct 413.07	Troct 416	Troct 418	Troct 431
All housing units TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER	2 919	1 683	1 430	2 872	1 899	2 058	2 265	1 217	1 624	1 588
Occupied housing units Owner-occupied housing units White Block	2 792 1 518 54.4 1 459 25	1 608 1 061 66.0 1 016	1 382 723 52.3 695 11	2 798 1 562 55.8 1 490	1 819 1 419 78.0 1 357 16	1 914 1 362 71.2 1 312 13	2 198 1 336 60.8 1 251 22	1 168 323 27.7 315 2	1 549 680 43.9 659	1 546 1 167 75.5 1 127 16
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Asian or Pocific Islander Other roce Hisponic origin (of ony race)	20 5	26 5	3 11 3	7 51 - 23	35 5 25	24 4 25	47 9 24	3 2 1 5 311	9 3 11 651	14 3 12 1 122
White, not of Hispanic origin. Renter-occupied hausing units	1 449 1 274 1 170 40 14 33 17	1 007 547 508 7 6 19 7	688 659 600 24 9 18 8	1 469 1 236 1 165 19 18 22 12	1 340 400 385 5 3 4 3	1 293 552 513 15 10 10 4	1 238 862 802 22 6 17 15	845 753 16 14 54 8	869 789 16 20 33 11	372 362 4 4 7 2
White, not of Hisponic origin VACANCY STATUS	1 153	497	592	1 149	383	503	794	744	772	356
Vacant housing units For sale only For rent Rented or sold, not occupied. For seosonol, recreational, or occosional use. For migrant workers Other vacant. Boarded up	127 13 90 11 2 - 11 3	75 8 41 7 5 - 14	48 5 21 7 3 - 12	74 11 33 13 3 - 14 1	80 28 7 6 2 - 37 2	144 13 112 5 3 - 11	67 26 26 9 - - 6 2	49 5 27 2 4 - 11 2	75 17 30 6 2 - 20 2	8 12 10 7 - 5
ROOMS 1 room	13 70 269 724	10 46 164 268	9 38 124 262	104 103 194 505	- 4 62 70	25 60 121 200	1 27 79 353	33 143 198 345	10 77 134 648 394	2 18 28 211 463
5 rooms	624 521 354 344 5.1 5.4 5.2 6.2	286 277 234 398 5.7 6.0 5.8 6.7 4.0	351 301 209 136 5.3 5.4 5.3 6.2 4.4	630 672 416 248 5.3 5.3 5.4 6.1	479 585 381 318 6.1 6.3 6.0 6.2 5.6	440 566 377 269 5.8 5.9 6.2 5.1	508 621 409 267 5.8 5.8 6.2 4.9	248 137 66 47 4.2 4.3 4.2 5.5 3.8	394 189 84 88 4.4 4.7 4.4 4.9	463 341 191 334 5.7 6.1 5.7 6.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detoched 1, attoched 2	1 738 75 121 191 256 286 108	1 214 37 68 43 24 213 5	824 159 103 32 162 88 32	1 864 99 107 144 226 65 80 199	1 827 14 7 1 - -	1 562 38 15 25 46 197 50	1 487 145 293 129 44 10	295 54 237 70 132 120 25	960 60 368 64 37 8 35	1 347 54 40 5 26 58 51
Mobile home or troilerOtherOccupied housing units	42 15 2 792	17 8 1 608	21 9 1 382	38 50 2 798	45 5 1 819	115 10 1 914	150 7 2 198	78 9 1 168	5 1 549	6 1 546
PERSONS IN UNIT 1 person	2.33	333 590 299 273 71 42 2.30 2.41 2.04	304 465 240 206 104 63 2.33 2.38 2.26	648 879 527 496 179 69 2.35 2.57 2.08	157 501 380 448 216 117 3.16 3.01 3.65	320 645 365 362 142 80 2.49 2.48 2.50	313 667 449 459 211 99 2.77 2.89 2.61	433 386 174 95 50 30 1.89 1.89	491 492 269 183 76 38 2.08 1.80 2.32	340 666 242 191 72 35 2.15 2.14
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or more Mean	2 706	1 560 30 18 .42	1 333 33 16 .49	2 685 68 45 .49	1 762 47 10 .53	1 854 44 16 .48	2 123 55 20 .51	1 102 30 36 .51	1 466 55 28 .50	1 519 21 6 .40
VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 373	994	64]	1 416	1 303	1 174	1 098	227	558 12	1 086
Less than \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$59,999 \$60,000 to \$79,999 \$80,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999 \$150,000 to \$199,999 \$250,000 to \$249,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999 \$300,000 or more Median (dollars)	34 371 625 235 81 17 4	1 16 168 222 193 226 95 31 18 24 89 200	3 22 170 274 101 37 19 9 4 2	6 29 368 747 220 38 4 2 1 1 68 000	7 348 542 186 168 42 3 4 3 69 100	8 325 462 245 117 12 2 1 1 68 100	3 190 552 154 97 81 13 4 3 70 800	9 95 74 24 17 7 - - 61 800	226 251 61 5 3 - - - - 42 000	6 26 405 269 96 100 78 37 28 4 4 165 500 101 000
Mean (dollars) CONTRACT RENT	72 300	109 400	68 600 77 300	69 000	78 900	74 900	85 000	68 500	43 700	
Specified renter-occupied housing units Median contract rent (dollors) Mean controct rent (dollors) With meois included in rent Mean contract rent (dollors) No meals included in rent No cosh rent	387 395 1 313 1 246	545 412 421 - - 527 18	650 412 417 2 669 640 8	1 225 398 450 111 856 1 101 13	384 502 492 - - 375 9	543 489 484 - - 533 10	848 425 441 3 671 836 9	843 324 319 3 442 831	858 331 325 2 425 842 14	377 389 396 - - 362 15

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Evergreen CDP, Cla	rk County, WA	01	rchords South CDP,	Clork County, WA		Solmon Cr	reek CDP, Clork Cour	nty, WA
Area	Troct 413.06 (pt.)	Troct 413.07 (pt.)	Troct 407.03 (pt.)	Troct 411.04 (pt.)	Troct 413.04	Troct 413.05 (pt.)	Troct 404.01 (pt.)	Troct 408.01 (pt.)	Tract 409.02 (pt.)
All housing units	2 058	2 018	23	366	2 728	1 659	82	1 170	1 719
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing unitsOwner-occupied housing units	1 914 1 362	1 960 1 145	23 9	353 190	2 439 1 311	1 584 1 213	78 59 75.6	1 128 764 67.7	1 629 1 341 82.3
Percent of occupied housing units	71.2 1 312	58.4 1 065	39.1 9	53.8 181 4	53.8 1 260 10	76.6 1 151 1 16	58	748 3	1 305
81ock Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut Asion or Pocific Islonder	13 9 24	21 5 45	Ξ	- 1	8 27	35	1_	2 9	6
Other roce	4	9 22	-	4	6 27	5 24	-	2 8	3 12
Hisponic origin (of ony roce) White, not of Hisponic origin Renter-occupied housing units	25 1 293 552	1 054 815	9	178 163	1 243 1 128	1 135 371	58 19	741 364	1 296 288
White	513 15	757 20	13	159	1 055 20	356 5	18	350 4	284 1
Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut	10 10	6 17	-	1	19 32	3 4	-	3 5 2	2
Other roce	16	15 24	1	5	2 28	3	1	10	6 279
White, not of Hisponic origin	503	749	13	155	1 032	354	18	341	2/7
Vacant housing units	144	58	_	13	289 21	75 28	4	42 7	90 38
For sole only For rent Rented or sold, not occupied	13 112 5	20 26 8	=	7	228 11	7 3	<u>2</u> -	27 2	90 38 16 12 12
For seasonal, recreotionol, or occosionol use For migrant workers	3 -	-	-	_	ii	1	_	1 -	-
Other vacont	11	4 1	Ξ	6 1	18 3	36 2	1 -	5 -	12
ROOMS			,	,	10		_	3	15
1 room 2 rooms 3 rooms	25 60 121	26 70	- 3	3 31	18 54 285	3 54	3	47 34	40 75
4 rooms5 rooms	200 440	323 421	4 9	84 88	573 602	55 469	10 13 24	236 110	300 414
6 rooms 7 rooms	566 377	556 383		108 35 16	702 326	539 330	14	174 219	358 258 259 5.5 5.7
8 or more rooms Medion, oll housing units	269 5.8	238 5.8	5 4.9	5.2	168 5.2	209 6.0	18 6.1 6.2	347 6.4 6.3	5.5 5.7
Meon, oll housing unitsMedion, occupied housing units	5.8 5.9	5.8 5.8	5.3 4.9 5.1	5.2 5.3 5.9	5.2 5.3 5.9	6.1 5.9 6.0	6.2 6.4	6.5 7.2	5.5 5.7
Medion, owner-occupied housing units	6.2 5.1	6.3 4.9	4.5	4.3	4.4	5.6	5.0	4.1	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detoched	1 562	1 381	18	250	1 445	1 609	72	811	909
1, ottached2	38 15	142 293	-	4 2	41 30	13 7	1 - 3	/ 4 21	352 48 61
3 or 4	25 46	125 40		5 8 79	103 166 459	=	-	171 58	31
10 to 19 20 to 49 50 or more	197 50	5	=	-	69 57	_		65 -	
Mobile home or troilerOther	115 10	28 4	1 3	18	351 7	25 5	6 -	30 3	291 21
Occupied housing units	1 914	1 960	23	353	2 439	1 584	78	1 128	1 629
PERSONS IN UNIT 1 person	320	270	5	89	489	140	16	188	426
2 persons 3 persons	645	587 412	5 3	120 53 57	771 439	435 329	29 11 15	394 202 236	646 239 226
4 persons 5 persons 6 or more persons	142	411 191	2 5 3	23 11	413 217 110	389 191 100	4 3	76 32	226 68 24
Medion, occupied housing units Medion, owner-occupied housing units	2.49	89 2.80 2.98	3.00 2.00	2.23 2.44	2.45 2.49	3.16 2.97	2.29 2.35	2.45 2.77	2.10 2.13
Medion, renter-occupied housing units	2.50	2.59	4.00	1.99	2.39	3.68	2.00	2.06	1.96
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less	1 854	1 895	18	345	2 341	1 533	77	1 101 19	1 599 19
1.01 to 1.50	16	48 17	3 2	6 2	72 26 .53	41 10 .54	.42	.43	11 .41
Weon	. 48	.51	.66	.49	.33	.34	.42		
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 174	1 024	6	1 72	939	1 129	49	688	955 2
Less thon \$20,000	. 8	2 178	1 3	5 69	13 302	7 345	1 6	5 35	7 108
		516 147	2 -	82 7	484 96 30	530 157	13	172 160	418 264 112
\$80,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999 \$150,000 to \$199,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999	117	86 75	Ξ.	7 -	30 10 1	81 7		266 38 7	28 12
\$250,000 to \$299,999 \$300,000 or more	. 1	13 3 3	Ξ.	=	3	i	-	i 3	2 2
Medion (dollars)	. 68 100	70 700 84 900	47 500 48 300	61 700 63 300	64 200 68 700	66 500 71 000	84 100 88 400	96 500 102 600	77 500 85 000
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units Medion contract rent (dollors)	. 489	801 424	14 342	161 485	1 117 460	361 503	19 338	361 348 375	278 465 464
Meon controct rent (dollars) With meols included in rent Meon controct rent (dollars)	484	442 3 671	424	442 1 487	456 1 513	494 - -	432	3/5	1 463
No meols included in rentNo cash rent	_ 533	792 6		160	1 096 20	354 7	19	356 5	266 11
			_						

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text] Census Tract or Block Numbering	Solmon Creek County, W	CDP, Clork /A—Con.				Voncouver city,	Clork County, WA			
Area	Troct 409.03 (pt.)	Troct 409.04	Troct 410.02 (pt.)	Troct 410.03 (pt.)	Troct 410.05 (pt.)	Troct 410.07 (pt.)	Troct 411.06 (pt.)	Tract 412.01 (pt.)	Troct 412.03 (pt.)	Troct 412.04 (pt.)
All housing units	86	1 905	16	1 061	713	54	638	203	27	804
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	86 75	1 788 859	15 13	1 047 923	669 282	54 47	580 11	198 147	26 17	763 210
Percent of occupied housing units White 8lock	87.2 73	48.0 832 5	86.7 13	88.2 901 5	42.2 279	87.0 47	1.9 11	74.2 142 3	65.4 15	27.5 202 2
American Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut Asian or Pocific Islander	<u>'</u>	4 17	Ξ	4 12	1	Ξ	Ξ	2	1 -	6
Other race	- - 73	8 825	- - 13	7	2 278	1	- 11	1 141	1 15	202
White, not of Hisponic origin Renter-occupied housing units White	/3 11 11	929 872	2 2	895 124 118	387 358	46 7 7	569 500	51 42	9	553 532
Block Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut Asion or Pocific Islander	=	19 11 17	Ξ	3 1 2	11 6	Ξ	27 7 21	3 2	-	7 5 6
Other roce	_	10 32	_	-	3 11	-	14	4 5	-	3 10
White, not of Hisponic origin	11	854	2	118	350	7	492	41	9	524
Vacancy Status Vocont housing units For sole only Vacancy Status	_	11 7 12	1	14 5	44 8	-	58	5	1_	41 3
For rentRented or sold, not occupied	=	61 22	<u> </u>	4 2	25 2	Ξ	55	2 -	1	20 9 2
For seosonal, recreational, or occasional use For migrant workers Other vocant		3	Ξ	- - 3	1 - 8	Ξ	2 - 1	- 2	Ξ.	7
ROOMS	-		-	_	1	-	-	-	-	-
1 rooms2 rooms		51 78	=	3 9	9 35	Ξ	8 29	5	- -	102 66 96
3 rooms 4 rooms 5 rooms	3	277 375 289	1 4	15 50 126	95 283 181	- - 3	153 329 102	7 33 39	1 - 7	96 220 147
6 rooms	18	284 265	3	236 225	81 17	12 9	14 2	47 37	12 4	96 50 27
8 or more rooms Medion, oll housing units Meon, oll housing units	33 7.0 7.2	286 5.1 5.3	5.1 5.4	397 6.9 7.1	12 4.3 4.4	30 7.8 7.9	3.9 3.9	35 5.9 6.0	3 6.0 6.0	4.1 4.1
Medion, occupied housing units Medion, owner-occupied housing units	7.0 7.3	5.1 6.8	5.1 5.4	6.9 7.1	4.3 4.7	7.8 7.6	3.9 3.9 5.6	5.9 6.3	6.0 6.0	4.1 5.9 3.7
Medion, renter-occupied housing units UNITS IN STRUCTURE	4.0	3.9	3.5	5.4	4.0	8.1	3.9	4.2	5.8	
1, detached 1, ottached	76 3	953 54	5 -	1 016 10 18	446 52 74	54 -	17 19 80	169 8	27 	242 20 30
2 3 or 4 5 to 9	3	16 49 184	=	5 3	38 8	=	49 152	22	=	20 30 52 162
10 to 19 20 to 49 50 or more	1 -	192 192 146	=	5 - -	8 1 80	Ξ	169 74 75	4	-	38 53 160
Mobile home or troilerOther	1	111	11	- 4	3 3	Ξ	3	Ξ	-	3 44
Occupied housing units	86	1 788	15	1 047	669	54	580	198	26	763
PERSONS IN UNIT 1 person 2 persons	14 27	446 538	3 8	140 479	191 211	4 23	179 180	29 77	3 7	306 255
2 persons	15 20	360 287	3	173 165 61	112 93 39	11 9 4	118 70 23	41 36 9	7 3 6	110 72 18
5 persons 6 or more persons Medion, occupied housing units	4 6 2.63	117 40 2.33	2.06	29 2.30	23 2.18	3 2.50	10 2.12	6 2.41	2.93	1.80
Medion, owner-occupied housing units Medion, renter-occupied housing units	2.85 1.67	2.72 2.00	2.08 2.00	2.28 2.57	1.99 2.39	2.39 3.33	2.00 2.12	2.36 2.63	2.63 3.33	2.16 1.60
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less	84	1 736	15	1 042	633	54	542	187	25	737
1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or more Meon	2 -	34 18 .48	.39	3 2 .37	24 12 .57	- .37	19 19 .61	6 5 .45	- 1 .51	15 11 .48
VALUE	.40	.40		.07	.51					
Specified owner-occupied housing units Less than \$20,000	66	759 - 12	5 -	878 2 7	263 2 129	44	10 - -	137 - 2	17 - -	180 1 6
\$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$59,999 \$60,000 to \$79,999	1 9	87 267	3	99 304	119 12	2 10	5	28 39	7 8	59 97
\$80,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999 \$150,000 to \$199,999	17	235 108 39	=	253 174 28	1	13 16 3	2	36 28 3	1	13 2 1
\$200,000 to \$249,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999	1	4	1	7 3	Ξ	- -	Ξ	- - 1	=	1
\$300,000 or more Medion (dollors) Mean (dollars)	108 300 116 600	80 900 90 100	72 500 140 500	82 100 89 300	40 000 41 300	95 000 98 700	62 500 65 500	79 700 84 600	61 900 65 900	63 600 65 300
CONTRACT RENT					***					EF:
Specified renter-occupied housing units Medion contract rent (dollors) Meon contract rent (dollars)	456	924 371 390	312 313	121 484 475	382 303 287	512 632	568 378 376		412 380	551 466 498
With meols included in rent Mean controct rent (dollors)	_	1 213	_		2 494	Ξ	1 313 566	_	- - 8	109 860 438
No meals included in rentNo cosh rent		907 16	2 -	115	374 6	6	1	4/	1	436

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Vanc	cauver city, Clark	County, WA—Con	1.			
Area	Tract 416 (pt.)	Tract 417	Troct 418 (pt.)	Troct 419	Troct 420	Tract 421	Troct 423	Tract 424	Troct 425	Tract 426
All housing units	1 215	1 620	1 480	1 053	633	1 146	1 407	435	662	2 037
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER Occupied housing units	1 166	1 537	1 413	1 015	621	1 113	1 346	395	620	1 960
Percent of occupied housing units	321 27.5 313	428 27.8	603 42.7 588	450 44.3 441	492 79.2 483	557 50.0 544	416 30.9 401	9 2.3 7	222 35.8 217	618 31.5 604
White 8lock American Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut	2 3	406 5 4	- 6	1	1 2	- 4	7 5	<u>i</u>	1	4 4
Asian or Pocific Islonder	1	9	8 1 9	7 -	5	7 2	3 - 4	-	1	1 8
Hisponic origin (of ony roce) White, not of Hisponic origin Renter-accupied housing units	5 309 845	14 398 1 109	580 810	5 436 565	3 481 129	13 533 556	397 930	7 386	212 398	598 1 342
White 8lack American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	753 16 14	994 36 10	734 15 18	543 7 3	124 2 -	524 9 6	861 25 18	368 4 8	370 9 7	1 253 21 16
Asion or Pocific Islander Other roce	54 8	53 16	33 10	6	3 -	12 5	16 10	3 3	6	36 16
Hisponic origin (of any race) White, not of Hispanic origin	18 744	46 965	26 719	13 536	124	17 512	27 848	3 368	15 360	33 1 238
VACANCY STATUS Vacant housing units	49	83	67	38	12	33	61	40	42	77 2
For sale only Far rent Rented or sold, not occupied	5 27 2	8 42 16	14 28 6	3 13 4	5 3 2	5 14 4	11 29 1	29 2	3 19 5	39 13
For seasonol, recreotionol, or occosionol use For migront workers	4	2	2 - 17	2	- - 2	1 - 9	i - 19	3 - 6	1 - 14	17 - 6
Other vocont Boorded up	11 2	15 2	2	16	-	_	3	1	-	ĭ
ROOMS 1 room 2 rooms	33 143	22 107	10 74	81 109	1	6 30	31 102	208 132	45 56	120 166
3 rooms	198 345	218 647	122 600	108 255	20 99	67 332 285	343 327 229	54 13 14	144 122 127	298 715 411
5 rooms 6 rooms 7 rooms 7	248 137 66	367 165 55	352 170 72	174 131 84	168 115 92	179 112	171 100	9 3 2	56 57 55	160 64 103
8 or more rooms Medion, oll housing units Meon, oll housing units	45 4.2 4.3	39 4.2 4.3	80 4.4 4.7	111 4.4 4.6	128 5.7 6.0	135 5.0 5.3	104 4.2 4.5	1.6 2.0	4.2 4.5	4.1 4.2
Medion, occupied housing units	4.2 5.5 3.8	4.2 5.0 4.0	4.4 4.9 4.2	4.4 5.8 3.6	5.7 6.0 4.8	5.0 5.9 4.3	4.2 5.7 3.6	1.6 5.3 1.6	4.3 5.7 3.4	4.1 4.9 3.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										621
1, detoched 1, ottached 2	293 54 237	684 57 276	831 60 364	566 15 117	585 4 39	707 102 229	691 57 149	20 2 4	327 17 54 56	59 246
3 or 4 5 to 9 10 to 19	70 132 120	77 77 77	64 37 8	59 41 32	3	55 23 23	127 79 40	16 43 74	65 58	143 237 155
20 to 49	25 197	231 134	35	27 156	Ξ		236	38 224	80	391 118 57
Mobile home or troilerOther	78 9 1 166	7 1 537	76 5 1 413	28 12 1 015	- 2 62 1	6 1 113	18 1 346	14 395	5 620	10 1 960
Occupied housing units PERSONS IN UNIT									296	943
1 person	433 385 173	499 470 287	451 450 248	475 298 111	194 225 98	340 379 193	585 309 192	325 55 9	177 74	610 208
4 persons 5 persons 6 or more persons	95 50 30	181 62 38	164 66 34	98 21 12	67 27 10	135 52 14	143 72 45	5 1 -	44 19 10	133 43 23
Medion, occupied housing units Medion, owner-occupied housing units	1.89 1.89	2.07 1.97	2.07 1.76	1.61 1.95	2.02 1.99	2.07 2.03 2.12	1.78 2.07 1.56	1.50- 1.50- 1.50-	1.58 1.92 1.50–	1.56 1.70 1.50–
Median, renter-occupied housing units PERSONS PER ROOM	1.89	2.11	2.31	1.50-	2.15	2.12	1.30	1.50-	1.50	
1.00 or less	1 100 30	1 446 62	1 334 53	994 11	612 7	1 082 20 11	1 274 45 27	388 2 5	600 8 12	1 904 32 24
1.51 or more	36 .51	29 .54	.50	10 .42	.38	.43	.49	.62	.43	.45
VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units	225	392	493	395	459	507	371	5	196	386 6
Less than \$20,000	1 9 95	8 106 230	10 202 222	4 45 178	2 17 191	3 55 217	115 183	2	31 98	53 196 89 21 10
\$60,000 to \$79,999 \$80,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999	74 24 17	38 5 3	54 3 2	125 23 12	197 39 12	144 47 34	49 12 4	_ _ 2	57 8 1	21 10
\$150,000 to \$199,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999	5	i -	=	4 3	- -	6	- - 1	=	=	8 3 -
\$300,000 or more Median (dollors)	61 600	45 100 47 800	42 000	1 56 900	61 400	57 600 64 100	45 300 48 100	57 500 70 500	53 300 54 300	52 500 58 800
Mean (dollors) CONTRACT RENT	67 700	47 800	43 600	61 500	62 800	04 100	40 100			
Specified renter-occupied housing units Median contract rent (dallars)	843 324 319	1 103 345	800 331	559 315 315	126 351 355	548 333 336	918 265 261	386 200 273	395 275 293	1 336 338 355
Meon cantract rent (dollars) With meols included in rent Meon cantract rent (dollars)	319 3 442	346 3 609	325 2 425	107 29B	_	3 270	1 487	57 713	1 387 380	2 606 1 312
No meals included in rent No cash rent	831	1 084 16	786 12	447 5	121 5	534 11	911 6	320 9	14	22

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text] Census Tract or Block Numbering		Voncouver city	, Clork County, W	/A—Con.			Remoinde	r of Clork Coun	ty, WA	
Area	Troct 427	Troct 428	Troct 429	Troct 430	Troct 431 (pt.)	Troct 401	Troct 402	Troct 403	Troct 404.01 (pt.)	Troct 404.02
All housing units	1 941	1 269	622	746	1 243	1 570	2 792	1 282	2 284	3 076
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	1 839 362	1 229 845	583 391	737 442	1 212 882	1 444 1 204	2 651 2 295	1 224 937	2 202 1 765	2 974 2 219
Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units	19.7 344	68.8 820	67.1 378	60.0 420	72.8 850	83.4 1 177	86.6 2 248	76.6 923	80.2 1 723	74.6 2 171
White	8	14 2	5	7	15	1 1/7	2 240 4 21	8	8 8	4 22
Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut Asion or Pocific Islonder Other roce	4	9	8	15	7 3	1	8 14	3	19 7	11 11
Hisponic origin (of ony roce)	3	7	-	3	6	12	28	11	23	43 2 138
White, not of Hispanic origin	342 1 477	813 384	378 192	417 295	849 330	1 172 240	2 234 356 345	915 287	1 707 437	755 732
White	1 377 32	352 11	165 12	283 5	314	227 1	-	278 1	416 2	1
Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut	24 29	1 13	2 12	1 4	4 7	6 1	8	2	8	6 2 14
Other roce	15 49	7 13	1	2 6	2	5 7	5	6 12	12	24
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 346	348	160	279	310	225	342	272	412	722
VACANCY STATUS Vacant housing units	102	40	39	9	31	126	141	58	82	102
For sole only	3 58	8 3	4	3 3	4	23	14 14	18	18 12	20 21
For seosonal, recreational, or occasional use	25 2	22 1	<u>-</u>	7	9 4	23 12 33	13 45	13	11 11	33 10
For migront workers	14	- 6	34	2	3	35	55	18	30	18
Other vocont 8oorded up	3	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	1	1
ROOMS 1 room	45	6	2	_	,	33	49	10	9	13
2 rooms	133 436	25 75	8 57	5 27	15	44 103	59 144	22 59	30 126	13 57 174
4 rooms	655 440	209 199	75 91	153	186 404	265 341	408 515	185 249	246 333	490 608
5 rooms6 rooms	136 48	206	132	181 172	286 133	281 226	593 454	266 190	408 476	677 481
7 rooms 8 or more rooms	48	155 394	122 135	105 103	195	277 5.5	570 5.9	301 5.9	656 6.5	576 5.8
Medion, oll housing units	4.0 4.1	6.1 6.4	6.1 6.2	5.5 5.8	5.9 5.5	5.7 5.6	6.0 5.9	6.2 6.0	6.5 6.5	5.9 5.8
Medion, occupied housing units Medion, owner-occupied housing units Medion, renter-occupied housing units	4.1 5.1 3.9	6.1 7.1 4.3	6.2 6.9 4.1	5.6 6.3 4.4	5.9 4.7	5.9 4.6	6.1 4.8	6.3 4.8	6.9 4.4	6.2 4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE	3.7	4.3	4.1	4.4	***	4.0				
1, detoched	455 96	962 20	413 14	488 39	1 022	1 032 6	1 807 19	994 21	1 833 15	2 214 55 65 82 82 59 30
3 or 4	403 329	147		54 125	29	6	17 13	27 28	8	65 82
5 to 9	126 201	35 29 71	74 70 17 7	11 27	25 57	17	11	=	96 5	82 59
20 to 49	116 131	<u>''</u>	23	-	51	-	=	_	25	_
Mobile home or troiler	69 15	5	4	- 2	1 5	495 9	907 18	175 37	284 8	469 20
Occupied housing units	1 839	1 229	583	737	1 212	1 444	2 651	1 224	2 202	2 974
PERSONS IN UNIT					074	045	227	177	289	500
1 person	853 547	304 477	136 208	227 293	274 513	245 411	336 945	177 408	775	904 531
3 persons 4 persons	246 130	186 1 64	104 63	88 86	196 151	231 261	469 520	241	437 430 169	567 314
5 persons6 or more persons	43 20	68 30	36 36	27 16	54 24	155 141	229 152	100 56 2.61	102 2.58	158 2.66
Medion, occupied housing units Medion, owner-occupied housing units	1.62 1.82	2.15 2.17	63 36 36 2.25 2.32 1.93	1.98 2.17	2.15	2.79 2.82	2.59 2.58 2.65	2.60 2.66	2.66 2.32	2.77 2.38
Medion, renter-occupied housing units	1.55	2.08	1.93	1.51	2.23	2.61	2.03	2.00	2.02	2.00
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less	1 778	1 198	570	729	1 187	1 343	2 529	1 188	2 157	2 860 89
1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or more	46 15	20 11	9	4 4	20	66 35	86 36	26 10	28 17 .44	25 .50
Mean	.47	.38	.42	.39	.41	.55	.49	.47	.44	.50
VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units	278	773	368	414	816	523	989	538	1 271	1 53]
Less thon \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999	2 55	2 38	- 2	2	5 25	15 60	5 37	2 41	3 15	7 67
\$40,000 to \$59,999 \$60,000 to \$79,999	143 55 9	128 96 93	28	91 200	380 227	141 119	145 205 242	137 105	72 222	317 387
\$80,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999	12	198	148 96 66 23	83 24	67 36	101 70	273	82 110	348 455	316 327 75 23
\$150,000 to \$199,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999	2 -	109 36	2	6	38 19	12 3	56 17	39 10	104 27	23 5
\$250,000 to \$299,999 \$300,000 or more		24 49	3	3 -	12 7	1 200	6 3 97 500	6 6 76 000	15 10 98 600	7 79 400
Medion (dollors)	50 200 54 800	106 600 132 600	81 200 92 100	69 500 75 600	59 900 77 900	66 900 73 100	87 500 95 200	92 400	109 100	88 300
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 472 341	381 336	191 141	294 310	328 389	196 266	283 329	236 327	390 461	710 329
Meon controct rent (dollors)	319	363	212	338	394 -	294 -	340 _	332	465 1	342
Meon cantroct rent (dollors) No meols included in rent	152 1 455 15	366 15	187	286	318	170	236 47	210	537 367	678 32
No cash rent	l 15	15	4	8	10 1	26	47	26	22	32

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remainder	of Clork County, W.	A—Con.			
Area	Tract 405.01	Tract 405.02	Troct 405.03	Troct 406.01	Troct 406.02	Troct 407.02	Troct 407.03 (pt.)	Troct 407.04	Tract 408.01 (pt.)
All housing units	2 039	1 616	2 100	1 601	1 372	1 458	1 150	1 979	1 960
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing unitsOwner-occupied housing units	1 936 1 773	1 548 1 295	2 012 1 298	1 559 1 374	1 345 1 186	1 426 1 237	1 107 876	1 930 1 385	1 731 935
Percent of occupied housing units White	91.6 1 745	83.7 1 277	64.5 1 280	88.1 1 350	88.2 1 173	86.7 1 222	79.1 838	71.8 1 342	54.0 908
Black Americon Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	7 11	5 7	2 7	4 9	2 3	1 3	7 11	13 15	6
Asion ar Pacific IslanderOther race	6 4	2 4	6	10 1	7	8	16 4	11 4	11
Hisponic origin (of ony roce) White, not of Hisponic origin	13 1 736	10 1 272	4 1 279	11 1 342	6 1 168	10 1 217	11 832	16 1 332	15 896
Renter-occupied housing units	163 156	253 246	714 702	185 177	159 158	189 182	231 224 3	545 512 11	796 739 17
Block Americon Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Asion or Pacific Islonder	3	3	- 5 2	5	ī	2	2 1	9	15 15
Other roce	4	3	5	2	_	3	i	11	10 32
Hisponic origin (of ony roce) White, not of Hisponic origin	8 152	5 244	12 695	4 175	156	177	219	506	720
VACANCY STATUS Vacant housing units	103	68	88	42	27	32	43	49	229
For sole only	15 5	14 10	9 36	19	5 7	6 5	12	9 15	16 191
Rented or sold, not occupied For seasonal, recreotionol, or occosionol use	16 25	15	25 4	2 6	4 2	9	18 1	10 1	12
For migrant workersOther vocant	42	20	14	7	- 9	12	5	14	9
ROOMS	1	2	3	2	'	-	-	3	_
1 room	11	20 28	10 45	6 18	4 20	4 15	2 14	6 34	8 65
2 rooms 3 rooms 4 rooms	28 81 170	28 91 254	138 489	43 165	38 153	54 195	45 106	101 223	65 120 441
5 rooms	286 420	344 318	483 389	280 335	228 325	257 322	305 333	719 539	441 428 385 236 277 5.3 5.5 5.3
7 rooms 8 or more rooms	408 635	247 314	263 283	321 433	254 350	280 331	213 132	232 125	236 277
Medion, oll housing units Meon, oll hausing units	6.6 6.7	5.7 5.9	5.3 5.5	6.4 6.5	6.2 6.4	6.1 6.3	5.8 5.9	5.4 5.5	5.5
Medion, occupied housing units	6.6 6.7	5.8 6.1	5.3 5.9	6.4 6.6 5.0	6.3 6.4 5.2	6.1 6.3 4.8	5.8 5.9 5.5	5.4 5.6 5.1	6.3 4.3
Medion, renter-occupied housing units UNITS IN STRUCTURE	4.9	4.4	4.2	3.0	3.2	7.0	5.5	5	
l, detochedl, attochedl	1 749 4	1 027 35	1 539 48	1 312 10	1 093 15	1 092 22	915 5	1 619 58	1 006 21
23 or 4	2 3	53 6	199 78	5 1	18 5	7 4	5 3	34 10	44 61
5 to 9 10 to 19	1 -	7 15	38 63	1 -	_		_	ī	95 326 139
20 to 49 50 or more Mobile home or troiler	-	26 - 439	59	263	238	324	218	250	54 210
Other	266 14	8	64	9	3	9	4	7 1 930	1 731
Occupied housing units PERSONS IN UNIT	1 936	1 548	2 012	1 559	1 345	1 426	1 107	1 730	1 731
1 persons2 persons	204 543	238 541	494 747	203 483	199 469	219 453	116 320	231 552	345 616
4 persons	350 439	283	299 293	312 314	247 264	271 276	236 242	407 449	299 302
5 persons6 or more persons	216 184	281 133 72	112 67	153 94	108 58	122 85	126 67	193 98	115 54
Medion, occupied housing units Medion, owner-occupied housing units	3.13 3.16	2.49 2.53	2.19 2.20	2.80 2.82	2.52 2.49	2.65 2.66	3.00 2.89	2.95 2.83 3.28	2.34 2.41 2.26
Medion, renter-occupied housing units	2.87	2.33	2.15	2.63	2.82	2.60	3.55	3.20	2.20
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less	1 857	1 478	1 964	1 511	1 306	1 382	1 055 42	1 831 75	1 680 35
1.01 to 1.50	60 19	51 19 .48	40 8 .45	38 10 .47	30 9 .44	36 8 .48	10 .54	24 .56	16 .48
VALUE	.50	,40	.43	.4/	.44	0	,,,		
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 227 8	663 4	1 174 13	925 4	851 10	761 3	650 2	1 135 1	707 2
\$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$59,999	16 71	18 134	137 372	10 63	27 117	11 80	15 251	25 584	2 22 84
\$80,000 to \$99,999	197 315	152 117	338 171	222 235	230 238	168 186	311 55	354 107	253 164
\$100,000 to \$149,999 \$150,000 to \$199,999	461 113	164 55	95 32	282 80	152 47	217 71	9 6 1	59 1	84 253 164 150 24
\$200,000 ta \$249,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999 \$300,000 or more	30 11 5	15 2	12 1 3	20 5 4	13 8	18 4 3	-	2	2
Medion (dallars)	100 600 108 900	83 700 94 200	63 200 71 100	93 600 104 300	83 100 93 500	92 000 102 400	63 000 64 900	58 900 64 200	79 400 87 400
CONTRACT RENT		2.13							
Specified renter-occupied housing units Median contract rent (dollars)	1 32 382	227 337	705 308	1 59 332	139 360	172 361	226 461	529 423	781 385
Mean contract rent (dallars) With meals included in rent	415	318	305	378	379	390 —	458 	431 4 419	387 1 313
Mean contract rent (dollars) No meols included in rent Na cash rent	114 18	210 17	684 21	139 20	123 16	150 22	214 12	516 9	760 20
	18	17	21	20	10	22	12	,	

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text] Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remainder	af Clark Caunty, W	A—Can.		-	
Area	Tract 408.02	Tract 409.02 (pt.)	Tract 409.03 (pt.)	Tract 410.02 (pt.)	Tract 410.03 (pt.)	Tract 410.05 (pt.)	Tract 410.06	Tract 410.07 (pt.)	Tract 411.03
All housing units	1 849	921	1 988	2 339	199	221	2 564	1 173	1 574
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER Occupied housing units	1 801	898	1 943	2 238	192	215	2 498	1 148	1 466
Owner-accupied hausing units Percent af accupied hausing units	1 537 85.3	764 85.1	1 676 86.3	1 274 56.9	130 67.7	145 67.4	1 732 69.3	716 62.4	833 56.8
White Black American Indian, Eskima, ar Aleut	1 499 12 10	755 4 2	1 632 11 4	1 234 5 13	128 2 -	142 - 1	1 671 15 10	698 4 3	809 3 8
Asian or Pacific IslanderOther race	12 4	2 1	22 7	17 5	Ξ	1	33 3	7 4	11 2
Hispanic arigin (af any race) White, nat af Hispanic arigin Renter-accupied housing units	20 1 482 264	8 748 134	21 1 620 267	22 1 219 964	128 62	3 140 70	18 1 655 766	10 692 432	11 800 633
White Black	255 3	131	255 3	933 11	58 1	68	723 8	414 4	594 6
American Indian, Eskima, ar Aleut Asian ar Pacific Islander Other race	1 4 1	2	4 4 1	6 10 4	1	1 1 -	13 15 7	2 8 4	8 21 4
Hispanic arigin (of any race) White, nat af Hispanic arigin	8 248	2 130	6 251	12 926	2 57	5 63	19 711	15 403	9 588
VACANCY STATUS Vocont housing units	48	23	45	101	7	6	66	25	108
Far sale anlyFar rent	11 6	7 -	17 5	7 57	Ξ	- 1	16 24	4 7	10 65 15
Rented ar sald, nat accupied For seasanal, recreational, ar accasianal use Far migrant warkers	17 5 -	4 3	12	11 8	1 - -	2	7 6	5 - -	9
Other vacant	9 1	9	9 1	18 -	6 1	3 -	13 2	9 1	9 1
ROOMS 1 raam	2	4	1	89	2	3	10	3	11
2 raoms 3 raoms	17 38	21 37	7 28	96 146	10 13	9 20 84	26 156 297	30 74 219	33 118 308
4 raoms 5 raams 6 raams	117 314 450	117 140 174	51 193 490	521 510 385	24 52 42	46 35	437 467	249 204	375 284
7 rooms 8 ar mare raams Median, all hausing units	477 434 6.5	153 275 6.3	569 649 6.9	253 339 5.1	27 29 5.5	14 10 4.4	507 664 6.3	168 226 5.6	212 233 5.3 5.6
Mean, all hausing units Median, accupied housing units	6.5 6.5	6.5 6.3	7.1 6.9	5.4 5.2	5.6 5.5	4.7 4.5	6.3 6.3	5.9 5.6	5.4
Median, awner-accupied hausing units	6.6 5.6	6.6 4.7	7.0 6.2	6.1 4.3	5.9 4.3	4.5 4.3	6.9 4.5	6.6 4.2	6.3 4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detached	1 675	760	1 928	1 227	129	53	1 888 35	799 45	841 130
1, attached 2 3 ar 4	8 13 2	8 7 -	11 15 -	35 44 202	24 4 12	1 3	45 19	69 57	5 66
5 ta 9 10 ta 19 20 ta 49	1 -	Ξ	1	111 130 228	15 5	1	87 236 147	46 89 52	111 134 46
50 or mare Mobile hame or trailer	139	143	26	61 279	7	146	98	12	201 28 12
Occupied housing units	11 1 801	3 898	6 1 943	22 2 238	3 1 92	16 215	9 2 498	1 148	1 466
PERSONS IN UNIT 1 person	242	125	185	673	57	72	466	266	337
2 persons 3 persons 4 persons	542 347 428	322 173 160	617 416 431	805 350 256	74 28 16	85 31 18	920 469 394	461 173 155	581 239 199
5 persans6 or mare persons	156 86	71 47	202 92	102 52	15 2	5 4	154 95	64 29	239 199 83 27 2.18
Median, accupied housing units Median, owner-accupied housing units Median, renter-accupied hausing units	2.84 2.81 2.99	2.51 2.49 2.63	2.91 2.85 3.34	2.05 2.16 1.89	2.03 2.12 1.76	1.92 1.94 1.86	2.35 2.40 2.20	2.17 2.26 1.98	2.18 2.28 2.04
PERSONS PER ROOM						210	0.440	1 105	1 424
1.00 ar less 1.01 ta 1.50 1.51 or mare	1 764 33 4	867 24 7	1 923 17 3	2 183 40 15	189 2 1	210 2 3	2 440 47 11	1 125 16 7	1 436 27 3
MeanVALUE	.46	.44	.44	.43	.41	.45	.42	.42	.43
Specified owner-occupied housing units Less than \$20,000	1 291 2	504	1 558 2	936 5	106	20	1 526 2	650	719 2
\$20,000 ta \$39,999 \$40,000 ta \$59,999	12 252	7 45	11 109	43 224 335	9 34 34	1 3 8	7 174 553	21 152 305	7 131 266
\$60,000 to \$79,999 \$80,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999	517 247 194	100 98 134	607 387 296	151 146	21 6	6 2	359 233	117 44	94
\$150,000 ta \$199,999 \$200,000 ta \$249,999 \$250,000 ta \$299,999	51 10 6	53 32 13	102 19 9	21 9 1	2		134 39 13	5 4 -	46 25 31
\$300,000 ar mare Median (dallars) Mean (dallars)	73 500 83 300	19 99 800 124 300	16 82 300 96 600	i 71 800 79 000	65 800 69 100	73 800 76 500	81 200 98 000	69 600 74 600	74 200 103 700
CONTRACT RENT	03 300	124 300	70 000	77 000	07 100	70 300			
Specified renter-occupied housing units Median contract rent (dallars)	249 433 432	111 323 354	257 546 538	957 409 435	62 347 345	62 271 289	760 421 428	427 365 351	625 536 544
Mean contract rent (dallars) With meals included in rent Mean contract rent (dallars)	2 375		1 875	62 593	_	_	1 463	1 263	536 544 35 960
Na meals included in rent Na cash rent	236 11	100 11	248 8	873 22	61 1	58 4	742 17	420 6	581 9

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

## All housing with ## 1 231	Census Tract or Block Numbering		_		Remoinder	of Clork County, W	A—Con.			
March Marc	Area		Troct 411.05							Troct 413.07 (pt.)
## SOURCHOOLDS Stage Stag	All housing units	467	1 321	2 281	1 480	1 403	2 068	240	-	247
December boards with										
The price of Goods browing with 1813 078 041 045 057 - 182 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05	Occupied housing units								=	238 191
Section Sect	Percent of occupied housing units	81.3	69.8	68.1	64.8	52.1	66.4	87.7	Ξ	80.3 186
Action or found: Sender: 1	Block	5	5	25	8/4 6			206	Ξ	1
### Specific or give from year or cell	Asion or Pocific Islonder	8		20			7 45	-	=	2 2
## White mile of Higgeric erigh. ## 232 835 1-840 866 673 1-267 265			- 4				23	- 1	_	2
Bod.	White, not of Hisponic origin	352		1 438	866		1 267	205 29	Ξ	184 47
# Amender miles, Esland, of Alex	White	85	347	670		591	633	29	Ξ	45 2
Chite rote	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	<u>-</u>	4	7		9	13	-	=	=
White, not il Higoric origin. 83 338 6.61 4.56 593 6.57 29 -	Other roce	Ξ				8	9	=	=	-
The first control of the control of	Hisponic origin (of ony roce) White, not of Hisponic origin		15 338					29	Ξ	- 45
Fig. spike only										
Sign cents	Vacant housing units							5	-	9
For sectional, recreational, or excellent, or excellent and the property of th	For rent	-	77	35	39	21		- 3	-	1
## COMPAN 2 8 10 12 12 7 1	For seosonol, recreational, or occasional use	-	í	-			i	ĭ	-	<u>-</u>
Second	Other vocont	2	8	10	12	12	7	ī	-	2
1 com		-	•	3	-	-	•	_	_	·
1	1 room	1						-	-	-
5 coms. 147 329 522 247 344 483 10	3 rooms	16	77	116	157	123	98	•	Ξ	9
1	4 rooms 5 rooms	25 147	136 329	395 522					Ξ	30 87
8 of more norms	6 rooms	173	363	507	230 197	289			Ξ	65 26
Mem. of Daughg units	8 or more rooms	35	187	343	363	133	221	109	_	29 5.5
Medion, none-occupied housing units	Meon, oll housing units	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.0	5.4	5.7	7.4	-	5.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE detailed	Medion, owner-occupied housing units	5.8	6.2	6.2	6.8	6.2	6.2	7.4	=	30 87 65 29 5.5 5.7 5.5 5.5
1. detched		5.3	5.1	4.5	4.0	4.4	4.6	6.4	-	5.4
2	1, detoched	440						218	-	106 3
3 or 4	2		11	41	68	103	77	1	_	3 -
10 to 19	3 or 45 to 9		39	142	21	32	92 64	1	-	4 4
50 or more	10 to 19	-		117	209	88	27	-	-	5
Chemistry Coccepted housing units Cocc	50 or more	-	101	12	54 17	-	39	20	_	122
PERSONS IN UNIT	Other	2	5	12	8	9	6	-	-	3
person		461	1 219	2 212	1 410	1 356	2 035	235	-	238
133 436 758 513 458 624 66 -3	l person	53		442					-	43
Spersons	2 persons 3 persons	133 97	234	411		233	417	51	_	80 37
6 or more persons	4 persons	107 46	187	398 138	237 62	203 98	161	25	-	48 20 10
Medion, owner-occupied housing units 2.90 2.34 2.44 2.42 2.38 2.69 3.20	6 or more persons Medion, occupied housing units	25 2.96	42 2.37	65	36 2.28	63 2.32	67 2.62	17 3.18	=	2.45
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less	Medion, owner-occupied housing units	2.90	2.34	2.44	2.42	2.38	2.69	3.20	_	2.35 3.15
1.00 or less		3,,,	_ ,.,		,					
Neon	1.00 or less					1 308			-	228
VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units	1.51 or more	3	6	14	13	15		-	-	,49
Specified owner-occupied housing units 327 742 1 363 857 624 1 236 174		.54	.45	.46	.42	.49	.49	.43		.47
Less thon \$20,000	Specified owner-occupied housing units	327	742	1 363	857	624	1 236	174	-	74
\$60,000 to \$79,999	Less thon \$20,000	1	1	3	1	3	5	-	_	ī
\$60,000 to \$199,999	\$60,000 to \$79,999	115	169	366	140	163	309		-	12 36
\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$80,000 to \$99,999	20	129	233	157	100	207	29 87	-	7
5250,000 to \$299,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999			17	92	19	3	35	-	6
Media (dollors)	\$250,000 to \$299,999	-	1	4 -	18	4	-		-	1
CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-occupied housing units 86 365 699 494 641 674 23 Median contract rent (dollars) 449 460 404 413 412 385 488	Medion (dollors)	63 600	70 100	68 100	91 600	69 000			=	71 000 86 700
Specified renter-occupied housing units 86 365 699 494 641 674 23 Median contract rent (dollars) 489 460 404 413 412 385 488 -		65 000	/3 /00	72 300	113 400	// 600	07 000	130 100		00 700
Median contract rent (dollars) 449 460 404 413 412 385 488 -	Specified renter-occupied housing units		365	699	494				-	47
Meon contract rent (dollors) 451 452 411 424 418 410 459 -	Medion contract rent (dollars)	449	460	404	413	412	385		Ξ	463 411
Win meois included in rent - 1 - 2 2	Mean controct rent (dollors)	_	1 463	-	-	2 669	2 656	-	Ξ	5
No meols included in rent 85 353 680 480 632 663 21 - No cosh rent 1 11 19 14 7 9 2 -	No meols included in rent	85	353	680		632		21	-	44 3

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remoinder of	f Clark County, WA-	—Con.			
Area	Tract 413.08	Troct 413.09	Troct 413.10	Troct 413.11	Troct 414	Troct 415	Troct 416 (pt.)	Tract 418 (pt.)	Tract 431 (pt.)
All housing units	2 802	1 702	1 575	507	1 310	1 009	2	144	345
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing unitsOwner-occupied housing units	2 487 1 252	1 604 883	1 451 978	466 403	1 241 786	945 502	2	136 77	334 285
Percent of accupied housing units White	50.3 1 152	55.0 820	67.4 933	86.5 390	63.3 779	53.1 497	100.0	56.6 71	85.3 277
Black	1 132 19 7	10	5 3	3 3	1	3	=	1 2	1
Americon Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Asian or Pocific Islander Other roce	68 6	5 40 8	33 4	3 6 1	4 2	1	Ξ	1 2	7
Hisponic origin (of any roce)	26	20	12	2	10	5		2 71	6 273
White, nat of Hisponic originRenter-occupied housing units	1 135 1 235	811 721	926 473	388 63	771 455	493 443	_	59 55	49 48
WhiteBlock	1 126 35	659 16	421 15	62 1	446 1	429 2	=	1 2	1
American Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut Asian or Pocific Islonder	9 50	3 34 9	32 32	-	3 4	6	_	-	=
Other race	15 30	9 22	3 11	-	3	5	_	1	2
White, not of Hisponic origin	1 114	648	413	62	444	425	-	53	46
VACANCY STATUS Vacant housing units	315	98	124	41	69	64	_	8	11
For sole only	19 257	9 53	30 14	9 17	13 19	7 30	-	3 2	4
Rented or sold, nat occupied	6 11	9 11	51 11	10	17 1	13	_		1 3
for migront workers	22	16	18	$\frac{2}{3}$	<u>-</u> 19	12	Ξ	- 3	2
8oarded up	-	-	-	-	'í	-	=	-	-
ROOMS	124	,,	,	2		28			1
1 roam 2 rooms	134 103	11 69	25	3	5 29	46	=	3	3 5
3 rooms	174 617	145 282	45 229	8 40	90 261	102 227	=	12 48	25
5 rooms6 rooms	667 535	222 237	451 286	113 123	255 243	177 176	_	42 19	55
7 rooms 8 or more rooms	366 206	318 418	199 339	79 139	170 257	99 154	2	12 8	25 59 55 58 139 6.9 7.1
Medion, oll housing unitsMeon, oll hausing units	5.1 5.1	6.0 6.0	5.6 6.1	6.2 6.5	5.6 5.8	5.1 5.3	8.5+ 10.0	4.7 5.0	7.1
Median, occupied housing unitsMedian, owner-accupied housing units	5.2 6.1	6.1 7.3	5.6 6.4	6.3 6.4	5.6 6.3	5.1 6.2	8.5+ 8.5+	4.8 4.9	7.0 7.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.4	4.2	4.8	5.4	4.4	4,1	-	4.7	4.7
1, detoched	1 374	987	993	303	1 068	704	2	129	325
1, attoched	136 161	13 24	34 27	2 2	23 114	22 46	_	- 4	6 11
3 ar 4 5 to 9	31 321	105 310	170 122	_	38 33	52 80		Ξ.	1
10 to 19	291 65	170 27	12 4	1 -	20	86	Ξ		1
50 or more Mobile home or troiler	239 149	63 2	198 3	184	- 8		_	11	-
Other Occupied housing units	35 2 487	1 1 604	12 1 451	15 466	6 1 241	18 945	- 2	136	334
PERSONS IN UNIT	2 407	1 004	1 431	400	1 241	,,,,	-		
1 person	639	353	270 689	86 229	267 409	286 295	-	40 42	66 153
2 persons gersons	806 416	565 263	220	56 54 28	228 187	154 122	i	21 19	46 40 18
4 persons	411 158	263 255 104	220 183 66 23	28 13	99 51	52 36	Ξ.	10	18
6 ar more persons	2.25 2.25	64 2.29	2.16	2.14 2.14	2.36 2.30	2.13 2.26	2.50 2.50	2.17 2.02	2.16 2.19
Medion, owner-occupied housing units Medion, renter-occupied housing units	2.42 2.05	2.90 1.77	2.20 2.07	2.14	2.54	1.93	2.50	2.46	1.88
PERSONS PER ROOM	0.400	1 577	1 421	44.2	1 210	914	2	132	332
1.00 or less	2 409 58	1 577 21	1 431 13	463 2	24 7	20 11	-	2 2	1
1.51 or more	20 .49	.44	.40	.38	.46	.45	.25	.50	.35
VALUE			000		700	471	2	65	270
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 036	828 -	833	214 1	732 9	8	-	2 24	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999\$40,000 to \$59,999	2 53	17	3	15	78 217	73 152		29 7	25
\$60,000 to \$79,999 \$80,000 to \$99,999	474 313	105 260	62 132	15 26 23 40	214 104	124 58		2	42 29 64 40 18
\$100,000 to \$149,999 \$150,000 to \$199,999	180	326 83 19	358 188	59	60 20	40 9	2	<u>-</u>	40
\$200,000 to \$249,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999	3	19 9	31 26	36 5	13 8	5	Ξ	-	16
\$300,000 or more	79 600	103 900	32 130 500	150 000	64 000	60 400	162 500	41 900	125 000 171 000
Meon (dollars)	86 100	116 700	146 000	153 500	77 700	68 500	162 500	44 400	171 000
CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 229	713	468	56	448	439	-	58	49
Medion contract rent (dollars)	517 575	489 506	554 554	410 482	325 340	290 291	_	333 327	363 411
With meols included in rent	160 995		500	_	-	175	-	_	-
No meols included in rent No cash rent	1 057	710 3	462	51 5	439	427 10		56 2	44 5

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Area	Occupled housing units	TENURE Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units	ROOMS 1 room 2 rooms 3 rooms 5 rooms 5 rooms 6 rooms 7 rooms Nedion, accupied housing units Medion, courpled housing units Medion, courpled housing units Medion, when-occupied housing units Medion, when-occupied housing units	UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detached 2, arrivable 3 or 4 5 to 9 10 to 19 50 and 49 50 or more Mobile home or trailer Other	PERSONS IN UNIT 1 person 2 persons 3 persons 5 persons 6 or more persons Medion, corcupied housing units Medion, renter-occupied housing units	PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less. 1.01 to 1.50. 1.51 or more	VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units. Less thon \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39 999 \$40,000 to \$39 999 \$60,000 to \$39 999 \$100,000 to \$149,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999	CONTRACT RENT Specified rente-occupied housing units Medion contract rent (dollars) Mean contract rent (dollars) With meds included in rent Mean contract rent (dollars) No meds included in rent No cosh rent
Tropular to philippe and to promite to promi	Fortland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA	236 986	336 160 62.6 200 826 37.4	10 226 44 21 246 102 520 103 530 78 687 78 558 8 55 6 55	354 099 14 489 18 902 21 573 22 1573 28 464 23 967 18 678 3 939	141 601 185 701 185 701 70 965 30 029 15 684 2.18 2.34 1.86	524 255 8 537 4 194 44	273 426 1 512 1 512 6.3 538 6.3 538 7.6 403 1 192 1 3 293 1 3 293 1 5 694 7 7 900 87 900	19 6 740 378 402 3 769 912 188 345 4 626
[No. 200 (100)	Oregon (pt.)	452 214	280 996 62.1 171 218 37.9	9 0083 39 006 77 7 119 77 119 77 119 77 119 82 061 6.5 6.3	2% 970 12 123 14 924 18 720 20 150 25 085 21 782 21 585 3 439	122 724 152 863 152 863 72 331 72 331 12 681 2.16 2.16 2.32 1.83	441 799 6 853 3 562 .43	230 2.10 1 322 2.10 1 322 2.10 52 679 336 34 181 1 191 1 191	167 836 3 78 404 3 203 945 160 740 3 893
	Woshington (pt.)	84 772	55 164 65.1 29 608 34.9	1 2 3 2 2 1 2 3 2 2 3 2 2 3 2 3 2 3 3 3 3	57 129 2 386 2 386 3 182 2 185 2 185 5 262 5 00	18 877 28 838 14 674 13 666 5 714 5 003 2.32 2.41 2.09	82 456 1 684 632 -46	43 216 190 1935 1975 1975 1975 1975 207 207 207 207 208 8 900	28 904 379 394 384 266 27 27 733
	Voncouver, WA PMSA	84 772	55 164 65.1 29 608 34.9	1.43 5.604 17.401 17.401 17.401 17.401 18.844 19.567 19.567 19.668 19.668	57 129 2 336 2 336 3 316 2 3 316 2 2 185 5 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	18 877 28 838 14 674 13 666 5 714 2 30 2 23 2 24 2 29	82 456 1 684 632 46	43 216 1370 1370 1373 1373 1373 1373 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201	28 904 379 379 384 384 727 27 605
	Totol	84 772	55 164 65.1 29 608 34.9	2 2 328 5 604 1 4 401 17 334 12 587 12 587 6.5 6.3	57 129 2 386 3 938 3 162 2 163 6 978 500	18 877 28 838 14 674 14 674 3 003 2.32 2.32 2.09	82 456 1 684 632 .46	43 216 1 190 1 835 9 342 1 13 793 7 886 6 885 2 102 2 102 2 2 102 2 2 102 2 2 102 2 2 102 8 900	28 904 379 379 394 566 27 727 733
Clork County, WA	Evergreen COP	3 647	2 377 65.2 1 270 34.8	23 63 63 776 776 776 771 771 773 8.59 8.50	2 712 168 274 274 131 59 107 107 136	2.66 2.66 2.66 2.66 2.66	3 551 74 22 48	2 083 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 248 461 461 461 1 232 1 232 1 133
	Orchords South COP	4 184	2 601 62.2 1 583 37.8	19 54 58 286 1070 1 104 1 104 636 345 5 5 6 5 5 6	3 042 3 50 3 70 3 105 3 70 3 70 1 4	701 1 290 7 85 8 18 8 18 3 97 1 93 2 63 2 64 2 64 2 64	4 051 101 32 52	2 136 2 2 6 777 1 046 1 14 1 17 2 2 65 000 69 500	1 \$60 473 464 1 87 1 535 24

Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con. Table 10.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Threshold one complementary intestion of 400 persons. To	or reminions of reminis and meanings of	ings of symbols, see lex	Table for all the	ANA Care Care WA	Everg	Evergreen CDP, Clark	Orchards South COP,	and the second	W. 41.5
Census Tract or Block Numbering	Clark County, WA	1 - Con.	iordis for spir fic	ioldis for spiri rocks/bina s in cidra county, wa		ounty, WA	Clark County, WA	kemainaer or clark county, WA	County, WA
Area	Salmon Creek COP	Vancouver city	Tract 411.06	Tract 412.04 Tract	413.07	Tract 413.07 (pt.)	Tract 413.04	Troct 412.04 (pt.)	Troct 413.08
Occupied housing units	4 551	19 009	2 629	2 655	2 053	1 822	2 315	1 921	2 276
TENURE Owner-occupied housing units	3 016 66.3 1 535 33.7	8 426 44.3 10 583 55.7	1 459 55.5 1 170 44.5	1 490 56.1 1 165 43.9	1 251 60.9 802 39.1	1 065 58.5 757 41.5	1 260 54.4 1 055 45.6	1 288 67.0 633 33.0	1 152 50.6 1 126 49.4
Toom Toom	58 153 321 321 774 774 773 877 877 877 877 877 877 877 877	635 1 053 2 228 4 998 2 537 2 537 2 691 3 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	10 210 210 213 24 24 25 25 4.2 4.2	98 85 158 450 537 538 5.4 6.1	20 20 20 314 314 381 552 567 567 568 568 568	19 55 286 374 337 223 223 4.9	7 6 212 4 4 8 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	2 2 75 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 6 5 6 6 5 8 6 5 6 5 6 6 5 6 6 6 6 6 6	78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detoched 1, ottoched 2 or 4 3 or 4 10 to 19 20 to 49 20 or mare Mobile home or trailer Other	2 622 394 65 132 233 233 231 110 110	9 908 671 2 313 1 230 1 0085 1 0104 1 342 2 342 1 479	- 637 - 637 - 153 - 153 - 216 - 225 - 225 - 289 - 89 - 89 - 12	- 747 - 108 - 107 - 127 - 127	1 355 133 260 111 10 10 142 6	1 256 131 260 107 107 1 28 3 28 2 8	1 333 277 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	- 28 28 28 28 33 33 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38	1 21 1 24 1 24 1 25 55 56 1 60 1 83 33
PERSONS IN UNIT 1 person 2 persons 3 persons 4 persons 5 or more persons 6 or more persons 6 or more persons Medion, cerupted housing units Medion, renter-occupied housing units	1 059 1 594 785 755 753 251 2 23 2 23 2 20 2 20	6 893 6 8361 2 776 1 931 717 331 1.91 2.05 1.75	595 904 483 433 145 69 2.30 2.31 2.11	629 484 498 466 160 1.53 2.53 2.05	298 640 640 412 425 189 189 2.71 2.84	257 561 376 378 378 171 171 2.75 2.24 2.53	757 744 716 7394 196 90 2,42 2,42 2,45 2,36	333 599 395 398 398 142 142 2.57 2.63 2.63	2.86 2.86 2.86 2.86 2.86 2.96 2.96
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or more	4 453 65 33 43 45	18 473 344 192 44.	2 565 42 22 47	2 566 80 80 48	- 997 - 44 - 50 - 50	1 776 37 9 9 9 0.50	2 234 59 22 52 .52	1 858 45 84 84	2 231 36 11 17-
MALUE Less than \$20,000 Less than \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$29,999 \$60,000 to \$59,999 \$60,000 to \$79,999 \$100,000 to \$19,999 \$250,000 to \$19,999 \$250,000 to \$249,999	2 3 3 2 3 3 6 2 2 3 3 6 2 2 3 3 6 2 2 3 6 2 2 5 6 2 2 5 6 2 2 5 6 2 5 6 6 2 5 6 6 6 6	7 378 55 55 617 1 962 643 643 71 71 61 200	1 317 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	1 346 6 6 327 327 327 711 209 33 35 36 68 000 68 900	1 023 3 181 1 81 512 92 77 77 77 13 13 13 85 300	953 1 62 1 72 1 131 131 131 131 131 131 131 131 131 1	89.7 13.2 13.3 10.0 10.3 10.3 10.3 10.3 10.3 10.3	175 22 22 23 23 23 33 33 2 2 2 2 2 400	939 472 473 4738 58 158 158 178 400 86 000
Specified renter-occupied housing units Specified renter-occupied housing units Medican contract rent (dallars) With medis included in rent rent when contract rent (dallars) Nean contract rent (dallars) No medis included in rent rent contract rent (dallars)	1 517 386 400 400 1 463 1 486	10 507 332 335 291 10 039	1 163 386 396 396 313 1 143	1 154 399 452 110 1857 1 032	788 427 445 3 671 777 8	743 743 7735 5	1 044 461 457 2 - 1 026	624 386 412 412 655 614 614	122 521 521 52 52 156 1004 1014

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5824

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

		Vancauver, WA PMSA	940	391 41.6 549 58.4	20 85 85 200 103 104 5.0 6.3	495 537 586 688 688 688 688 688 688 688 688 688	189 208 208 173 9.3 5.4 2.78 2.66	874 874 133 93	353 17 17 147 147 16 22 37 37 37 37 48 69 900 75 800	5.48 39.48 39.48 55.0 55.0 55.0 55.0
		(pt.) Washingtan (pt.)	413 940	094 391 38.0 41.6 319 549 62.0 58.4	20 987 878 878 878 875 855 835 835 835 848 848 850 861 843 840 840 841 840 841 840 841 840 841 840 841 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840	495 3362 495 871 69 031 848 848 848 865 865 865 865 865 865 865 865 865 86	906 402 223 431 020 020 93 806 806 54 806 54 2.32 2.32 2.32 2.34 2.78	458 874 618 53 337 137 59	656 353 330 17 17 17 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 18 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	237 548 391 391 392 29 2530 5530 5530 5530 5530 5530 5530 5530
ee text]		Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA Oregan (pt.)	14 353	5 485 5 5 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	501 1 032 2 869 2 869 2 875 2 173 1 529 6 1 6 1	7 990 339 940 1 100 1 274 1 275 913 70 96	4 095 3 625 2 637 2 021 1 113 1 13 1 13 2.35 2.25 8 2.25	13 332 12 12 350 .57	\$ 009 183 183 171 171 1 018 404 241 241 69 15 17 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	8 785 322 317 317 532 8 631 8 631
[Threshald is 400 persans. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]	Census Tract or Block Numbering	Area Portland-Vance	Occupied housing units	TENURE Owner-accupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units Renter-accupied housing units Percent at accupied housing units	ROOMS	UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detached 2, detached 2 an 4 5 to 9 10 to 19 50 to 49 50 of more Mobile home or trailer Other	PERSONS IN UNIT 1 person 2 persons 3 persons 5 persons 6 or more persons 6 or more persons Medion, concupied housing units Medion, contenter-occupied housing units	PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50 1.01 condess 1.02 condess 1.03 condess 1	VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units Less than \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$339 999 \$40,000 to \$399 999 \$60,000 to \$199 999 \$160,000 to \$199 999 \$250,000 to \$249,999 \$250,000 to \$249,999 \$300,000 and	Specified renter-occupied housing units Specified renter-occupied housing units Median contract rent (dollars) With meals included in rent Mean contract rent (dollars)

Table 12. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbals, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Clork County, WA	
Ared	Portlond-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA	Oregon (pt.)	Woshington (pt.)	Vancouver, WA PMSA	Total	Vancouver city
Occupied housing units	4 421	3 694	727	77.1	727	304
TENURE Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units	1 839 41.6 2 582 58.4	1 493 40.4 2 201 59.6	346 47.6 381 52.4	346 47.6 381 52.4	346 47.6 381 52.4	50 24.5 154 75.5
ROOMS 1 room 2 rooms 3 rooms 5 rooms 5 rooms 6 rooms 7 rooms 8 or more rooms Medion, accupied housing units Medion, renter-occupied housing units Medion, renter-occupied housing units	280 280 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 20	133 235 235 443 747 747 366 366 366 366 4.8 4.8	0.4 8.5 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2	0.488 ⁶ 44 888 888 888 888 888 888 888 888 888	0.4 & 6.4 &	\$25.20
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1. detached 2. artoched 2. artoched 5 to 9 5 to 9 6 to 19 70 to 10	2 396 109 208 201 274 274 274 284 284 284 284	1 991 237 237 237 238 238 268 156 187 187	\$\$448 4 88750	2 888888750	\$ % \$ % \$%\$\$\$\$	7
PERSONS IN UNIT 2 persons 2 persons 3 persons 4 persons 5 persons 6 or more persons Medion, accupied housing units Medion, nenter-occupied housing units Medion, renter-occupied housing units	1 283 1 283 836 836 837 837 2 24 2 73 2 33	1 057 057 058 053 202 2.74 2.73	135 206 125 125 48 65 2.55 2.58	135 206 148 148 155 155 2,75 2,75 2,75 2,75 2,75	13.5 14.8 12.5 6.5 2.75 2.85 2.85	59 23 23 22 22 23 23 23 33
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less 1.01 or less 1.51 or more Men	4 998 2033 1722 199	3 419 166 166 .60	7,6 2,5 8,5 8,5	77.9 26. 88.	677 34 34 81 86	190
VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units Less than \$20,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$59,999 \$40,000 to \$19,999 \$40,000 to \$19,999 \$100,000 to \$19,999 \$200,000 to \$29,999 \$200,000 to \$29,999 \$200,000 to \$299,999	1 473 24 24 24 24 24 25 26 20 152 152 6 2 6 6 700 70 400	1 216 222 222 222 222 222 222 222 222 22	257 3 3 56 56 56 56 56 56 57 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	257 3 3 5 6 8 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8	25. 3.3 5.6 5.6 5.6 7.2 7.2 7.2 7.2 7.3 81 000	\$7 57 59 50 53 20 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50
Specified renter-occupied housing units Median contract rent (dollars) Men contract rent (dallars) With meds included in rent Men contract rent (dallars) Men contract rent (dallars) Men contract rent (dallars) Men contract rent (dallars)	2 533 331 360 360 7 511 2 475 51	2 159 2 347 347 35 5 468 2 109 45	374 372 388 388 6 6 366	372 388 388 619 619 6	374 372 388 388 619 619 666	153 333 323 323 725 151

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Inreshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and mednings of symbols,	Census Tract or Block Numbering	Area	Occupied housing units	TENURE Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units	Noons Noon	UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1. detoched 2. ortoched 3 or 4 5 to 9 10 to 19 20 to 49 Mobile home or trailer Other	PERSONS IN UNIT person	PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or more	VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units Less than \$200,000 \$20,000 to \$39,999 \$40,000 to \$39,999 \$60,000 to \$39,999 \$100,000 to \$199,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999 \$200,000 to \$149,999 \$200,000 to \$189,999 \$200,000 to \$189,999 \$200,000 to \$189,999 \$200,000 to \$189,999 \$3200,000 to the second seco	CONTRACT RENT Specified renter-occupied housing units Medion contract rent (dollars) Methor contract rent (dollars) With meols included in rent Namo contract rent (dollars) No meols included in rent No cosh rent
igs of symbols, see rext]		Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA	14 957	7 670 51.3 7 287 48.7	1 761 2 535 2 535 2 292 2 293 1 909 1 586 1 586 1 586 1 586 1 586	8 391 282 584 584 1 752 1 066 1 1096 1 155	2 930 3 581 2 557 2 938 1 362 1 369 2.88 2.29	12 111 1 489 1 357 1 74	6 820 820 820 1 53 1 938 149 937 149 105 105 71 400 84 000	7 229 338 377 33 484 7 075
		Oregon (pt.)	13 455	6 881 51,1 6 574 48.9	2 2849 2 2849 2 2849 2 2831 2 831 1 704 1 1659 1 4 3 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 3 4	7 498 347 454 454 694 1 374 1 031 104 137	2 662 3 270 2 295 2 613 1 379 1 236 3 285 2.27	10 886 1 331 1 238 . 73	6 120 46 46 51 1 703 1 703 1 011 852 279 279 279 270 87 57 60 83 400	6 525 356 376 27 27 473 6 386
		Woshington (pt.)	1 502	789 52.5 713 47.5	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	88 2 1 2 5 5 5 4 8 8 1 2 5 5 5 4 8 8 1 2 5 5 5 8 8 1 2 5 5 5 5 8 8 1 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	268 263 263 263 268 1183 1183 3.16 2.49	1 225 158 119 7.8	700 125 125 235 235 235 138 116 11 4 4 69 400 89	704 378 388 388 4 4 4 11
		Voncouver, WA PMSA	1 502	789 52.5 713 47.5	4 5 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	68 4 1 6 8 8 1 6 6 6 8 8 1 6 6 6 8 8 1 6 6 6 8 8 1 6 6 6 8 8 1 6 6 6 6	268 282 282 283 183 1.6 3.6 2.40	1 225 1 158 1 19 7 78	700 20 20 235 235 235 235 235 24 84 87 80 89 400	33.8 33.8 33.8 4 4 55.3 1.1
	0	Totol	1 502	789 52.5 713 47.5	288 288 288 288 288 288 288 288 288 288	84588528645	2.88 2.31 2.32 2.35 1.33 1.33 2.45 2.45 2.45 2.45 2.45 2.45 2.45 2.45	1 225 158 119 78	700 20 235 235 235 235 235 240 84 84 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	704 388 388 4 4 4 11 12 13
	Clark County, WA	Voncouver city	440	113 25.7 337 74.3	25.5 2.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5	<u>8</u> 2 8 8 8 8 7 <u>8</u> 8 9 8 8 8 9 8 8 9 8 8 9 8 8 9 8 8 9 8 8 9 9 8 8 9	98 107 72 72 81 83 83 171 2.54 2.55	33. 53. 83. 83.	50 238 38 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	326 330 323 187 187 322 3
		Troct 413.08	H.	66 57.6 56 42.4	9 4 22 22 24 28	18 1 4 4 7 7 8 8 7 1 1	2.82.22 2.93.3 2.96.77	92 71 9 9	25 23 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 26 26 26 26 27 28 28 28 28 28 29 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	4 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49

50.513382233

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persans. Far definitions of terms and meonings of symbals, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numberina					Clark County, WA	
Area	Portland-Vancauver, OR-WA CMSA	Oregan (pt.)	Washington (pt.)	Vancauver, WA PMSA	Total	Vancouver city
Occupied hausing units	12 754	11 189	1 565	1 565	1 565	425
TENUKE Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units	4 801 37.6 7 953 62.4	4 081 36.5 7 108 63.5	720 46.0 845 54.0	720 46.0 845 54.0	720 46:0 845 54:0	98 23.1 327 76.9
ROOMS 1 roam 3 rooms 3 rooms 5 roams 5 roams 6 roams 6 roams 8 or more roams 8 or more road with a managed housing units Median, renter-accupied housing units Median, renter-accupied housing units	201 1 782 2 3 012 2 2 377 1 6 21 1 2 11 3 9 6 6 6	1 468 1 624 2 666 2 666 1 375 1 375 1 6.0 3.8	33 158 325 325 325 326 326 50 173 4.2	33 87 158 326 256 178 173 6.1 6.1	33 158 158 332 332 178 178 178 5.0 4.1	21 4 8 8 8 2 2 8 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1. detached 2. 2. 3 or 4 3 or 4 10 to 19 20 to 49 20 or mare Mobile home or trailer Other	6 298 335 335 335 335 1 083 1 083 1 083 1 253 1 253	5 416 270 570 510 832 885 1 153 1 007 1 437 108	88 4 50 8 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	88 108 104 100 100 100 14 14 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	88 4 9 E 9 9 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	75 27 27 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28
PERSONS IN UNIT 1 person 2 persons 3 persons 5 persons 6 or more persons 6 or more persons Median, renter-accupied housing units Median, renter-accupied housing units	2 340 3 360 3 262 2 227 2 227 1 329 2 23 2 23 2 23 2 23 2 23	2 056 2 068 1 929 1 926 1 174 1 16 2 94 2 82 2 82	284 375 313 301 155 137 2.89 3.05 2.76	284 375 313 301 135 137 288 2.88	284 3375 301 155 135 2.89 2.89 2.76	105 87 77 72 2,25 2,25 2,25 2,25 2,25 2,25 2,
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or more	10 352 1 073 1 329 7.	8 958 969 1 262 .80	1 394 104 67 72	1 394 104 67	1 394 104 67 72	37.1 33 2.1 7.7.1
VALUE Less than \$5perfiled awmer-accopied housing units Less than \$20,000 \$28,999 \$40,000 to \$53,999 \$40,000 to \$53,999 \$60,000 to \$79,999 \$100,000 to \$149,999 \$250,000 to \$249,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999	3 969 40 40 40 1 132 588 588 1136 416 128 51 51 51 75 75 75 700	3 367 39 367 454 977 927 465 330 103 40 63 900 74 100	602 129 125 126 103 103 86 11 11 11 11 12 86 86 86 87 88 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86	602 128 128 103 86 86 72 88 84 600	602 129 1255 1265 1038 1038 1038 1038 1038 1038 1038 1038	88 330 233 60 1 5 70 300 70 300
Specified renter-accupied hausing units Specified renter-accupied hausing units Median contract rent (dallars) With meds included in rent. Mean contract rent (dollars) No meals included in rent.	7 805 337 362 46 46 516 7 606	6 976 355 355 359 43 43 6 808 125	829 372 385 385 778 280 778	829 372 372 385 385 788 280 280 280 280	829 372 385 385 778 280 280 280	326 348 348 325 1

Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshald and complementary threshald are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Integration of a complementary integrated are also persons.	To definitions of ferris and inequility of symbols, see it	levi)			Clark County, WA	
Area	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA	Oregan (pt.)	Woshington (pt.)	Voncouver, WA PMSA	Total	Vancouver city
Occupied housing units	529 672	445 874	83 798	83 798	83 798	18 751
TENURE Owner-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units Percent of occupied housing units	333 010 62.9 196 662 37.1	278 340 62.4 167 534 37.6	54 670 65.2 29 128 34.8	54 670 65.2 29 128 34.8	54 670 65.2 29 128 34.8	8 351 44.5 10 400 55.5
ROOMS 2 rooms 2 rooms 3 rooms 5 rooms 5 rooms 6 rooms 6 rooms 7 rooms 8 or mare rooms 8 or mare rooms Median, accupied housing units Median, where-accupied housing units Median, where-accupied housing units	9 967 20 667 43 734 89 887 101 028 73 014 73 014 6.5 6.1 6.1	8 839 18 382 38 222 7 7 701 83 891 60 553 6.5 6.5 6.1 81 339 7.5 6.4 8.1	1 128 2 285 5 518 1 186 17 137 12 461 14 371 6.56 4.3	1 128 5 218 5 5 518 5 10 1 137 11 1 137 12 4 5 6 5 6 3 5 6 3 3	1 128 2 285 5 512 14 186 17 18 12 246 14 33 6 5 4 6 3 3 8 6	1 631 1 032 2 188 4 915 2 512 2 512 1 524 2 670 5 4.7 3.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE 1, detached 2, artoched 2 or 4 5 to 9 10 to 19 20 or mare Mobile home or troiler Other	350 208 18 5318 18 5318 22 778 22 778 23 355 3 886 3 886	293 652 11 976 11 976 18 330 19 681 19 681 12 27 217 3 392	56 556 2 342 2 342 2 2 342 3 3 997 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	56 556 3 2 3342 3 2 3342 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	56 556 3 923 3 923 3 923 5 2 23 6 925 494	9 805 663 1 207 1 207 1 993 1 318 1 44
PERSONS IN UNIT 1 person. 2 persons. 3 persons. 4 persons. 6 or marg persons. Medion, occupied housing units. Medion, renter-occupied housing units.	140 011 183 779 183 779 85 721 7738 7738 773 15 053 15 053 1,18 2.33 1,18	121 155 206 155 206 71 232 23 746 12 116 2.31 2.31 1.81	28 686 28 573 28 573 14 489 5 624 2 937 2.31 2.08	18 686 28 573 14 489 1 4 489 2 937 2 937 2 08	18 686 28 573 12 489 13 489 2 937 2 937 2 93 2 93 2 93 2 93 2 93 2 93 2 93 2 93	6 827 6 885 6 285 1 890 702 315 1.91 1.74
PERSONS PER ROOM 1.00 or less 1.01 to 1.50 1.51 or more Meon	517 870 8 074 3 728 .43	436 314 6 447 3 113 -43	81 556 1 627 615 45	81 556 1 627 615 -45	81 556 1 627 615 445	18 241 325 185 185
VALUE Specified owner-occupied housing units Less than \$20,000 - \$20,000 to \$39,999 - \$60,000 to \$59,999 - \$60,000 to \$59,999 - \$60,000 to \$149,999 - \$100,000 to \$149,999 - \$200,000 to \$249,999 - \$200,000 to \$249,990 - \$200,000 t	270 833 1 484 1 484 1 484 1 484 1 484 1 484 1 191 1 4 664 2 424 3 663 8 000	28 033 1 295 1 295 23 435 53 435 54 40 11 112 4 088 88 200 88 200	42 800 186 9 262 13 642 7 818 6 789 2 079 2 079 2 208 3 21 74 200 86 900	42 800 1 189 9 262 13 642 7 818 6 789 2 556 74 321 74 200 86 900	42 800 189 1816 9 262 13 642 7 818 6 789 2 26 2 779 2 200 8 8 900	7 309 54 58 858 1 94-1 1 94-1 1 94-1 1 94-1 1 200 70 60 61 200 73 600
Specified renter-occupied housing units Specified renter-occupied housing units Median contract rent (dallars) With medis included in rent Mean contract rent (dallars) No medis included in rent No cash rent	19 2 661 378 378 403 3 735 915 184 387 4 539	164 224 378 405 3 170 157 239 3 815	28 437 379 374 565 778 27 148	28 437 379 379 565 565 27 148 724	28 437 379 379 565 565 27 148 27 148	10 325 332 335 291 297 9 857 17

Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990 Table 16.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Lodin base on sulpre one surpring variously, see text. To retrinitions or refins the meanings or	100 m	2000	(2	ficer and fe		Clark	Clark County, WA				Totals for split to	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Clark Caunty, WA	rk Caunty, WA	
	Portland-Von- couver, OR- WA CMSA	Oregon (pt.)	Woshington (pt.)	Vancouver, WA PMSA	Total Ever	Evergreen COP	Orchards South COP	Salman Creek COP Va	Vancauver city	Tract 404.01	Tract 407.03	Tract 408.01	Tract 409.02	Tract 409.03
ANCESTRY														
Ancestry specified Single oncestry Multiple oncestry Ancestry undassified ar not reparted	1 477 895 1 336 458 698 537 637 921 141 437	1 239 842 1 122 018 584 812 537 206 117 824	238 053 214 440 113 725 100 715 23 613	238 053 214 440 113 725 100 715 23 613	238 053 214 440 113 725 100 715 23 613	11 249 10 385 6 244 4 141 864	12 956 11 934 6 537 5 397 1 022	11 989 10 806 6 134 4 672 1 183	46 380 41 390 23 215 18 175 4 990	6 685 6 008 2 815 3 193 677	3 568 3 167 1 963 1 204 401	7 667 6 915 3 556 3 359 752	6 397 5 916 3 136 2 780 481	6 297 5 813 2 699 3 114 484
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported Austrian Austrian Belgion Condian Oarish Durch Finish French (except Basque)	2 955 790 4 675 5 746 5 088 8 088 8 275 26 527 57 109 16 999 16 999	2 479 684 4 165 4 994 2 757 2 157 7 013 21 518 4 411 246 893 10 934 69 582	476 106 510 510 331 1 262 5 009 9 6 888 45 369 6 065 13 636	476 106 510 752 752 752 1 262 5 608 9 6 698 45 369 6 665 13 636	476 106 510 510 752 331 1 105 5 009 9 6 88 45 369 6 065 13 636	22 498 55 57 7 7 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	25 912 82 82 15 15 15 312 373 2 045 155 955	23 978 30 48 48 48 61 31 194 2 230 2 230 2 230 437	92 760 47 151 159 188 18319 1 538 8 227 8 227 2 575	13 370 9 9 9 8 8 43 30 134 134 111 343 343	7 136 11 38 36 6 127 52 1127 536 67 67	15 334 47 47 65 13 20 20 133 1 277 1 277 1 277	12 794 8 8 40 9 59 59 25 20 186 1 1 431 89	12 594 30 12 37 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47
French Condion Germon Germon Greek Hungandan Itish Itish Itish Germon Ge	15 114 478 353 5 682 6 205 240 225 50 463 2 696 74 271 5 144	12 393 398 626 5 045 5 455 200 472 43 168 2 378 60 471 24 428 4 279	2 721 79 727 633 660 39 750 7 295 7 295 13 800 4 112 865	2 721 79 727 79 727 863 39 750 7 295 7 295 113 800 4 112 865	2 721 79 727 633 660 39 750 7 295 13 800 4 112 865	3 790 8 54 64 1 585 1 585 351 122 572 57	4 485 4 485 2 818 501 16 681 681	2 059 2 059 2 059 3 88 9 29 133	562 14 166 105 109 8 453 1 418 2 568 737 150	2 569 2 23 2 22 1 0522 3 4 4 7 4 4 7 4 4 9 8 8 1 5	130 1 130 7 7 9 7 10 7 10 7 10 1 6 0	2 752 9 10 1 274 1 274 127 18 508 198	2 419 2 419 1 084 1 084 1 17 540 62	2 488 2 488 50 50 443 1 647 247 247 248 1 648
Romanian Russian Russian Scortish Scortish Soutish Subsoluran African Swedish Swedish Welsh Welsh Welsh Welsh Welsh Welsh Welsh Welsh West ladion (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	3 605 17 720 45 901 45 901 1 194 905 1 105 1 105	3 190 16 100 39 059 51 028 4 581 14 603 14 603 18 762 18 762 18 762 19 762 1005 666	1 620 6 842 6 842 8 250 4 88 11 718 2 340 2 340 3 399 9 399 8 84 8 84	1 415 6 820 6 820 8 250 603 12 718 2 309 3 309 3 309 1 884 1 885	415 6 820 6 820 6 820 6 820 7 800 7 800 8 8 8 8	38 313 313 371 30 9 562 103 103 149 9 672 9	84 81 315 315 395 655 655 655 657 87 87 10 542	2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	1 352 1 352 1 504 1 20 1 20 2 22 5 402 1 58 1 58 1 601 2 24 1 18	256 256 166 166 167 175 175 176 176 176 176 176 176 176 176 176 176	242 62 3 224 3 224	5.5 2.16 2.18 2.18 2.18 1.54 1.54 1.54 1.54 1.54 1.54 1.54 1.54	33 34 212 212 213 15 15 35 23 35 23 23 24 111 111 111 111 111 111 111 111 111	16 227 227 227 6 1 100 100 105 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19
Dominican (Oominican Republic) Central American Cests Ricon Gustemalan Nicrosyoun Nicrosyoun Nicrosyoun Solvodoron Solvodoron Argentinean Central American Colombian	2 068 2 068 2 068 2 068 3 754 2 02 2 02 1 198 4 148 4 148 4 148 4 164 1 192	- 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	196 196 196 196 197 197 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198	18 44 102 02 148 148 148 148 148 148 148 148 148 148	2 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5				170 8 8 4 1 6 1 1 7 5 1 1 8 8 4 1 1 7	100		1971 123 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Date based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Ta	Tatals far split tracts/BNA's in Clark Caunty, WA—Can	/8NA's in Clark Ca	Junty, WA—Can.					
Area	Tract 410.02	Tract 410.03	Tract 410.05	Tract 410.07	Tract 411.04	Tract 411.06	Tract 412.01	Tract 412.03	Tract 412.04	Tract 413.05	Tract 413.06	Tract 413.07	Tract 416
ANCESTRY													
Ancestry specified Single oncestry Auditiple ancestry Ancestry undassified or not reported SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS	5 204 4 638 2 233 2 233 5 66	3 334 3 095 1 607 2 239	2 122 1 889 1 006 883 233	3 084 2 864 1 227 220	2 348 2 108 1 296 812 240	7 180 6 792 3 785 3 007 388	3 906 3 624 1 825 1 799 282	3 826 3 517 1 915 1 602 309	7 543 6 698 3 952 2 746 845	5 980 5 334 2 606 2 728 646	5 385 4 949 2 734 2 215 436	6 497 6 031 3 932 2 099 466	2 544 2 329 1 289 1 040 215
Total ancestries reported Arab Arab Austran Belgian Canadian Canadian Canadian Card Donish Dulich Finnish French (except Basque)	10 408 8 28 2 4 9 9 4 41 1 032 1 102 1 48 2 49	6 668 - 68 20 20 30 30 162 681 681 225	4 244 - 11 1 1 2 23 2 23 2 277 2 277 2 277	6 168 	4 696 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	14 360 21 2 34 77 441 1309 1309	7 812 6 6 12 12 108 108 990 13	7 652 24 31 31 32 66 141 767 50	15 086 44 15 100 100 1127 1 378 1 378	11 960 1 12 7 7 7 2045 1 0134 1 0134 530	10 770 7 7 7 23 242 242 242 982 982 242 982 982 982 982 982 982 982 982 982 98	12 994 55 56 7 7 111 1197 1 091 341	5 088 7 7 7 1 1 7 77 8 4 462 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
French Canadian German Greek Hungarian Itirhanian Lithunian Polish Portuguese	1 778 1 778 1 064 1 191 2 18	33 882 6 6 685 77 275 53	596 596 6 6 3359 1 1	1 105 1 105 173 174 186 158 246 51 31	\$33.00 \$33.00 \$2.33 \$3.00 \$2.33 \$3.00 \$3.0	72 2 545 2 14 22 1 350 2 16 2 16 4 1 1 176	45 1 346 7 61 61 645 139 139 139 139	73 1 231 12 14 14 548 100 100 217 30 30	2 634 49 49 1 059 177 469 66	2 073 2 073 1 117 217 16 328 73 6	1 803 31 31 7 7 1 68 361 52	2 222 2 33 3 4 4 8 73 190 100 162 57	51 728 7 7 830 97 93 19
Romanian Russian Russian Scotch-lish Scotch-lish South Swedsh Swedsh Swedsh Swedsh Swedsh Weith Weith Yogslovian Other ancestries	19 156 206 206 265 34 34 3 97 3 975	200 138 126 177 17 217 30 139 139 2 469	24 79 79 79 79 70 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71 71	20 92 92 125 125 161 161 171 172 173 173	25 38 38 38 57 6 6 6 6 89 89 17 17	2)6 2)6 3)12 3)16 4 4 4 4 5 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	12 77 73 73 73 113 85 85 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 10	28 109 207 207 266 19 19 95 36 3120	37 172 210 210 25 359 359 16 310 310 310 310 310 310 310 310 310 310	13 157 158 178 178 374 45 179 59 179 179	28 209 209 221 221 19 7 7 7 105 106 106 4 454	253 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53	20 104 104 177 177 188 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS Ourninican (Daminican Republic) Certral American. Gosta Rican. Gosta Rican. Hordaran Nicaragora Nicaragoran Nicaragoran Salvadaran Salvadaran Salvadaran Certral American. Celembian Calembian Ecaudarian Peruvian Peruvian Venezuelan Venezuelan					1011110111111111	1111111111111111111	וואן ווואן אוווווווווווווווווווווווו	1=110111011111111		111111111111111111111111111111111111111			

Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con. Table 16.

[Ooto based an sample ond subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitians of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Concile Treet or Block Numbering	Totals for split trocts/8NA's in Clork County, WA—Con.	Evergreen COP, Clark County, WA	ark County, WA	Ouc	Orchards South COP, Clark County, WA	lark County, WA			Salman Cr	Salman Creek COP, Clark County, WA	ıty, WA	
Area	Tract 418 Tract 431	Tract 413.06 (pt.)	Troct 413.07 (pt.)	Tract 407.03 (pt.)	Troct 411.04 (pt.)	Tract 413.04	Tract 413.05 (pt.)	Tract 404.01 (pt.)	Tract 408.01 (pt.)	Tract 409.02 (pt.)	Troct 409.03 (pt.)	Tract 409.04
ANCESTRY												
Ancestry specified Single oncestry Multiple ancestry Ancestry undassified or not reported	3 646 3 876 3 222 3 572 1 852 1 775 1 370 1 797 424 304	5 385 4 949 2 734 2 215 436	5 864 5 436 1 926 1 428	3 4 1 4 1	930 834 243 96 96	6 825 6 458 3 697 2 761 367	5 161 2 249 2 353 559	253 181 91 72	3 064 2 777 1 645 1 132 287	3 791 3 580 2 010 1 570 211	290 281 208 73 9	4 591 3 987 2 180 1 807 604
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Arob Arob Arob Arob Arob Arob Arob Arob	7 292 7 752 8 12 8 5 36 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 82 82 67 67 46 186 227	10 770 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	11 728 55 - - 28 77 111 176 977 89	80 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2	286 9 9 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	13 650 73 73 73 74 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75	10 322 	30.	6 128 27 27 9 9 735 730 530 64 624	7 582 8 158 159 9 9 9 9 16 163	86	9 182 22 6 6 7 7 77 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170
French Canadian German Gerek Hungarion Irish Irish Irish Norwegian Portuguese	26 87 125 1222 1222 1222 1222 1222 1222 1222	1 803 31 7 7 8 1 168 1 168 1 2 2 1 168 1 1	1 987 33 464 46 804 183 183 121 121 57	23 - 1 - 2 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	273 - 22 - 22 - 23 - 140 - 18 - 18 - 18 - 18 - 18 - 18 - 18 - 1	33 2 510 23 1 602 287 347 174	73 1 681 1 053 1 181 1 181 3 16 7 3	186118881511	114 114 114 114 114 114 114 114 114 114	1 319 1 14 652 652 128 178 17 397 15	1 8 1 1 2 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 462 1 462 8 8 1 7 118 126 275 56 47
Romanian Russian Scottsian Scottsis Scottsis Scottsis Subsohron Africon Newdish Newst Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups) Other ancestries Other ancestries	27 86 86 87 93 93 152 93 129 139 133 133 146 133 133 146 133 133 146 133 146 133 146 133 146 133 146 133 134 135 136 136 136 136 136 136 136 136	28 202 202 221 19 19 77 77 101 102 103 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 2	111111/21111111	98 6 1 1 2 2 1 1 3 3 3 1 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	71 1625 1635 245 246 27 77 78 78 73 73 73 73 73 74 75 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76	13 141 141 141 161 161 161 161 161 161 161	21 2 12 12 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	110 110 82 824 224 100 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 11	178 178 178 15 15 17 188 188 177 77 2 783	25 25 274	202 202 202 134 144 137 137 140 140 140 140 140 140 140 140 140 140
Oominicon (Oominican Republic) Centrol American Casto Rican Guotemolan Honduran Honduran Noroguan Pomomolan Solvodoran Central American, origin not specified South American Cloinbian Cloinbian Cudorion Peruvian Venezuelan Venezuelan Other South American	1.011.0111111111111	111111111111111111					111111111111111111					

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbals, see text]

Chilem

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

(Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of	text. For definitions	of terms and mean	ings of symbols, see text	e texfj									
Census Tract or Block Numbering				Vancouver city, (Vancouver city, Clark County, WA—Can	-Can.				н.	Remainder of Clark County, WA	County, WA	
Ared	Tract 423	Tract 424	Tract 425	Tract 426	Tract 427	Tract 428	Tract 429	Tract 430 Tre	Tract 431 (pt.)	Tract 401	Tract 402	Tract 403	Tract 404.01 (pt.)
ANCESTRY									١				
Ancestry specified Signature Ancestry undossified on not reported	3 155 2 777 2 777 1 764 1 013 378	1 876 876 876 605 271 166	1 223 1 015 585 208 208	4 165 3 685 1 944 1 741 480	3 548 3 072 1 661 1 411 476	2 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	1 475 1 389 858 531 86	1 720 1 581 1 048 139	2 919 2 701 1 292 1 409 2 18	4 630 2 028 2 086 516	7 969 6 757 3 265 3 492 1 212	3 267 3 279 1 699 1 580 368	6 432 5 827 2 724 3 103 605
SELECTED ANCESIRT GROUPS Total ancestries reported Austrian Bergian Candian Candian Outch Finglish French (except 80sque)	6 12 12 19 19 19 83 209	2 084 	20 22 22 22 22 21 21 21	8 330 2 5 1 7 7 7 1 198 2 2 8 8 2 0 3 8 8 2 0 3 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	7 096 25 - 18 18 18 260 560 560 560 560 560 560 560 560 560 5	6 308 1 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 2 8 2 8 4 4 4 4 1 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	2 950 6 7 7 7 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	8 44 1 2 4 6 1 1 2 4 2 1 2 2 1 2 1 2 2 1 2	5 838 8 30 8 30 1 2 2 1 19 529 529 176	9 260 14 - 17 21 883 165 933 529 532 532	15 938 9 9 19 19 137 137 137 1 648 3648	7 29 12 12 12 15 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	12 864 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
French Canadian German German Greek Hungarian Trikan Trika	0.000 0.000	239 239 139 138 11 71 71	7 7 16 16 17 17 18 18 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	1 150 1 150 16 16 181 181 142 187	255 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	- 0843 - 0843 - 1884 -	20 8 1 8 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1	28 - 28 - 28 - 28 - 28 - 28 - 28 - 28 -	988 988 13 100 100 123 123 123 124 125 126 127 127 127 127 127 127 127 127 127 127	1 422 1 53 2 714 714 143 160 67	2 641 2 641 1 107 248 465 577	104 1335 27 27 675 57 11 21 44	2 470 2 22 22 984 339 74 336 15
Romanian Russian Scotch-Hish Scotts Scotts Scotts Sovats Swedish Swedish West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups) Vrogoslavian Other ancestries	3 013 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 1	16 33 33 15 7 7 7 1070	35 238 238 25 25 40 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	18 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	203 203 126 126 10 10 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74	2 55 60 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	26 20 20 20 27 27 27 27 1321	240 15 15 16 16 17 18 18 18	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	287 137 137 137 287 38 38 58 58 58 58 58 58	233 233 233 233 233 252 125 128 6 26	25 1 2 2 3 2 3 2 3 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	256 1586 1586 1586 1587 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS Oanninican (Oanninican Republic) Certral American Gustenden Gustenden Gustenden Nicaraguan Nicaragu		11111111111111111		1111111111111111111	1111111111111111111	1111111121112111	1.011.011.111.11.11	18119911991	11111111111111111	1111111111111111111		111111111111111111111111111111111111111	100 100

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

Toble 10. Selection Alices 17 Cloups will relate 18 John Selection Insperied (18 John Selection Insperi

Census Tract or Block Numbering						Remainder o	Remainder af Clark Caunty, WA—Con.	-Con.					
Area	Tract 404.02	Tract 405.01	Tract 405.02	Tract 405.03	Tract 406.01	Tract 406.02	Tract 407.02	Tract 407.03 (pt.)	Tract 407.04	Tract 408.01 (pt.)	Tract 408.02	Tract 409.02 (pt.)	Tract 409.03 (pt.)
ANCESTRY All persons All persons Single oncestry Anulyple ancestry Ancestry undossified or not reparted SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS	8 985 8 150 4 359 3 791 835	6 639 5 970 2 872 3 098 669	4 478 4 116 2 152 1 964 362	5 024 4 416 2 309 2 107 608	4 751 4 315 2 088 2 227 436	3 826 3 305 1 734 1 571 521	4 274 3 3 881 1 5 581 2 041 6 93	3 528 3 127 3 127 1 963 1 164 401	5 998 5 302 2 760 2 542 6%	4 603 4 138 1 911 2 227 465	5 416 2 516 2 220 680	2 606 2 336 1 126 1 210 270	6 007 5 532 2 491 3 041 475
Arab Arab Arab Arab Arab Arab Arab Arab	17 970 34 34 35 35 35 35 35 45 35 48 1	13 278 11 1 1 1 1 1 278 1 049 805 479	8 956 7 7 7 7 7 7 9247 1 042 247 1 211	10 048 	9 502	7 652 20 2 20 8 18 63 61 173 173 173 866 866 876 876 179	6 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	7 056 11 36 6 6 72 127 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52	11 996 	9 206 4 7 4 7 1 3 8 1 1 3 9 8 9 8 7 7 4 7 7 7 7 7 3 7 0	10 832 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	5 212 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	12 014 30 12 12 13 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15
French Canadian German Greek Hungarian Hungarian Frein Lithuaian Poilsh Portuguese	97 2 894 2 7 1 350 3 71 639 153	2 195 2 195 5 5 857 183 154 454 199	27 1 544 1 19 645 1 122 1 205 825 6	1 752 1 752 1 1 2 825 89 89 180 180 29	53 1 67 7 7 13 630 67 67 67 146 146 146	1 327 1 327 6 616 23 23 145	1 465 2 2 2 549 102 324 104 104	1 109 7 7 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	2 080 2 33 1 142 1 128 238 238 238 238 238	34 1 638 10 10 687 108 108 166 19	88 1 763 6 6 892 247 247 409 96	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2 3973 50 250 970 236 245 645 24
Ramanian Scotts Scotts Scotts Scotts Subsection Subsect	256 256 352 352 409 409 8 8 8 384 129 129	7 7 3 133 185 1 12	147 147 183 183 183 184 48 66 66 66 66 66 67 67 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68	11 136 136 25 25 70 70 70 38 38 48 40 40 40	2 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2	17 146 166 10 10 143 143 229 329 34 34 34 35 36 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37	25 111 212 8 8 162 40 40 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82	242 62 62 62 62 63 64 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65	176 176 176 112 2 2 3 4 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	202 202 108 136 136 276 91 202 109 109 3 522	7 132 132 152 152 205 46 202 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46	33 162 162 172 172 178 178	16 76 13 13 22 6 1 6 13 10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS Dominition (Daminican Republic) Central American Gusta Rican Gusta Rican Gusta Rican Gusta Rican Gusta Rican Gusta Rican Central American, origin not specified Central American, origin not specified Central American Central American Collection Coloration Coloration Ecudarian Coloration Other South American		111111111111111111		11111111121121111	11111111111111111	1.011.0111111111111				40 113 127 127 131 140 140 140 140 140 140 140 140 140 14			

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con. [Date based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

					ă	Remainder of Clark County WA-Con	why WA-Con					
Area Area	Tract 410.02	Tract 410.03	Tract 410.05	Tract 410 06	Tract 410.07	Tract 411 03	Tract 411.04	Trace 411 05	Tract 411.06	Tract 412.01	Tract 412.03	Teach 412 04 (as)
Z ANCESTRY	Ġ.			0.00		100	3	100		Cid.	Can.	Iracr 412.04 (pr.)
Ancestry specified Multiple ancestry Multiple ancestry Ancestry undassified an nat reported	5 204 2 339 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	510 450 287 163 60	45. 203 203 4. 46. 46. 46. 46. 46. 46. 46. 46. 46.	6 679 8 118 2 964 561	2 671 2 687 1 104 1 583 184	3 626 3 311 1 736 1 575 315	1 274 1 274 705 569 144	3 439 2 910 1 515 1 395 529	5 851 3 068 2 447 336	3 466 3 204 1 605 1 599 262	3 652 3 358 1 857 1 501 294	5 796 5 295 3 077 2 218 501
Austrian Austrian Austrian Austrian Belgian Conodian Conodian Conodian Conodian Conodian Conodian Fireth F	10 408 8 8 8 6 8 7 9 7 1 102 1 103 1 44 2 49	1 020 	912 11 11 17	13 358 31 350 31 280 272 272 272 278 1 851 96 441	5 72 	7 252 8 40 6 40 23 21 21 74 671 81	2 836 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	6 878 - 8 8 34 9 9 184 567 174	1702 8 8 34 69 69 1182 106 376	6 932 6 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	7 24 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	11 592 4 4 4 7 7 3 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
French Canadian German Greek Hungarian Irish Irish Irithanian Nurwegian Portuguese	1 778 1 778 1 064 1 191 2 18 1 117 2 27	73 1 2 1 8 8 8 1	121 131 191 191 191 191 191 191 191 191 19	2 020 32 32 1 023 232 232 481 481	27 1 063 73 14 653 158 246 51	1 165 9 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	38 536 197 20 20 75 75	1 207 1 207 7 7 1 109 1 109 244 621	2 052 2 052 1 005 1 192 381 131 28	1229 1 229 7 61 858 120 120 120 120	1 204 3 1 2 2 4 3 1 2 2 4 3 1 2 2 4 3 1 2 2 3 3 2 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	2 133 36 7 7 795 1325 1327 1327 60
Romanian Russian Cussian Scottish-rish Scottish Stody Subsaharan African Swedsh	142 156 206 206 265 343 343 375		181 662 753 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175	27 309 196 196 229 529 529 579 10 10	20 20 119 20 119 119 119 119 119 119 119 119 119 11	37 165 165 87 195 195 195 197 117 2 741	38 8 44 44 12 12 17 17 17 17 18	120 120 120 165 165 266 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	251 8 8 8 8 9 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	12 27 28 108 120 120 59 99 7 7 7	28 109 169 169 17 19 19 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	139 139 139 155 16 16 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18
Dominican (Dominican Republic) Costa Rican Costa Rican Gudremalan Hadran Hadran Nicaragua Nicaragua Nomanarian Solvadaran Colt American Argentinean Colombian Colombian Peruvian Peruvian Other South American		111111111111111111111111111111111111111	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	0g 0g		15111115101111101	16111116111111111	111111111111111111		M M M M	1=110111011111111	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

(Data based an sample and subject ta sampling variability, see text. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text

Census Tract or Block Numbering					æ	Remainder of Clark Caunty, WA—Can	Junty, WA—Can.					
Area	Tract 413.05 (pt.)	Tract 413.06 (pt.)	Tract 413.07 (pt.)	Tract 413.08	Tract 413.09	Tract 413.10	Tract 413.11	Tract 414	Tract 415	Tract 416 (pt.)	Tract 418 (pt.)	Tract 431 (pt.)
ANCESTRY												
Ancestry specified Single ancestry Multiple ancestry Ancestry Ancestry and response or an order and reparted	819 732 357 375 87	11111	633 595 422 173 38	6 290 5 775 2 995 2 780 515	4 239 4 000 2 142 1 858 239	3 487 3 217 1 760 1 457 270	1 250 1 180 582 598 70	3 350 3 019 1 262 1 757 331	2 417 2 121 1 273 1 273 296	11111	256 244 132 112	957 871 388 86
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported Austrian Austrian Belgian Candian Cach Cuch Outh Outh Finish Finish Finish	638 1 2 2 2 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 8 7 8 8 7 8 8 7 8	11111111111	1 266 	12 580 9 4 40 4 4 44 444 182 1 188 1 430 257	8 478 15 8 8 81 135 738 49 49	6 974 12 10 10 30 30 88 88 88 772 772 224	2 500 16 4 4 4 4 8 8 8 8 208 208 47	6 700 17 17 17 17 17 18 563 363 365	4 834 12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	11111111111	52 1	1 914 - 6 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 9 - 9 - 9 - 9 - 9 - 9 - 9 - 9 - 9 - 9
French Gnadian German German German History Hi	392 1 2 1 36 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	11111111111	235 23	1 937 3 922 6 922 249 48 394 188	- 549 - 16 - 16 - 143 - 15 - 15 - 15 - 15	1 138 1 138 4 483 1 129 2 08 2 42 5 52	370 370 279 279 279 279 279	20 20 20 17 71 104 77	671 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 8 9 8 8 9 8 8 9 8 8 9 8 8 9 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 9 8 9 9 8 9 9 8 9	1111111111	81 125 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 8 1	28 224 153 153 161 111
Romanian Scotchirish Scottish Scottish Scottish Such Andrea Subschard African Subschard African Sweish Swei	337 373 112 122 128 141 151 151 151 151 151 151 151 151 151		11 11 13 7 7 7 7 7 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	9 183 243 284 284 284 284 19 19 140 140 140 15 17	13 108 108 181 184 184 184 187 187 187 187 187 187 187 187 187 187	203 203 203 248 56 56 70 70 70 70 70 80	1.528 1.35 1.52 1.98	6 169 119 119 119 119 119 119 119 119 11	55 55 6 6 130 130 11 11 11 133 133	111111111111111	1 24 1 8 6 1 1 4 4 1 4 1 1 1 1	22 62 62 62 62 63 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Daminican (Oaminican Republic) Central American Gosto Rican Gustemalan Honduran Managaran		11111	11111	∞ ∞	1111	11111	11111	11111	11111	11111		11111
Panamanian Salvadaran Central American, oriain not specified	1 1 1	111	111	111	. 1 1 1	111	. 1 1	111	111	11	11	11
South American	ν I	11		38 1		1 & 1			'='		1 1 1	1 1 1
Chilean Colambian	1 1	1 1	1 1	38	1 1		1 1	1.1	11		11	11
Ecuadarian Peruvian Venezulan	9 I I	1 1 1	111	1 1 1	1 1	39	1.1	1 1	'=	1 1	1 1	1 1
Other South American	(1,	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1		1 1	1 1		1 1	1 1	

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering							Clark County, WA		
Area	PartlandVan- cauver, OR-WA CMSA	Oregan (pt.)	Washington (pt.)	Vancauver, WA PMSA	Total	Evergreen CDP	Orchards South CDP	Salman Creek CDP	Vancauver city
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	1 477 895	1 239 842	238 053	238 053	238 053	11 249	12 956	11 989	46 380
Native Foreign barn	1 390 684 87 211	1 161 308 78 534	229 376 8 677	229 376 8 677	229 376 8 677	10 892 357	12 488 468	11 604 385	44 168 2 212
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated households	9 756	8 801	955	955	955	41	10	59	364
Persons 5 years and over In linguistically isolated households Speak a language other than English Da not speak English "very well"	1 368 935 24 139 108 729 45 712	1 149 372 22 036 96 457 41 156	219 563 2 103 12 272 4 556	219 563 2 103 12 272	219 563 2 103 12 272	10 254 96 677	11 754 10 688	11 100 102 568	42 738 817 3 074
Da not speak English "very well"	35 083 14 997	31 344 13 711	3 739 1 286	4 556 3 739 1 286	4 556 3 739 1 286	259 262 40	289 141 60	246 139 63	1 214 871 303
Linguisticolly isolated	6 610 33 342 17 862 10 979	6 228 29 828 16 041 9 865	382 3 514 1 821 1 114	382 3 514 1 821 1 114	382 3 514 1 821 1 114	5 205 117 86	10 255 134 —	147 74 47	187 1 083 620 464
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school Preprimary school	374 520 29 234	312 197 24 141	62 323 5 093	62 323 5 093	62 323 5 093	3 242 309	3 761 363	3 069 211	10 189 776
Preprimary school	17 131 243 198 223 203	13 786 198 758 181 368	3 345 44 440 41 835	3 345 44 440 41 835	3 345 44 440 41 835	204 2 423 2 366	258 2 850 2 706	127 2 111 1 919	591 6 586 6 224 2 827
CollègePublic collège	102 088 78 883	89 298 67 890	12 790 10 993	12 790 10 993	12 790 10 993	510 437	548 456	747 699	2 827 2 427
Persons 25 years and over	964 486 47 936	814 803 40 803	149 683 7 133	149 683 7 133	149 683	6 736	7 475	7 638	30 279
Less than 9th grade 9th ta 12th grade, na diploma High school graduate (includes equivalency)	101 651 256 395	84 655 210 830	16 996 45 565	16 996 45 565	7 133 16 996 45 565	106 504 2 116	248 871 2 688	229 680 2 246	2 193 3 858 9 146
Some college, na degree Associate degree Bachelor's degree	259 198 71 788 153 231	216 630 59 511 136 045	42 568 12 277 17 186	42 568 12 277 17 186	42 568 12 277 17 186	2 461 450 740	2 211 548 641	2 162 695 1 187	8 312 2 214 3 005
Graduate ar professional degree Percent high school graduate ar higher	74 287 84.5	66 329 84.6	7 958 83.9	7 958 83.9	7 958 83.9	359 90.9	268 85.0	439 88.1	1 551 80.0
Percent bachelar's degree or higher	23.6	24.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.3	12.2	21.3	15.0
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	273 1 281 1 792	265 1 239 1 749	314 1 507 2 022	314 1 507 2 022	314 1 507 2 022	298 1 467 1 991	296 1 581 2 210	315 1 241 1 981	499 1 307 1 681
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 yeors ond over Same hause	1 368 935 633 963	1 149 372 535 294	219 563 98 669	219 563 98 669	219 563 98 669	10 254 3 629	11 754 4 671	11 100 4 657	42 738
Different house in United States Central city of this MSA/PMSA	710 637 198 854	535 294 591 845 174 123	118 792 24 731	118 792 24 731	118 792 24 731	6 454 1 210	7 033 1 097	6 342 976	17 426 24 800 8 770
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA Not in an MSA/PMSA	257 043 182 400 72 340	219 181 140 555 57 986	37 862 41 845 14 354 2 102	37 862 41 845 14 354 2 102	37 862 41 845 14 354 2 102	2 150 2 300 794	2 185 2 822 929	2 302 2 295 769	4 969 8 198 2 863
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE	24 335	22 233	2 102	2 102	2 102	171	50	101	512
Urban papulation In hausing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 251 458 898 245 226 437	1 066 387 764 970 173 455	185 071 133 275 52 982	185 071 133 275 52 982	185 071 133 275 52 982	11 249 9 636	12 956 10 795	11 989 8 955	46 380 26 975
Rural papulation In housing units an properties of less than 1 acre On farms	61 600 18 649	50 947 16 375	10 653 2 274	10 653 2 274	10 653 2 274	=	=	Ξ	Ē
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over	724 532	615 587	108 945	108 945	108 945	5 421	6 013	6 033	19 820
Car, truck, ar van Drave alane Carpaaled	623 518 534 543 88 975	523 753 446 795 76 958	99 765 87 748 12 017	99 765 87 748 12 017	99 765 87 748 12 017	5 170 4 577 593	5 573 4 917 656	5 650 5 045 605	17 492 15 002 2 490
Public transportation (including taxicab) 8us ar tralley bus ar streetcar or tralley car	39 259 37 796	36 984 35 600	2 275 2 196	2 275 2 196	2 275 2 196	91 91	144 138	112 112	850 818
Subway or elevated, railraad, or ferrybaat Walked Other means	1 078 23 725 10 724	1 040 21 634 9 500	38 2 091 1 224	38 2 091 1 224	38 2 091 1 224	20 22	6 61 57	62 61	19 597 313
Warked at hame Persons per car, truck, ar van	27 306 1.08	23 716 1.09	3 590 1.07	3 590 1.07	3 590 1.07	118 1.06	178 1.06	148 1.06	568 1.08
Mean travel time to wark (minutes) Deporture time for work: 5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m	21.7 43 227	21.8 35 539	21.2 7 688	21.2 7 688	21.2 7 688	20.9	22.0 444	19.9 304	18.1
6:00 a.m. ta 6:59 a.m 7:00 a.m. ta 7:59 a.m	143 710 228 016 109 417	120 541 195 916 94 452	23 169 32 100 14 965	23 169 32 100 14 965	23 169 32 100 14 965	1 168 1 667	1 356 1 814	1 130 2 103	3 841 5 469
8:00 a.m. ta 8:59 a.mAll ather times	172 856	145 423	27 433	27 433	27 433	759 1 284	678 1 543	984 1 364	2 758 5 906
Warked in PMSA of residence Vancouver city Comos city		•••	•••	69 855 29 288 3 215	69 855 29 288 3 215	3 124 1 355 131	3 613 1 405 122	3 778 1 629 78	13 128 8 329 186
Washaugal city Remainder of Clark County Warked autside PMSA of residence	•••	:::	:::	2 237 35 115 39 090	2 237 35 115 39 090	36 1 602 2 297	59 2 027 2 400	2 071	155 4 458 6 692
Partland city (pt.), OR Remainder af Multnamah County, OR				27 025 2 933	27 025 2 933	1 556 198	1 782 173	2 255 1 556 135	4 903 439
Portland city (pt.), OR Oregon City city, OR Milwaukie city (pt.), OR	:::			87 187 337	87 187 337	54 -	- - 21	19 23	6 60 58
Remainder of Clackamas County, OR Partland city (pt.), OR	:::		:::	2 190 210	2 190 210 508	216 21	117	68 15	316
Tigard city, OR 8eavertan city, OR Remainder of Washington County, OR	:::			508 783 1 039	783 1 039	30 34 67	26 12 70	27 63 56	70 200 211
Yamhill Caunty, ORSalem, OR MSA				16 148	16 148	20	_ 6	14 10	2
Langview city Remainder of Cawlitz County	:::	•••		391 1 136 175	391 1 136 175	13 37 —	15 38 17	36 80 6	35 37 29 20
Skomania County Calumbia County, OR Warked elsewhere	:::	•••		171 1 754	171 1 754	8 43	13 110	25 122	14 250

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Oata based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Totals	for split tracts/8N	IA's in Clork Coun	ty, WA			
Area	Tract 404.01	Tract 407.03	Tract 408.01	Tract 409.02	Tract 409.03	Tract 410.02	Troct 410.03	Tract 410.05	Tract 410.07	Tract 411.04
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	6 685 6 478	3 568 3 465	7 667 7 501	6 397 6 249	6 297 6 102	5 204 4 982	3 334 3 219	2 122 2 051	3 084 3 000	2 348 2 279
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH	207	103	166	148	195	222	115	71	84	69
Linguistically isoloted households Persons 5 years and over In linguistically isolated households Speak o language other than English	6 201 36 230	3 320 46 178	6 951 53 296	6 021 13 246	5 844 252	4 853 36 173	3 143	1 871 67 116	12 2 905 12 102	2 129 - 52
Speak a language other than English Oo not speak English "very well" Speak Spanish Oo not speak English "very well" Linquistically isolated	141 137 96 31	101 70 21	110 109 27	78 96 41	114 114 53	65 16 9	45 15 -	65 46 41 28	26 59 9	16 14 7
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language Oo not speak English "very well" Linguistically isolated	59 33 -	46 46 46	38 23 15	8 8 -	54 17 -	58 20 -	44 12 -	23	22 6 6	12 4 -
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school Preprimary school Public school	1 799 136 84	1 210 45 37	2 062 138 74	1 466 104 95	1 937 134 88	1 059 49 40	812 84 53	487 37 37	663 42 24	595 71 54
Elementary or high school Public school College Public college	1 312 1 149 351 318	965 896 200 176	1 520 1 423 404 368	999 877 363 301	1 354 1 259 449 394	692 669 318 266	548 484 180 161	366 366 84 80	485 464 136 121	413 367 111 104
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over Less than 9th grade	4 281 139	2 048 120	4 546 161	4 428 202	3 912 94	3 529 190	2 346 105	1 282 130	2 038 53	1 434
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	457 1 120 1 208 371	330 670 620 146	478 1 259 1 378 371	373 1 368 1 320 342	348 934 1 201 401	420 1 005 915 347	148 631 674 155	278 480 280 32	195 715 604 136	231 514 398 73 98
8achelor's degree	604 382 86.1 23.0	126 36 78.0 7.9	681 218 85.9 19.8	582 241 87.0 18.6	647 287 88.7 23.9	472 180 82.7 18.5	367 266 89.2 27.0	78 4 68.2 6.4	189 146 87.8 16.4	78.9 10.2
FERTILITY Children ever bom per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years Children ever bom per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	132 1 425	404 1 868	333 1 517	231 1 352	69 1 310	471 1 209	108 1 063	1 080 1 621	201 1 829	422 1 530
Children ever bom per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years RESIDENCE IN 1985	1 954	2 423	2 338	1 797	1 971	1 854	1 762	1 806	1 671	2 174
Persons 5 years and over Same house Oifferent house in United States Central city of this MSA/PMSA Remainder of this MSA/PMSA Oifferent MSA/PMSA Not in an MSA/PMSA Abroad Abroad	6 201 2 750 3 348 497 1 244 1 066 541 103	3 320 1 460 1 819 421 680 657 61	6 951 2 708 4 199 792 1 299 1 574 534 44	6 021 2 646 3 337 468 1 257 1 234 378 38	5 844 2 709 3 117 395 933 1 296 493 18	4 853 1 838 2 928 748 823 747 610 87	3 143 1 729 1 399 492 390 426 91	1 871 706 1 160 337 254 464 105 5	2 905 1 499 1 385 492 410 365 118 21	2 129 891 1 212 290 400 429 93 26
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE Urban population In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre Rural population In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre On farms	2 895 2 202 3 790 280 202	3 568 3 118 - -	7 667 4 957 - - -	3 791 3 312 2 606 471 128	6 297 5 373 - - -	5 204 3 544 - - -	3 334 2 880 - -	1 666 1 093 456 226	3 084 2 463 - -	2 348 2 096 - -
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over	3 119	1 633	3 776	3 189	3 102	2 514	1 622	850	1 417	1 186
Car, truck, or van	2 809 2 587 222 103 103	1 501 1 285 216 27 27	3 449 3 215 234 102 102	3 013 2 636 377 32 32	2 949 2 632 317 14 14	2 202 1 991 211 55 55	1 534 1 368 166 24 24	774 626 148 25 25	1 320 1 164 156 35 35	1 104 1 029 75 22 22
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat Walked Other means Worked at home	33 60 114	24 30 51	77 44 104	36 108	17 32 90	80 56 121	- 11 53	29 11 11	26 6 30	13 19 28
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.05 21.2 194	1.08 21.1 162	1.04 19.1 267	1.07 21.5 202	1.06 22.1 246	1.05 16.9	1.06 18.3	1.12 17.9 58	1.07 19.6 56	1.04 20.7 97
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m. 7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m. 8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	722 975 494 620	382 467 150 421	695 1 326 559 825	666 1 069 497 647	624 998 456 688	500 663 445 592	343 434 266 412	224 197 111 249	257 381 182 511	295 301 155 310
Worked in PMSA of residence Vancouver city Camas city	2 011 644 59	1 046 405 20	2 391 857 29	1 895 870 79	2 037 887 8	1 698 743 18	1 062 608 6	579 349 —	894 482	686 229 8
Washougal city	18 1 290 1 108 843 53	6 615 587 353	1 505 1 385 1 020	946 1 294 817	1 136 1 065 638	19 918 816 566	6 442 560 428	230 271 182	412 523 439	10 439 500 356
Remainder of Multnomah County, OR Portland city (pt.), OR Oregon City city, OR Milwoukle city (pt.), OR	53 - - 6	94 7 10 9	96 - 19	90 - - 16	79 - 5 12	94 8 8	10 - - -	19 - 5 -	17 - - 9	34
Remainder of Clackamas County, OR Portland city (pt.), OR Tigard city, OR Beaverton city, OR	18 15 - 6	38 - - 6	69 5 23 41	36 9 8 40	105 12 13 10	33 - 39 28	38 - 5 18	32 - - -	14 - 6 6	18 - 22 7
Remainder of Washington County, OR Yamhill County, OR Salem, OR MSA	18 - -	34	6 _ 10	23 14 -	34 _ 14	=	5 _ 5	11 	5 - -	18 - -
Langview city Remainder af Cowlitz County Skamonia County Columbia County, OR	11 57 - 13	16	5 18 23 27	42 108 - 17	18 32 - 4	10 -	7 - - 9	<u> </u>	7 -	8 - - 6
Warked elsewhere	l 68	20	23	74	89	30	35	22	20	31

[Doto bosed on sample and subject to sampling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Totals for	split trocts/8NA's	in Clork County,	WA — Con.			
Area	Troct 411.06	Troct 412.01	Troct 412.03	Troct 412.04	Troct 413.05	Troct 413.06	Troct 413.07	Troct 416	Troct 418	Troct 431
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	7 180	3 906	3 826	7 543	5 980	5 385	6 497	2 544	3 646	3 876
NotiveForeign born	6 933 247	3 653 253	3 667 159	7 129 414	5 834 146	5 212 173	6 313 184	2 353 191	3 426 220	3 630 246
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households Persons 5 years and over	13 6 591	32 3 600	28 3 537	36 6 930	5 380	8 4 988	33 5 887	30 2 322	44 3 314	9 3 681
	2/	88 240	59 376	111 586	272	19 258	77 429	105 261	121 283	15
In linguistically isolated notiserious Speok o longuage other than English Do not speok English "very well" Speok Spanish Do not speok English "very well" Linguistically isolated.	68 72 10	104 39 12	125 57 6	175 108 48	97 72 7	101 137 7	158 125 33	100 42 -	161 96 39	309 99 55 23
Speak oil Asion of Fourit Island language		12 77	6 154	216	96	- 70	5 135	161	31 120	78
Do not speok English "very well" Linguisticolly isoloted	37 26	55 46	67 25	84 53	56 -	56 19	61 67	100 92	95 70	29 15
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school Preprimary school	1 783 155	1 071 76	1 070 57	1 822 152	1 797 165	1 514 134	1 866 202	662 39	806	861
Public schoolElementory or high school	128 1 163	51 652	28 868	89 1 259	133 1 340	84 1 083	147 1 423	39 418	65 55 603	63 37 514
Public school College Public college	1 121 465	597 343 296	832 145	1 237 411	1 287 292	1 072 297	1 377 241	418 205	588 138	440 284
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			131	380	240	240	218	174	125	246
Persons 25 years and over Less thon 9th grode 9th to 12th grode no diplomo	217	2 526 66 204	2 280 52 224	4 791 249 540	3 379 90 354	3 289 65 280	3 909 41 257	1 504 90 205	2 233 264 327	2 790 110 273
9th to 12th grode, no diplomo High school groduote (includes equivolency) Some college, no degree	1 443 1 281	530 738	841 654	1 538 1 402	1 256 965	1 076 1 160	1 138 1 470	495 473	689 611	752 824
Some college, no degree Associate degree Bochelor's degree Graduate or professional degree	316 473 101	190 519 279	198 249 62	498 421 143	301 287 126	252 295 161	269 525 209	116 105 20	183 127 32	222 318 291
Percent high school groduote or higher Percent bochelor's degree or higher		89.3 31.6	87.9 13.6	83.5 11.8	86.9 12.2	89.5 13.9	92.4 18.8	80.4 8.3	73.5 7.1	86.3 21.8
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	376	251	154	235	310	363	214	590	718	204
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 617	1 227 1 814	1 559 2 201	1 441 1 946	1 459 2 144	1 506 2 035	1 396 1 991	1 823 1 840	1 047 1 654	1 425 1 574
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	6 591	3 600	3 537	6 930	5 380	4 988	5 887	2 322	3 314	3 681
Some house Different house in United Stotes Central city of this MSA/PMSA	3 604	1 728 1 828 295	1 454 2 071 585	3 421 3 415 1 028	2 103 3 254 620	2 349 2 548 533	1 568 4 239 797	739 1 516 535	1 217 2 050	2 039 1 627
Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA	986 1 342	666 712	478 812	919 1 101	1 006 1 224	1 007 777	1 251 1 618	283 456	785 403 577	684 354 516
Not in on MSA/PMSA	368 24	155 44	196 12	367 94	404 23	231 91	573 80	242 67	285 47	73 15
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE Urbon population	7 180 4 596	3 906 2 802	3 826 2 731	7 543 5 604	5 161 4 847	5 385 4 726	6 042 5 088	2 544	3 646	3 876
In housing units on properties of less than 1 ocre Rurol population In housing units on properties of less than 1 ocre	4 376	2 002	2 /31	J 004	819 134	4 /26	455 314	918 - -	2 251	3 297 - -
On forms JOURNEY TO WORK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workers 16 years and over Cor, truck, or von	3 142	1 921 1 831	1 807 1 641	3 489 3 166	2 828 2 611	2 659 2 501	3 125 3 006	1 074 923	1 451 1 273	1 875 1 680
Drove olone Corpooled Public tronsportation (including toxicob)	2 853 289 81	1 666 165 39	1 470 171 35	2 692 474 136	2 342 269 62	2 281 220 53	2 610 396 38	806 117 74	1 061 212 86	1 478 202 39
8us or trolley bus or streetcor or trolley cor Subwoy or elevoted, roilrood, or ferryboot	71	33	31	136	56 6	53	38	74	86	39
Wolked Other meons Worked ot home	35	6 17 28	42 20 69	62 47 78	23 31 101	20 16 69	- 6 75	33 24 20	23 19 50	52 33 71
Persons per cor, truck, or von Mean trovel time to work (minutes)	1.05	1.05 17.5	1.06 20.1	1.08 21.0	1.06 21.7	1.05 20.1	1.07 21.6	1.07 16.9	1.10 19.1	1.07 18.6
Departure time for work: 5:00 o.m. to 5:59 o.m.	189	79	70	242	196	192	264	54	87	187
6:00 o.m. to 6:59 o.m. 7:00 a.m. to 7:59 o.m. 8:00 o.m. to 8:59 o.m.	913	359 618 406	497 495 226	801 1 038 462	729 786 311	575 834 407	636 943 404	218 324 137	310 313 146	290 499 280
All other times Worked in PMSA of residence	968	431 1 160	450 1 055	868 2 071	705 1 842	582 1 537	803 1 818	321 693	545 941	548
Voncouver city	1 108 7	475 16	328 34	1 029 27	752 83	625 51	781 101	431 18	494 16	1 222 773 31
Woshougol city	1 050	41 628 761	693 752	10 1 005 1 418	71 936 986	12 849 1 122	24 912 1 307	14 230 381	11 420	21 397
Worked outside PMSA of residence Portland city (pt.), OR Remainder of Multnamah County, OR	940	508 60	480 81	1 094 97	717 66	807 85	822 113	319 4	510 364 59	653 459 25
Portland city (pt.), OR Oregon City city, OR		6 - 31	Ξ	11	- - 14	Ξ	10 54	6	6	13
Milwaukie city (pt.), OR Remoinder of Clackamos County, OR Portland city (pt.), OR	70	48	69	45 34	48	102	126 15	21 -	- 5 6	7 23 8
Tigard city, OR 8eoverton city, OR	17	17 31 26	26 21 34	13 22 37	20 18 16	13 14 32	44 20 35	7 6	12 6	33
Remoinder of Woshington County, OR Yomhill County, OR	-	-	- 18	3/ - 4	- 6	-	-	5 	13	17 -
Salem, OR MSA Longview city Remoinder of Cowlitz County	16	13	16 _ 14	34	27	12	20 23 25	Ξ	13 - -	-6
Skomonio CountyColumbio County, OR	-	- - 21	- - 9	- - 27	9 7 38	- 8 43	=	- - 7	- - 16	6

[Data based an sample and subject ta sampling variability, see text. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Evergreen CDP, Clo	ork County, WA	(orchards Sauth CDP,	Clark Caunty, WA		Salmon Ca	reek CDP, Clark Cou	nty, WA
Area	Tract 413.06 (pt.)	Tract 413.07 (pt.)	Tract 407.03 (pt.)	Tract 411.04 (pt.)	Tract 413.04	Tract 413.05 (pt.)	Tract 404.01 (pt.)	Tract 408.01 (pt.)	Tract 409.02 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	5 385	5 864	40	930	6 825	5 161	253	3 064	3 791
NativeFareign barn	. 5 212	5 680 184	40 -	901 29	6 528 297	5 019 142	253	2 995 69	3 692 99
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated households		33	-	-	10	-	_	32	13
Persons 5 years and aver	. 19	5 266 77 419	40 -	840 _ 24	6 246 10	4 628	253 —	2 786 45	3 607 13
Speak a language other than English Do not speak English "very well" Speak Spanish	. 1 101	158 125	=	5 -	431 192 99	233 92 42	-	133 75 6	171 61 62 32
Speak Spanish Do not speak English "very well" Linguistically isalated	7 - 70	33 5	Ξ	-	53 10	7 -	Ξ	_	-
Speak an Asian ar Pacific Island language Da nat speak English "very well" Linguistically isalated	. 56	135 61 67	=	8 - -	151 78 —	96 56 -	=	32 23 15	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school		1 728	_	214	2 014	1 533	54	862	827
Preprimary schoolPublic school	134	175 120	Ξ	23 12	227 148	1 533 113 98	_	60 17	37
Elementary ar high school Public school College	. 1 072	1 340 1 294 213	-	154 125 37	1 504 1 436 283	1 192 1 145 228	28 28 26	637 608 165	587 516 203
Public callegeEDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		197	-	37	243	176	26	165	183
Persans 25 years and over	. 65	3 447 41	33 7	582 23	3 949 132	2 911 86	169 10	1 821 27	2 76 4
9th ta 12th grade, no diplomaHigh school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 076	224 1 040 1 301	14 - 12	81 201 169	455 1 353 1 177	321 1 134 853	22 38 45	128 485 523	250 902 844
Some callege, no degree Assaciate degree Bachelar's degree	. 295	198 445	- -	17 57	313 354	218 230	54 -	165 368	218 307
Graduate ar prafessional degree Percent high school groduote or higher	89.5	198 92.3	36.4	34 82.1	165 85.1	69 86.0	- 81.1	125 91.5	130 86.9
Percent bachelar's degree or higher FERTILITY		18.7	-	15.6	13.1	10.3	-	27.1	15.8
Children ever born per 1,000 wamen 15 to 24 years Children ever born per 1,000 wamen 25 to 34 years Children ever born per 1,000 wamen 35 to 44 years	1 506	235 1 439 1 948	-	466 2 053 2 068	234 1 646 2 300	360 1 456 2 138	3 000	287 1 228 2 310	248 1 216
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over		5 266	40	840	6 246	4 628			1 668
Same hause Different house in United States	2 349 2 548	1 280 3 906	40	396 439	2 539 3 685	1 696 2 909	253 151 102	2 786 1 434 1 337	3 607 1 327 2 250
Central city of this MSA/PMSA Remainder af this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA	533 1 007 777	677 1 143 1 523	Ξ	88 121 183	481 1 152 1 515	528 912 1 124	90 12	224 331 612	376 899
Nat in an MSA/PMSAAbroad	231	563 80	Ξ	47 5	537 22	345 23	- -	170 15	734 241 30
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE Urban papulatian	5 385	5 864	40	930	6 825	5 161	253	3 064	3 791
In housing units an properties of less than 1 acre Rural population	-	4 910 - -	35	756 _ _	5 157 - -	4 847 -	163	2 226 - -	3 312
On farms	-	-	_	-	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	=	=
JOURNEY TO WORK Warkers 16 years and over Car, truck, ar van	2 501	2 762 2 669	5 5	404 381	3 215 2 972	2 389 2 215	137 137	1 562 1 435	1 916 1 833
Drave alane Carpaaled Public transpartation (including taxicab)	2 281	2 296 373 38	5 -	325 56 6	2 603 369 76	1 984 231 62	137 -	1 346 89 47	1 593 240
Bus ar tralley bus ar streetcar or tralley car Subway ar elevated, railroad, ar ferrybaat	53	38	=	6	76 -	56	-	47 47 -	16
Walked Other means Warked at hame	16	- 6 49	=	7 4 6	43 22 102	11 31 70	Ξ	21 17	28
Persons per car, truck, ar van	1.05	1.08	1.00 5.0	1.08 22.4	1.07 21.6	1.06 22.5	1.00 19.3	42 1.03 19.1	39 1.07 20.9
Departure time far wark; 5:00 a.m. ta 5:59 a.m.	192	233	-	23	249	172	_	35	127
6:00 a.m. ta 6:59 a.m. 7:00 a.m. ta 7:59 a.m. 8:00 a.m. ta 8:59 a.m.	834	593 833 352	5	97 124 60	641 1 027 369	618 658 249	23 58 43	250 611 278	378 631 344
All ather times Warked in PMSA af residence	582	702 1 587	- 5	94 229	827 1 928	622	13 94	346 1 013	397 1 060
Vancauver cityCamas city	625 51	730 80	=	95 8	718 60	592 54	84	342 9	538 44
Washaugal city Remainder af Clark Caunty Warked autside PMSA af residence	849	24 753 1 175	_ 5 _	126 175	9 1 141 1 287	50 755 938	10 43	662 549	478 856
Partland city (pt.), OR Remainder af Multnamah Caunty, OR	807 85	749 113	Ξ	129 5	972 102	681 66	34 -	430 8	557 557 55
Partland city (pt.), OR Oregan City city, OR Milwaukie city (pt.), OR	_	54 	Ξ	=	- - 7	- - 14	-	19 -	- - 16
Remainder af Clackamas Caunty, OR Partland city (pt.), OR	102	114 15	=	- - 4	69	48	Ξ	26	28 9
Tigard city, OR Beavertan city, OR Remainder af Washingtan Caunty, OR	14	17 20 35	Ξ	6 - 9	- - 45	20 12 16	=	10 9 -	32 23
Yamhill Caunty, ORSalem, OR MSA	_	_ 20	=	=	Ξ	-6	Ξ	10	14
Langview city Remainder af Cawlitz Caunty Skamania Caunty	12	13 25	Ξ	8	7 17 8	21	- 9	10	24 42
Calumbia Caunty, OR	8	-	=	6 12	- 60	7 38	=	- 17 10	- 8 48

[Doto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Solmon Creek County, W					Voncouver city,	Clork County, WA			
Area	Troct 409.03 (pt.)	Troct 409.04	Troct 410.02 (pt.)	Troct 410.03 (pt.)	Troct 410.05 (pt.)	Troct 410.07 (pt.)	Troct 411.06 (pt.)	Troct 412.01 (pt.)	Troct 412.03 (pt.)	Troct 412.04 (pt.
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	290	4 591	_	2 824 2 722	1 666	213	1 329	440	174	1 74
Notive Foreign born		4 380 211	_	2 722 102	1 601 65	204 9	1 245 84	413 27	174 -	1 65: 9:
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguisticolly isoloted households	_	14	-	_	33	_	13	5	_	
Persons 5 years and over	_	4 199 44	=	2 680	1 455 61	208	1 165 26	420 21	164	1 63
Speak o longuoge other thon English Do not speak English "very well" Speok Spanish	6 -	258 110 71	=	118 38 15	110 59 40	16 - 16	26 79 39 -	34 21 -	27 8 5	7(
Do not speak English "very well" Linguisticolly isoloted Speak on Asion or Pocific Island language Do not speak English "very well"	- 6	31 - 101 43	-	- 44 12	35 22 23	=	- 49 26	- 21 21	- - 8 8	2
Linguistically isolatedSCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL	-	32	-	-	-	-	26 26	21	-	
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school Preprimory school Public school	75 13 13	1 251 101 60	- -	728 64 45 495	417 37 37	100 5	346 45 45	102 - -	83 5 5 5	29- 1 1
Elementory or high school	45 45	814 722	-	495 438 169	319 319	75 75 20	174 174	85 79	64 64	15 15
CollegePublic college	17	336 308	-	169 150	61 57	20 20	127 127	17 17	14 14	12: 110
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over	192	2 692 79	-	1 974 60	925 95	115	724 70	290	56	1 24
Less thon 9th grode Pth to 12th grode, no diplomo tigh school groduote (includes equivolency)	/	280 750	_	102 525	195 363	16 36	97 231	21 86	5 22 17	14 ³
Some college, no degree Associote degree Bochelor's degree	28	715 230 466	-	582 113 332	211 32 25	24 - 13	175 25 97	93 15 44	17 12	419 99 100
Groduote or professional degree	12	172 86.7	-	260 91.8	68.6	26 86.1	29 76.9	31 92.8	91.1	79.7
Percent high school groduote or higher Percent bochelor's degree or higher FERTILITY		23.7	=	30.0	3.1	33.9	17.4	25.9	91. <u>1</u>	10.8
Children ever bom per 1,000 women 15 to 24 yeors Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years Children ever bom per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 412 3 077	396 1 266 1 984	=	82 995 1 753	1 142 1 738 1 840	2 000 1 111	370 1 772 1 489	516 969 2 000	263 2 857	200 800 1 163
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	255	4 199	_	2 680	1 455	208	1 165	420	164	1 63
Some house	145	1 635 2 508 370	-	1 557 1 108 435	543 912 201	130 78 15	123 1 027 208	269 151	134 30	395 1 236
Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA	71	911 908	=	268 329	189 435	50	244 439	37 64 41	5 _ 20	415 264 457
Different MSA/PMSA Not in on MSA/PMSA Abrood	39	319 56	=	76 15	87	13	136 15	9 -	5 -	100
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE	290	4 591	-	2 824	1 666	213	1 329	440	174	1 747
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre Rurol population	-	3 054 -	=	2 591	1 093	213	244	328	174 -	586
On forms	-	-		=	Ξ	=	=	=	Ξ	-
JOURNEY TO WORK Warkers 16 years and aver	107	2 311	-	1 411 1 323	621	89	717	252	62	816
Cor, truck, or von Drove olone Corpooled	97	2 148 1 872 276	-	1 189 1 134	569 445 124	83 72 11	608 576 32	239 216 23	62 56 6	740 631 109
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley cor	Ξ.	49 49	-	24 24	25 25	Ξ	39 29	13 13	=	36
Subwoy or elevoted, roilroad, or ferryboat Wolked	-	13 40		_ 11	17 5	Ξ	10 31 16	=	=	
Other means Worked ot home	. 6	61 1.07		53 1.06	5 1.14	6 1.08	23 1.03	1.05	1.05	21 11 1.08
Persons per cor, truck, or von Mean travel time to work (minutes) Departure time for work:	32.8	19.1	-	18.5	17.9	17.4	19.4	18.0	30.4	21.1
5:00 o.m. to 5:59 o.m.	. 24	121 455	-	76 302	29 172	16	12 143	7 51	Ξ.	38 158
7:00 o.m. to 7:59 o.m. 8:00 o.m. to 8:59 o.m. All other times	. 15	778 304 592	-	393 237 350	180 76 159	38 7 22	177 40 322	82 38 74	17 28 17	256 132 221
Worked in PMSA of residence	56	1 555 646	=	910 524	430 253	85 42	442 229	177 81	34 28	497
Voncouver city Comas city Woshougal city	-	25	=	6	233 - -	42 - -	21	6	- - -	288
Remoinder of Clork County Worked outside PMSA of residence	37	884 756	Ξ	374 501	177 191	43 4	192 275	90 75 50	6 28	20° 319
Portland city (pt.), OR Remainder of Multnamoh County, OR Portland city (pt.), OR	. 6	505 66	111	374 10	125 13	4	210 23	50 5	5 - -	214 24
Oregon City city, OR	-	7	=	-	5 _	=	_	Ξ	=	-
Remainder of Clockomos County, OR Portland city (pt.), OR	4 -	10	-	33	26	=	5 -	-	1/].]!
Tigard city, ORBeaverton city, OR	-	17 22 33		5 18 5	-	=	ı <u>ī</u>	3 4 7	Ξ	1:
Remoinder of Woshington County, OR		-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	2
Salem, OR MSA Longview city Remoinder of Cowlitz County		12 19	=	3 7 -	=	Ξ	=	- 6	- - 6	- 5
Skomonio CountyColumbio County, OR		6	_	9	-	-	-	-	-	
Worked elsewhere	11 11	53	-	35	22	-	26	-	-	

(Oato based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Vano	couver city, Clark	Caunty, WA—Cor	ı.			
Area	Troct 416 (pt.)	Tract 417	Tract 418 (pt.)	Tract 419	Tract 420	Tract 421	Tract 423	Tract 424	Tract 425	Tract 426
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	2 544	3 605	3 390	2 098	1 412	2 537	3 155	1 042	1 223	4 165
NativeFareign barn	2 353 191	3 348 257	3 219 171	1 991 107	1 384 28	2 394 143	3 080 75	1 016 26	1 188 35	3 978 187
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated households	30	33	39	7	_	13	5	7	7	28
Persans 5 years and over In linguistically isalated households	2 322 105	3 189 86 372	3 064 105	1 968 7	1 321	2 298 39	2 865 12	1 042 7	1 163 7	3 894 59
Speak a languoge other than English Oa not speak English "very well" Speak Spanish	261 100 42	139 157	237 128 72	114 18 20	50 - 21	205 71 88	141 27 51	96 31 22	67 12 12	262 117 56
Oa not speok English "very well" Linguisticolly isolated Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	- 161	35 6 160	22 31 104	1 - 65	Ξ	24 26 30	11 - 23	22 15 — 23	- 11	56 47 12 93 56 36
Da not speak English "very well" Linguistically isolated	100 92	79 60	79 54	10		16 13	16 12	9 -	5 -	56 36
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	662	901	761	368	324	522	763	113	275	734
Preprimory school Public school Elementary ar high school	39 39 418	59 33 544	65 55 563	31 5 212	28 13 174	77 45 302	95 73 493	- - 53	/ 7 193	13 13 433
Public school Callege Public college	418 205 174	522 298 260	548 133 120	201 125 115	144 122 97	256 143 114	480 175 127	43 60 41	193 75 75	368 288 236
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and aver	1 504	1 955	2 058	1 558	1 021	1 722	1 908	758	766	3 043
Less than 9th grade9th to 12th grade, no diplamo	90 205	175 241	231 295	180 238	59 109	83 218	216 357	79 181	42 133	181 407
High school graduate (includes equivalency) Same college, no degree Associate degree	495 473 116	654 559 155	635 576 173	404 451 118	260 212 73	551 479 94	588 481 121	215 154 96	213 206 72	1 001 772 232
Bachelor's degree	105 20	117 54	122 26	116 51	190 118	191 106	110 35	33	86 14	269 181
Percent high school graduate ar higherPercent bochelor's degree or higher	80.4 8.3	78.7 8.7	74.4 7.2	73.2 10.7	83.5 30.2	82.5 17.2	70.0 7.6	65.7 4.4	77.2 13.1	80.7 14.8
FERTILITY Children ever barn per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years Children ever barn per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	590 1 823 1 840	657 1 475 1 881	714 1 034 1 726	351 1 210 1 453	247 729 1 815	523 886 1 829	763 1 622 1 949	167 1 386 250	235 862 1 384	507 870 1 422
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	2 322	3 189	3 064	1 968	1 321	2 298	2 865	1 042	1 163	3 894
Same hauseOifferent house in United StatesCentrol city of this MSA/PMSA	739 1 516 535	985 2 138 699	1 100 1 917 735	894 1 047 431	678 643 252	1 096 1 186 387	810 2 031 820	323 707 229	519 644 245	1 365 2 515 887
Remainder at this MSA/PMSA Oifferent MSA/PMSA Nat in an MSA/PMSA	283 456	560 654	364 544 274	205 309	108 198	242 393	319 638	144 266	189 167	309 1 079
Abraod	242 67	225 66	47	102 27	85 -	164 16	254 24	68 12	43 -	240 14
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE Urban papulation In hausing units an praperties of less than 1 acre	2 544 918	3 605 1 772	3 390 2 012	2 098 1 285	1 412 1 341	2 537 1 829	3 155 1 836	1 042 50	1 223 796	4 165 1 434
Rural papulatian In hausing units an properties of less than 1 acre	Ξ	_	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ē	Ē	
JOURNEY TO WORK	1 074		1 215	814				-	_	
Warkers 16 years and over Car, truck, ar van Orave alane	1 074 923 806	1 560 1 347 1 127	1 315 1 150 959	751 644	654 591 486	1 101 988 755	1 198 899 709	179 129 93	587 505 475	1 834 1 530 1 303
Public transpartation (including taxicab) Bus ar tralley bus ar streetcar or trolley car	117 74 74	220 76 76	191 79 79	107 26 23	105 21 21	233 60 60	190 65 65	36 13 13	30 38 38	227 83 83
Subway ar elevated, railrood, or ferrybaat Walked	33 24	41 47	23 13	18	6	34	- 79	30	_ 17	165
Other means Warked at hame Persans per car, truck, ar van	20 1.07	49 1.10	50 1.10	19 1,08	25 1.11	10 1.14	52 103 1.12	7 1.16	13 14 1.03	29 27 1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes) Departure time for work:	16.9	17.4	19.5	17.6	18.5	19.6	19.0	15.3	18.8	17.2
5:00 a.m. ta 5:59 a.m. 6:00 a.m. ta 6:59 a.m. 7:00 o.m. ta 7:59 o.m.	54 218 324	137 274 410	81 295 248	76 188 240	33 160 208	51 238 268	95 177 245	14 38 44	61 66 142	92 429 431
8:00 a.m. ta 8:59 a.m All other times	137 321	199 491	140 501	92 199	105 123	155 379	141 437	23 53	130 1 74	289 566
Warked in PMSA af residence	693 431 18	1 054 662	836 437 16	501 309 24	435 333	760 465 8	793 581	107 67	402 261	1 257 910
Camas city Washaugal city Remainder of Clark County	14 230	7 378	11 372	168	102	19 268	_ _ 212	- 40	24 117	25 11 311
Warked autside PMSA of residence Partland city (pt.), OR Remainder of Multnamah Caunty, OR	381 319 4	506 340 26	479 333 59	313 260 14	219 169 11	341 270 25	405 336 36	72 37 9	185 147	577 438 32
Partland city (pt.), OR	6	- - 6	6 10	12	6	19	-	<u>-</u>	Ξ	Ξ
Milwaukie city (pt.), OR Remainder of Clackamas Caunty, OR Partland city (pt.), OR	6 21 -	43 6	5 6	= =	15	12	7 14 -	<u>-</u>	- 7 -	24 4
Tigard city, OR Beavertan city, OR Remainder af Washingtan Caunty, OR	7 6 5	- 6 38	12 6 13	8 5 5	_ 5 7	Ξ	7 _ 5	- - 17	- 7 24	10 28 22
Yamhill Caunty, OR	-		- 13	13		2	- -	- -		- -
Remainder af Cawlitz Caunty	Ξ	20 -	- -	3 -	- - 6	- 3 6	Ξ	=	Ξ	Ξ
Skamania Caunty Calumbia Caunty, OR Warked elsewhere	- - 7	_ _ 21	- - 16	_ _ 5		- 4	Ξ	- - 9	=	8 _ 11

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Vancauver cit	y, Clark County, V	/A—Con.			Remainde	er of Clark Caun	ty, WA	
Area	Troct 427	Troct 428	Tract 429	Troct 430	Tract 431 (pt.)	Tract 401	Tract 402	Tract 403	Tract 404.01 (pt.)	Tract 404.02
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	3 548 3 391	3 154	1 475	1 720	2 919	4 630	7 969	3 647	6 432	8 985
Native Foreign barn	3 391 157	3 083 71	1 475 1 315 160	1 594 126	2 820 99	4 558 72	7 814 155	3 545 102	6 225 207	8 808 177
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isalated hauseholds	45	25	37	20	9	10	8	16	19	8
Persans 5 years and over In linguistically isolated hauseholds	3 207 50	2 943 37	1 382 118	1 611 54	2 746 15	4 208 10	7 397 16	3 373 25	5 9 48 36	8 204 8
Speak a languoge ather than English Da nat speak English "very well"	190 83	140 54	191 132	149 58 58	145 71	104 32	235 78	144 74	230 141	447 107
Speak Spanish Do not speak English "very well" Linguistically isolated	83 38 34 29 62	63 15 8	62 48 48	5 5	27 11	32 28 8	138 43 —	74 52 29 5	137 96 31	173 46
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island longuage Do nat speak English "very well"	62 34 15	10 7	64 64	60 49	43 29	10 7	Ξ	=	59 33	38 6
Linguistically isolatedSCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		7	64	49	15	7	-	_	-	-
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school Preprimary school	580 62	811 38	317 12	364 24	624 53 31	1 370 87	2 092 110	997 67	1 745 136	2 705 228
Public school	62 321 314	36 600 559	12 247 247	24 24 282 274	31 387 356	82 1 121	66 1 664 1 503	37 738	84 1 284	143 1 957
Public school Callege Public callege	197 160	173 151	58 58	58 50	184 154	1 106 162 133	318 288	652 192 157	1 121 325 292	1 847 520 412
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over Less than 9th grode 9th ta 12th grode, no diplama	2 304 208 328	2 074 72 151	1 038 93 76	1 194 76 130	2 052 72 212	2 593 194 398	4 971 289 733	2 324 121 333	4 112 129 435	5 313 362 622 1 644
tigh school groduate (includes equivalency)	607 731	615 516	297 281	422 253	590 647	988 551	1 570 1 205	783 643	1 082 1 163	1 644 1 319
Some callege, na degree Assaciate degree Bachelar's degree Graduote or professianol degree	195 184	146 335 239	59 129	84 182	184 219	191 216	469 478	158 222	317 604	415 665
Graduote or professianol degree Percent high school graduate ar higher	76.7	239 89.2	103 83.7	47 82.7	128 86.2	55 77.2	227 79.4	64 80.5	382 86.3	286 81.5
Percent bochelor's degree ar higher	10.2	27.7	22.4	19.2	16.9	10.5	14.2	12.3	24.0	17.9
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 wamen 15 to 24 years Children ever born per 1,000 wamen 25 to 34 years	695 1 436	277 1 632	310 1 796	358 1 660	193 1 470	316 1 853	182 1 663	259 1 719	142 1 439	308 1 810
Children ever born per 1,000 wamen 35 to 44 years	1 445	1 461	2 623	2 000	i 593	3 019	2 368	2 084	1 936	2 329
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	3 207	2 943 1 513	1 382 840	1 611 917	2 746	4 208 2 477	7 397 4 582	3 373	5 948	8 204
Same house Different hause in United States	934 2 180 703	1 424 463	488 250	649 274	1 562 1 173 544	1 731 141	2 765	1 789 1 568 230	2 599 3 246 497	4 003 4 124 452
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	525 629	219 507	49 159	148 141	226 337	962 428	420 979 967	737 344	1 154 1 054	2 084 1 187
Nat in an MSA/PMSAAbraad	323 93	235 6	30 54	86 45	66 11	200	399 50	257 16	541 103	401 77
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE	3 548	3 154	1 475	1 720	2 919	_	76	_	2 642	3 758
In hausing units on praperties af less than 1 acre Rural papulatian	1 314	2 175	1 105	1 350	2 529	4 630	76 7 893	3 647	2 039 3 790	2 693 5 227
In hausing units on praperties af less than 1 acre On farms	_	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	_	960 335	760 645	1 179 209	280 202	999 179
JOURNEY TO WORK Warkers 16 years and over	1 560	1 320	500	731	1 425	1 832	3 307	1 631	2 982	3 790
Car, truck, ar van	1 331	1 247 1 162	493 468	701 655	1 283 1 095	1 668 1 295	2 994 2 500	1 493 1 238	2 672 2 450	3 430 3 045
CarpaaledPublic transpartation (including taxicab)	251 135	85 5	25	46 6	188 32	373	494 39	255 8	222 103	385 46
8us ar tralley bus or streetcar ar tralley car Subway ar elevated, railraad, ar ferryboat	116	5	_	6 -	32	- -	27	8	103	46
WalkedOther means	34 37 23	22 - 46	- - 7	- - 24	39 25 46	93 24 47	83 24 167	30 10 90	33 60	104 52
Warked at hamePersans per car, truck, ar van	1,11	1.04	1.03	1.03	1.09	1.13	1.10	1.10	114 1.05	158 1.07
Mean travel time ta wark (minutes) Departure time for work:	19.8	14.8 49	14.8	15.1	18.9	35.2 244	29.5 312	24.7 215	21.2 194	28.4
5:00 a.m. ta 5:59 a.m. 6:00 a.m. ta 6:59 a.m. 7:00 a.m. ta 7:59 a.m.	308 517	173 527	93 199	100 153	242 370	487 446	792 895	310 428	699 917	385 974 977
8:00 a.m. ta 8:59 a.m	132 470	242 283	67 119	196 178	152 447	179 429	443 698	171 417	451 607	413 883
Warked in PMSA af residence	1 011 707	916 580	367 230	523 345	898 566	1 304 291	2 075 573	1 136 310	1 917	2 730
Vancauver city Camas city Washaugal city	-	26 6	8 -	3 22	31 14	5	18	24	560 59 18	695 8 40
Remainder af Clark Caunty Warked autside PMSA af residence	304 549	304 404	129 133	153 208	287 527	994 528	1 484 1 232	800 495	1 280 1 065	1 987 1 060
Partland city (pt.), OR Remainder af Multnamah Caunty, OR	381 47	280 36	100 14	141 2 2	374 25	225 37	655 78	271 26	809 53	711 63
Partland city (pt.), OR Oregan City city, OR	10	5 6	=	- 5 7	13 7	4	4	3 2	- 7	- - 19
Milwaukie city (pt.), OR Remainder af Clackamas Caunty, OR Partland city (pt.), OR	7	40	Ξ	10	23 8	14	33 7	33	6 18 15	63
Tigard city, OR	23	5 19	_ 7	23	_ 26	12	10	10	- 6	17 15
Remainder of Washington County, OR Yamhill County, OR	18	_	7	-	17	22	33	29	18	12
Salem, OR MSA Langview city	7	-	_	Ξ	=	10	- 72	23	11	- - 17
Remainder of Cawlitz CountySkamania County	=	3 -	Ξ	=	6 –	144 8	250 8	85 -	48	42
Calumbia Caunty, OR Warked elsewhere	5 51	10	- 5	_	_ 28	2 50	13 69	6 7	13 68	11 90

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remoinder of Clark County, WA—Con.									
Area	Tract 405.01	Tract 405.02	Tract 405.03	Tract 406.01	Tract 406.02	Tract 407.02	Tract 407.03 (pt.)	Tract 407.04	Tract 408.01 (pt.)	
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	6 639	4 478	5 024	4 751	3 826	4 274	3 528	5 998	4 603	
NotiveForeign born	6 456 183	4 378 100	4 909 115	4 660 91	3 782 44	4 239 35	3 425 103	5 892 106	4 506 97	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isoloted households	4	6	_	_	20	8	10	_	8	
Persons 5 years and over In linguistically isaloted households	6 082 13	4 071	4 724	4 354	3 574 20	3 959 8	3 280 46	5 424	4 165 8	
Speak a language other thon English Do not speak English "very well" Speak Sponish	292 80	133 38	80 10 29	92 19 39	99 49 38	90 29 37	178 101	126 29	163 35 103	
Do not speok English "very well" Linguistically isolated	98 51 13	72 22 6	Ξ	13	12	16	70 21 —	76 21	27	
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language Do not speak English "very well" Linguistically isolated	8 8 -	=	16 _ _	8 - -	4 4 -	_ 	46 46 46	23 8 -	6	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 123	1 181	1 213	1 271	1 082	1 261	1 210	1 728	1 200	
Preprimory schoolPublic school	168 111	66 50	164 99	124 80	114 70	104 56	45 37	167 136	78 57	
Elementary or high school Public school College	1 611 1 519 344	915 864 200	903 903 146	986 975 161	776 718 192	956 775 201	965 896 200	1 293 1 293	883 815	
Public callege	273	182	131	125	171	166	176	268 226	239 203	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over Less than 9th grade	3 715 190	2 746 157	3 334 215	2 908 102	2 512 117	2 696 117	2 015 113	3 467 204	2 725 134	
9th to 12th grode, no diplomaHigh school groduote (includes equivalency)	361 1 026	351 1 049	623 1 228	289 1 110	275 849	357 872	316 670	451 1 243	350 774	
Some college, no degree	1 055 405 457	715 160 241	749 317 117	811 226 257	674 212 214	719 194 281	608 146 126	1 073 241 181	855 206 313	
Graduate or professional degree Percent high school graduate or higher	221 85.2	73 81.5	85 74.9	113 86.6	171 84.4	156 82.4	36 78.7	74	93	
Percent bochelor's degree or higher	18.3	11.4	6.1	12.7	15.3	16.2	8.0	81.1 7.4	82.2 14.9	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	287 2 118	325 1 759 1 991	366 1 711	209 1 504	124 1 839	138 1 729	416 1 868	319 1 775	364 1 676	
Children ever bom per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years RESIDENCE IN 1985	2 280	1 991	2 080	2 101	1 973	2 013	2 423	2 201	2 362	
Persons 5 years and over	6 082 3 211	4 071 2 182	4 724 2 417	4 354 2 561	3 574 2 068	3 959 2 188	3 280 1 420	5 424 2 549	4 165 1 274	
Different house in United States Central city of this MSA/PMSA Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	2 824 438 880	1 870 234 954	2 290 154 1 292	1 764 295 795	1 480 197 642	1 758 194 822	1 819 421 680	2 857 619 1 006	2 862 568 968	
Nat in an MSA/PMSA	1 090 416	393 289	456 388	516 158	430 211	523 219	657 61	897 335	962 364 29	
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE	47	19	17	29	26	13	41	18	29	
Urban papulation In hausing units an properties of less than 1 acre	6 639	1 107 848 3 371	3 511 2 443 1 513	481 316 4 270	868 754 2 958	2 650 803	3 528 3 083	5 998 4 955	4 603 2 731	
In housing units on properties af less than 1 acre On farms	577 194	558 114	1 040	393 139	928 35	1 624 433 49	Ξ	=	=	
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over	2 806	2 161	2 064	2 195	1 711	1 779	1 628	2 711	2 214	
Car, truck, or van	2 632 2 239 393	1 998 1 789 209	1 941 1 749 192	2 008 1 853 155	1 538 1 327 211	1 635 1 520 115	1 496 1 280 216	2 567 2 171	2 014 1 869	
Public transportation (including taxicab) 8us ar tralley bus ar streetcar ar tralley car	3/3	6 6	15 15	17 17	17 17	18 18	27 27 27	396 53 53	145 55 55	
Subway ar elevated, railraad, ar ferryboatWalked	6 31	37 27	39	- 47	- 43	5	24	9	56 27	
Other meansWarked at home	37 100	27 93	34 35	17 106	12 101	23 98	30 51	35 47	62	
Persons per car, truck, ar van Mean travel time ta wark (minutes) Departure time for work:	1.08 30.3	1.06 22.9	1.06 18.6	1.04 25.8	1.08 20.4	1.04 23.3	1.08 21.1	1.09 22.2	1.04 19.1	
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m	279 567	159 592	89 385	167 490	108 405	123 352	162 382	283 565	232 445	
7:00 a.m. ta 7:59 a.m 8:00 a.m. ta 8:59 a.m All ather times	879 365 616	602 216 499	578 266 711	694 242 496	523 217 357	499 306 401	462 150 421	655 344 817	715 281 479	
Warked in PMSA af residence	1 887 547	1 472 291	1 549 309	1 543 591	1 196 334	1 256 625	1 041	1 666 632	1 378 515	
Camas city Washougal city	64 25	331 396	431 646	176 93	338 131	14	20 6	34 27	20	
Remainder of Clark County Warked autside PMSA of residence Partland city (pt.), OR	1 251 919 648	454 689 432	163 515 291	683 652 438	393 515 342	617 523 407	610 587	973 1 045	843 836 590	
Remainder af Multnamoh Caunty, OR Partland city (pt.), OR	43	57 -	55	75 -	33	33	353 94 7	731 105 4	88	
Oregon City city, OR Milwaukie city (pt.), OR	8 8 49	- 5 50	15 _ 42	- 13	- 6		10 9	25		
Remainder of Clackamas Caunty, OR Partland city (pt.), OR Tigard city, OR	49 7 6	59 - 5	43 18 -	27 - -	61 8 17	26 - -	38 _ _	85 31	43 5 13 32	
8eavertan city, OR Remainder af Washingtan Caunty, OR	14 18	6 25	19	12 28	17	23	6 34	7 16	32 6	
Yamhill Caunty, OR Salem, OR MSA	=	- -	- 6	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	=	- . 	Ξ	
Langview city Remainder af Cawlitz Caunty Skamania Caunty	7 34 8	12 - 36	- 9 35	- 7 7	Ξ	=	16	13 12	5 8 23	
Calumbia Caunty, OR Warked elsewhere	13 56	52	24	<u>-</u> 45	31	34	20	16	10 13	

[Data based an sample and subject ta sampling variability, see text. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remainder	af Clark Caunty, WA	↓—Can.			
Area	Tract 408.02	Tract 409.02 (pt.)	Tract 409.03 (pt.)	Tract 410.02 (pt.)	Tract 410.03 (pt.)	Tract 410.05 (pt.)	Tract 410.06	Tract 410.07 (pt.)	Tract 411.03
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	5 416	2 606	6 007	5 204	510	456	6 679	2 871	3 626
NativeFareign bam	5 237 179	2 557 49	5 818 189	4 982 222	497 13	450 6	6 480 199	2 796 75	3 388 238
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isalated households	7	- 2 414	- 5 589	17 4 853	-	6	25 6 273	12	12
Persons 5 years and over In linguistically isolated households Speak a language ather than English Oa nat speak English "very well"	21 208	- 75	246	36 173	463 19	416 6 6	45 341	2 697 12 86	3 390 18 245
Oa nat speak English "very well" Speak Spanish Oa nat speak English "very well"	62 45 6	17 34 9	114 114 53	65 16 9	7 - -	6 6 6	114 112 46	26 43 9	65 38 6
Linguistically isalated. Speak an Asian ar Pacific Island language Oa not speak English "very well" Linguistically isalated	12 6 -	=	48 17	9 58 20 —	- - -	6 - - -	17 56 14	22 6 6	82 41 18
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 495	639	1 862	1 059	84	70	1 719	563	729
Preprimary schaal Public schaal Elementary ar high schaal	105 84 1 104	67 58 412	121 75 1 309	49 40 692	20 8 53	- - 47	170 134 1 235	37 24 410	66 38 496
Public school Callege Public college	1 054 286 235	361 160 118	1 214 432 377	669 318 266	46 11 11	47 23 23	1 176 314 251	389 116 101	455 167 161
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years ond over	3 333	1 664	3 720	3 529	372	357	4 428	1 923	2 528
Less than 9th grade	108 407 1 099	89 123	94 348	190 420 1 005	45 46 106	35 83 117	118 317	53 179	80 285
Some callege, no degree	1 032 321	466 476 124	863 1 166 373	915 347	92 42	69	1 232 1 377 440	679 580 136	535 861 190
Bachelar's degree Graduate ar professianal degree	265 101	275 111	601 275	472 180	35 6	53	598 346	176 120	407 170
Percent high school graduate ar higher Percent bachelor's degree ar higher	84.5 11.0	87.3 23.2	88.1 23.5	82.7 18.5	75.5 11.0	66.9 14.8	90.2 21.3	87.9 15.4	85.6 22.8
FERTILITY Children ever barn per 1,000 wamen 15 ta 24 years Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 ta 34 years Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 ta 44 years	240 1 747 2 379	217 1 647 1 972	73 1 303 1 950	471 1 209 1 854	455 1 308 1 870	1 273 1 647	74 1 717 2 026	213 1 817 1 721	133 1 234 2 006
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and overSame hause	4 979 2 606	2 414 1 319	5 589 2 599	4 853 1 838	463 172	416 163	6 273 3 016	2 697 1 369	3 390 1 239
Oifferent house in United States	2 351 332	1 087 92	2 972 389 862	2 928 748	291 57 122	248 136	3 225 565	1 307 477	2 071 412
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	1 066 744 209 22	358 500 137 8	1 267 454 18	823 747 610 87	97 15 -	65 29 18 5	1 004 1 263 393 32	360 365 105 21	463 964 232 80
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE Urban papulation	3 993	-	6 007 5 173	5 204 3 544	510 289	-	6 679 5 405	2 871	3 626
In hausing units on praperties af less than 1 acre Rural population In hausing units an praperties of less than 1 acre On farms	3 391 1 423 333 45	2 606 471 128	- - -	3 544	- - -	456 226	5 405 - - -	2 250 - - - -	2 305 - - -
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over	2 595 2 409	1 273 1 180	2 995 2 852	2 514 2 202	211 211	229 205	3 317 3 061	1 328 1 237	1 796
Car, truck, ar van Drave alane Carpaaled	2 181 2 181 228	1 043 137	2 535 317	1 991 211	179 32	181 24	2 706 355	1 092 145	1 683 1 459 224
Public transpartation (including taxicab) Bus ar tralley bus ar streetcar ar tralley car Subway ar elevated, railraad, ar ferrybaat	5 5 -	16 16 -	14 14 -	55 55 -	Ξ	Ξ	86 86 -	35 35 —	20 20 -
Walked Other means Warked at hame	30 14 137	8 - 69	17 28 84	80 56 121	=	12 6 6	93 18 59	26 6 24	22 17 54
Persans per car, truck, ar van Mean travel time ta wark (minutes)	1.05	1.07 22.3	1.06 21.7	1.05	1.08 16.8	1.06 17.8	1.07 20.4	1.06 19.8	1.07 20.7
Departure time for work: 5:00 a.m. ta 5:59 a.m. 6:00 a.m. ta 6:59 a.m.	185 580	75 288	225 600	193 500	38 41	29 52	126 763	56 241	113
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m. 8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	764 306	438 153	973 441	663 445	41 29	17 35	1 067 581	343 175	363 551 282
All other times	623 1 798 584 33	250 835 332 35	672 1 981 868 8	592 1 698 743 18	62 152 84	90 149 96 -	721 2 105 1 152 12	489 809 440	433 1 034 385 7
Washaugal cityRemainder af Clark Caunty	1 181	468	1 099 1 014	19 918 816	68	53 80	941	369	23 619
Warked autside PMSA af residence Partland city (pt.), OR Remainder af Multnamah Caunty, OR	797 571 27	438 260 35	608 73	566 94	59 54 -	57 6	1 212 910 54	519 439 13	762 512 85
Partland city (pt.), OR Oregan City city, OR Milwaukie city (pt.), OR	- - 12	-	5 12	8 8	Ξ	=	- 5 6	- - 9	20
Remainder af Clackamas Caunty, OR Partland city (pt.), OR	50	8 - 8	101 12 13	33 - 39	5	6	72 17	14	23 8
Tigard city, OR 8eavertan city, OR Remainder af Washingtan Caunty, OR	31 30	8 8 -	13 10 34	28	=	- 11	18 28 -	6 6 5	25 10 16
Yamhill County, ORSalem, OR MSA	Ξ	- - 10	- 14	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	- 8	Ξ	Ξ
Langview city Remainder af Cawlitz Caunty Skamania Caunty	18	18 66 	18 32 -	10	Ξ	E	22 16 -	- 7 -	15 13 -
Calumbia County, OR Warked elsewhere	58	9 26	4 78	30	=	Ξ	6 50	20	35

[Doto bosed on somple and subject to sompling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remoinder	of Clork County, W	A—Con.			
Area	Troct 411.04 (pt.)	Troct 411.05	Troct 411.06 (pt.)	Troct 412.01 (pt.)	Troct 412.03 (pt.)	Troct 412.04 (pt.)	Troct 413.05 (pt.)	Troct 413.06 (pt.)	Troct 413.07 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH	1 418	3 439	5 851	2 444	2 (52	5.70/			
All persons	1 378 40	3 392 47	5 688 163	3 466 3 240 226	3 652 3 493 159	5 796 5 474 322	819 815	-	633 633
Foreign born LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated households	-	11	-	27	28	28	4	_	-
Persons 5 years and over In linguistically isolated households	1 289	3 218 46	5 426	3 180 67	3 373 59	5 299 103	752	-	621
Speok o longuoge other thon English	28 11	103 46	183 29	206 83	349 117	516 167	39 5	-	10
Speok Sponish Oo not speok English "very well"	14 7	8 -	72 10	39 12	52 6	102 48	30	_	Ξ
Linguisticolly isoloted	4 4	68 46 46	45 11	12 56 34 25	6 146 59 25	187 84 53	<u> </u>	=	=======================================
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school Preprimory school	381 48	948 76	1 437 110	969 76	987 52	1 528 135	264 52	-	138
Public schoolElementory or high school	42 259	32 712	83 989	51 567	23 804	78 1 107	35 148	=	27 27 83 83
Public school	242 74	672 160	947 338	518 326	768 131	1 085 286	142 64	Ξ	28
Public collegeEDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	67	134	294	279	117	270	64	-	21
Persons 25 years and over	852 49	2 214 143	3 690 147	2 236 66	2 224 52	3 551 138	468	Ξ	462
9th to 12th grode, no diplomo High school groduote (includes equivolency)	150 313 229	326 714 551	486 1 212 1 106	183 444 645	219 819 637	399 1 202 983	33 122	=	33 98
Some college, no degree Associote degree Bochelor's degree	56 41	210 191	291 376	175 475	186 249	399 315	112 83 57	Ξ	169 71 80 11
Groduote or professional degree Percent high school groduote or higher	14 76.6	79 78.8	72 82.8	248 88.9	62 87.8	115 84.9	57	-	
Percent bochelor's degree or higher FERTILITY	6.5	12.2	12.1	32.3	14.0	12.1	92.1 24.4	Ξ	92.9 19.7
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	395 1 322 2 321	304 1 744 1 785	379 1 590 1 849	215 1 254 1 803	139 1 559 2 142	247 1 701 2 067	1 500 2 173	=	837 2 338
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	1 289	3 218	5 426	3 180	3 373	5 299	752	_	621
Some houseOifferent house in United States	495 773	1 508 1 710	2 840 2 577	1 459 1 677	1 320 2 041	3 026 2 179	407 345	Ξ	288 333
Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA	202 279 246	465 538 529	700 742 903	258 602 671	580 478 792	613 655 644	92 94 100	Ξ	120 108
Not in on MSA/PMSA	46 21	178	232	146 44	191 12	267 94	59 -	=	95 10 -
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE Urbon population	1 418	3 439	5 851	3 466	3 652	5 796	-	_	178
In housing units on properties of less than 1 ocre Rural population In housing units on properties of less than 1 ocre	1 340	2 555	4 352	2 474	2 557	5 018	819	Ξ	178 455
On farms	=	-	=	=	=	_	134	Ξ.	314
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over	782	1 592	2 778	1 669	1 745	2 673	439	_	363
Cor, truck, or von	723 704 19	1 519 1 393 126	2 534 2 277 257	1 592 1 450 142	1 579 1 414	2 426 2 061	396 358	_	337 314
Corpooled Public tronsportation (including toxicob) Bus or trolley bus or streetcor or trolley cor	16 16	21 21	42 42 42	26 20	165 35 31	365 100 100	38	Ξ	23
Subwoy or elevoted, roilrood, or ferryboot Wolked	- 6	14	24	-	42	54	12	Ξ.	Ξ
Other meons Worked at home	15 22	8 30	19 159	17 28	20 69	26 67	31	Ξ	26
Persons per cor, truck, or vanMean trovel time to work (minutes)	1.01 19.8	1.04 18.4	1.06 19.1	1.05 17.5	1.06 19.7	1.08 21.0	1.05 16.6	Ξ	1.04 21.1
Departure time for work: 5:00 o.m. to 5:59 o.m	74 198	84 355	177 657	72 308	70 497	204 643	24 111	-	31
7:00 o.m. to 7:59 d.m. 8:00 o.m. to 8:59 o.m.	177 95	535 227	736 403	536 368	497 478 198	643 782 330	111 128 62	=	43 110 52
All other times Worked in PMSA of residence	216 457	361 1 059	646 1 763	357 983	433 1 021	647 1 574	83 391	=	101
Voncouver city	134	484 48	879 7	394 10	300 34	741 19	160 29	-	231 51
Woshougol cityRemoinder of Clork County	10 313	7 520	19 858	41 538	687	10 804	21 181	=	21 - 159
Worked outside PMSA of residence Portland city (pt.), OR	325 227	533 447	1 015 730	686 458	724 475	1 099 880	48 36	_	159 132 73
Remoinder of Multnomoh County, OR	29 -	31 - -	97 7	55 6	81	73 11	-	Ξ	10
Oregon City city, OR Milwaukie city (pt.), OR Remoinder of Clockomos County, OR	- - 18	- 17	23 65	31 48	- - 52	- - 31	Ξ	=	12
Portland city (pt.), OR	16	_	6 17	14	26	16	Ξ	=	27
Beaverton city, OR Remoinder of Woshington County, OR	7 9	14 -	22	27 19	21 34	16 16	6 -	Ξ	=
Yamhill County, ORSolem, OR MSA	=	Ξ	Ξ	-	18	_	=	Ξ	Ξ
Remoinder of Cowlitz County	Ξ	16	16	7	8	29	- 6	Ξ	10
Skamonio County Columbia County, OR Worked elsewhere	- - 19	- - 8	- - 32	- - 21	- - 9	- - 27	Ξ	Ξ	=
	17	8	32	21	9	27	-	_	_

[Oata based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remainder (af Clark County, WA-	–Can.			
Area	Tract 413.08	Tract 413.09	Tract 413.10	Tract 413.11	Tract 414	Tract 415	Tract 416 (pt.)	Tract 418 (pt.)	Tract 431 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	6 290 5 754	4 239 3 932	3 487 3 237	1 250 1 192	3 350 3 226	2 417 2 351	:	256 207	957 810
Foreign bornLANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH	536	307	250	58	124	66	Ξ	49	147
Linguistically isolated hauseholds	74 5 729 184 725	69 4 005 158 523	26 3 250 83 307	1 181 - 68	3 099 - 109	17 2 273 28 77	=	5 250 16	935
Oa not speak English "very well" Speak Sponish Linguistically isolated	280 170 53 10	239 180 94 53	120 65 -	21 - -	36 32 -	35 12 12 12	=	46 33 24 17	164 28 28 12
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island longuage	305 175 152	214 78 30	158 100 83	=	54 36 —	40 17 10	=	16 16 16	35
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school Preprimary school Public school Public school	1 817 129 34	1 261 161 66	831 104 23	357 42 8	916 76 52	548 43 36	Ξ	45 _ _	237 10 6
Elementary or high school Public school College Public college	1 119 1 047 569 462	905 877 195 195	513 495 214 191	242 223 73 55	662 629 178 138	383 370 122 112	=	40 40 5 5	127 84 100 92
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over Less than 9th grade	3 902 99 293	2 670 9 102	2 520 59 74	854 23 99	2 159 97	1 555 144	=	1 75 33 32	738 38
9th to 12th grade, no diplomo Hilligh school graduate (includes equivalency) Same college, na degree Associate degree	824 1 264 428 702	653 755 273 634	382 831 222 639	221 218 39 157	295 628 621 159	196 531 381 100	=	54 35 10	61 162 177 38
Bochelor's degree Graduate ar professional degree Percent high schaal graduet or higher Percent bachelar's degree or higher	90.0 25.5	95.8 32.9	313 94.7 37.8	97 85.7 29.7	221 138 81.8 16.6	118 85 78.1 13.1	_ 	5 6 62.9 6.3	99 163 86.6 35.5
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	161 1 332 1 588	174 1 096 1 929	89 939 1 711	1 650 2 065	422 1 807 2 409	530 1 332 2 532	=	778 1 194	237 714 1 530
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	5 729 1 417	4 005 1 517	3 250 733	1 181 479	3 099 1 490	2 273 1 072	=	250 117	935 477
Oifferent house in United States Central city of this MSA/PMSA Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA Not in an MSA/PMSA Abraad	4 149 519 1 117 1 893 620 163	2 431 255 445 1 515 216 57	2 472 240 427 1 604 201 45	702 132 157 383 30	1 559 112 699 485 263 50	1 190 132 670 278 110	=	133 50 39 33 11	454 140 128 179 7
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE Urbon population In housing units an praperties of less than 1 acre Rural papulation In hausing units an praperties of less than 1 acre On farms	6 290 4 471 - - -	4 148 3 123 91 15	3 214 2 249 273 152	55 1 195 877	3 248 2 749 102 24	2 417 1 743 - - -	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	256 239 - - -	957 768 - - -
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over Car, truck, ar van. Orave alane Carpaoled Public transpartation (including taxicab)	3 233 2 909 2 512 397 104	2 192 2 073 1 873 200 31	1 621 1 501 1 395 106 36	503 462 414 48	1 459 1 358 1 192 166 6	954 825 673 152 6	=	136 123 102 21 7	450 397 383 14
8us ar tralley bus ar streetcar or tralley car Subway ar elevated, railraad, or ferryboat Walked Other means	97 7 83 10	31 - 23 12	36 - 20 18	- - 4 -	- 41 35	6 - 87 20	=	7 - - 6	7 - 13 8
Worked at hame Persons per car, truck, ar van Mean truvel time to wark (minutes) Departure time for work:	127 1.08 22.0	53 1.05 19.5	46 1.04 21.3	37 1.06 21.8	19 1.07 16.5	16 1.12 16.0	=	1.12 15.9	25 1.02 17.8
5:00 a.m. ta 5:59 a.m. 6:00 a.m. ta 6:59 a.m. 7:00 a.m. ta 7:59 a.m. 8:00 a.m. ta 8:59 a.m.	160 614 997 413	73 430 781 355	69 333 555 262	31 17 173 94	72 251 497 208	79 281 241 94	=	6 15 65 6	19 48 129 128
All other times Worked in PMSA of residence Vancauver city	922 1 665 541	500 1 142 497 47	356 791 283 46	151 310 139 27	412 1 029 199 452	243 656 142	-	44 105 57	101 324 207
Camas city	69 26 1 029 1 568 1 070	32 566 1 050 714	11 451 830 538	21 123 193 111	170 208 430 302	234 166 114 298 171	=	- 48 31	7 110 126
Portland city (pt.), OR Remainder of Multnamoh County, OR Portland city (pt.), OR Oregon City city, OR OR	139 - - - 9	94 - - 16	69 - - 24	27 - -	20 - -	46 - -	=	31 - - -	85 - - -
Milwaukie city (pt.), OR	125	37 6 14 48	68 - - 5	=======================================	43 7 12	53 - -	-	=	=
Beavertan city, OR Remainder af Washingtan Caunty, OR	51 26 - -	51 _ 7	41 - -	- 6 - 18	8 17 - 6	21 - -			7 - -
Langview city	7 21 - 18	21 - - -	9 18 - -	14		- 7	=	=	- - - 6
Warked elsewhere	81	42	58	17	15		-		28

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Oato based on somple and subject to sompling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering							Clark County, WA		
Area	Portland—Van- couver, OR—WA CMSA	Oregon (pt.)	Washington (pt.)	Voncouver, WA PMSA	Total	Evergreen COP	Orchords South COP	Salmon Creek COP	Vancouver city
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persans 16 years and aver In labor force Percent of persons 16 years and over Civilion labor force Employed Unemployed Percent of civilian labor force Institutionalized persons Enrolled in school	1 136 162 779 706 68.6 778 0.62 738 281 39 781 5.1 356 456 13 463 49 980	958 598 661 468 69.0 660 197 627 314 32 883 5.0 297 130 11 448 42 178	177 564 118 238 66.6 117 865 110 967 6 898 5.9 59 326 2 015 7 802	177 564 118 238 66.6 117 865 110 967 6 898 5.9 59 326 2 015 7 802	177 564 118 238 66.6 117 865 110 967 6 898 5.9 59 326 2 015 7 802	7 864 5 844 74.3 5 814 5 554 260 4.5 2 020 407	9 086 6 536 71.9 6 524 6 144 380 5.8 2 550	9 112 6 414 70.4 6 390 6 139 251 3.9 2 698	36 483 21 856 59.9 21 746 20 079 1 667 77. 14 627 1 264
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	147 686 587 690 352 099 59.9 351 940 334 229 17 711 5.0 89 865 53 916 96 994 75 258	125 663 496 328 300 255 60.5 300 124 285 618 14 506 4.8 74 932 45 757 79 195 61 969	22 023 91 362 51 844 56.7 51 816 48 611 3 205 6.2 14 933 8 159 17 799	22 023 91 362 51 844 56.7 51 816 48 611 3 205 6.2 14 933 8 159 17 799	22 023 91 362 51 844 56.7 51 816 48 611 3 205 6.2 14 933 8 159 17 799	509 4 012 2 584 64.4 2 588 2 482 102 3.9 767 428 1 015	696 4 639 2 877 62.0 2 877 2 751 126 4.4 1 014 549 1 045	973 4 621 2 772 60.0 2 764 2 645 119 4.3 791 479 940	1 437 6 314 19 397 9 960 51.3 9 960 9 088 872 8.8 2 805 1 487 2 578
In lobor force www.children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	75 236 126 924 71 506 236 576 165 785 75 146 18 490 6 751 8 712 4 139 1 487 3 076	105 170 60 583 193 622 137 773 61 606 15 084 5 419 7 104 3 488 1 157 2 449	13 289 21 754 10 923 42 954 28 012 13 540 3 406 1 332 1 608 651 330 627	13 289 21 754 10 923 42 954 28 012 13 540 3 406 1 332 1 608 651 3300 627	13 289 21 754 10 923 42 954 28 012 13 540 3 406 1 332 1 608 651 330 627	838 1 163 648 2 471 1 742 577 113 47 75 48 15	836 1 447 661 2 747 1 981 795 141 48 64 22 30 12	713 1 024 565 2 050 1 364 668 183 62 74 44	1 861 4 116 2 071 5 911 3 804 2 257 902 395 461 1558
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES Emplayed persons 16 years and over	738 281 98 022 108 100 25 723 92 191 118 728 2 628 9 578 80 045 16 045 46 279 30 882 29 715 43 022 134 329 57 206 169 769 52 866 39 428 166 743	627 314 84 957 94 620 21 776 78 751 102 153 2 276 7 897 67 627 14 185 65 943 37 675 24 817 24 637 34 845 110 629 46 794 145 532 46 155 34 240 145 194	110 967 13 065 13 480 16 575 352 1 681 12 418 1 860 14 402 8 6045 5 078 8 177 23 700 10 412 24 237 6 711 5 188 21 549	110 967 13 065 13 480 16 575 352 1 681 12 418 1 860 14 402 8 604 6 065 5 078 8 177 23 700 10 412 24 237 6 711 5 188 21 549	110 967 13 065 13 480 3 947 13 440 16 575 352 1 681 12 418 1 860 14 402 8 604 6 065 5 078 8 177 23 700 10 412 24 237 6 711 5 188 21 549	5 554 767 699 164 628 950 21 86 565 58 701 396 295 224 281 1 224 676 1 317 244 241	6 144 585 536 184 744 1 065 26 32 776 77 895 467 392 365 475 1 205 721 1 472 417 345 1 021	6 139 946 864 258 877 824 16 102 567 53 712 365 287 268 451 1 097 676 1 346 463 291 1 166	248 20 079 2 105 2 404 615 1 928 3 048 39 389 2 984 171 2 436 1 798 1 167 995 1 303 3 832 1 638 4 627 1 323 1 095 4 041
CLASS OF WORKER Emplayed persans 16 years and aver Private wage and salary workers Government workers Local government workers Self-employed workers	738 281 586 775 89 666 46 568 58 803	627 314 498 670 75 309 40 270 50 678	110 967 88 105 14 357 6 298 8 125	110 967 88 105 14 357 6 298 8 125	110 967 88 105 14 357 6 298 8 125	5 554 4 613 615 272 326	6 144 5 057 660 279 420	6 139 4 824 828 306 466	20 079 15 874 2 856 1 235 1 283
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persans 16 years and over who warked in 1989 Usuolly worked 35 or more hours per week 50 to 52 weeks 40 to 49 weeks 27 to 39 weeks Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	842 665 652 280 454 811 83 534 40 983 94 438	714 005 553 529 386 147 70 927 34 609 80 115	128 660 98 751 68 664 12 607 6 374 14 323	128 660 98 751 68 664 12 607 6 374 14 323	128 660 98 751 68 664 12 607 6 374 14 323	6 265 5 019 3 644 626 262 592	6 957 5 486 3 932 592 326 746	6 808 5 246 3 691 682 299 805	24 313 18 722 12 004 2 718 1 414 2 607
DISABILITY Civilian naninstitutianalized persons 16 to 64 years	952 172 30 515 16 332 4 411 21 096 85 080 44 250 32 480 867 092 714 544 168 83 31 83 31 525 24 734 17 936	801 360 25 689 13 621 3 706 17 955 70 541 37 237 26 477 730 819 605 826 144 519 27 176 21 197 15 646	150 812 4 826 2 711 705 3 141 14 539 7 013 6 003 136 273 108 718 24 364 4 349 3 537 2 290	150 812 4 826 2 711 705 3 141 14 539 7 013 6 003 136 273 108 718 24 364 4 349 4 357 2 290	150 812 4 826 2 711 705 3 141 14 539 7 013 6 003 136 273 108 718 24 364 4 349 3 537 2 290	7 265 303 170 49 195 686 355 278 6 579 5 399 569 109 82 62	8 345 327 121 33 267 585 219 312 7 760 6 272 729 81 66 49	7 993 154 94 44 113 592 334 193 7 401 5 941 1 095 183 167 58	28 134 1 252 794 212 709 3 694 1 558 1 733 24 440 19 635 6 975 1 344 1 074 726
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 Na warkers	44 052 24 130 106 304 36 225 236 806 51 791	36 158 24 142 88 115 36 779 198 656 52 295	7 894 24 075 18 189 33 540 38 150 49 162	7 894 24 075 18 189 33 540 38 150 49 162	7 894 24 075 18 189 33 540 38 150 49 162	194 27 226 875 29 823 2 033 46 357	286 18 557 983 27 175 2 105 44 672	390 23 521 1 063 45 813 1 890 51 056	2 111 21 883 3 736 27 670 5 707 42 005

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data bosed on sample and subject to sompling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Totals	for split tracts/8N	IA's in Clark Coun	ty, WA			
Area	Tract 404.01	Troct 407.03	Troct 408.01	Troct 409.02	Troct 409.03	Troct 410.02	Tract 410.03	Troct 410.05	Tract 410.07	Tract 411.04
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over In labor farce Percent of persons 16 years ond over Civilion labor force Emplayed Unemployed Percent of civilion labor force Institutionalized persons Enralled in school	4 979 3 362 67.5 3 353 3 167 186 5.5 1 617 229	2 484 1 757 70.7 1 757 1 687 70 4.0 727	5 605 4 041 72.1 4 041 3 826 215 5.3 1 564	5 070 3 413 67.3 3 402 3 242 160 4.7 1 657	4 549 3 359 73.8 3 349 3 197 152 4.5 1 190	4 205 2 723 64.8 2 715 2 547 168 6.2 1 482	2 610 1 729 66.2 1 722 1 649 73 4.2 881 66	1 480 937 63.3 931 873 58 6.2 543 41	2 451 1 544 63.0 1 538 1 456 82 5.3 907 -73	1 750 1 254 71.7 1 248 1 180 68 5.4 496
Naninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	459 2 451 1 375 56.1 1 366 1 268 98 7.2 338 110 570 380	167 1 291 797 61.7 797 755 42 5.3 167 107 395 285	461 2 853 1 825 64.0 1 825 1 671 154 8.4 599 340 561 452	778 2 630 1 559 59.3 1 559 1 497 62 4.0 356 209 520 423	332 2 341 1 441 61.6 1 441 1 389 52 2 3.6 332 164 667 513	708 2 130 1 185 55.6 1 185 1 135 50 4.2 344 250 288 180	379 1 353 774 57.2 774 735 39 5.0 155 83 245	242 749 388 51.8 388 372 16 4.1 175 87 110	431 1 298 719 55.4 719 674 45 6.3 145 78 197	172 897 549 61.2 549 505 44 8.0 150 59 155
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamiliesAll parents present in household in lobor force	580 192	273 155	768 363	469 266	546 236	414 303	228 121	298 152	179 89	259 94
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 277 680 379 75 30 36 22 6	922 623 263 30 10 10 -	1 443 941 455 133 46 65 34	978 719 330 76 33 19 10	1 399 947 431 70 13 31 23 8	624 448 328 119 56 66 10 34 22	525 395 124 12 - 7 7	328 201 48 16 6 6 - - 6	481 312 172 84 30 39 9 6 24	399 227 142 21 14 8 - 8
CCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, odministrative, ond monogeriol occupations Professional specialty occupations Technicions and related support occupations Soles occupations Administrative support occupations, including clerical Private househald occupations, including clerical Protective service occupations Service occupations Service occupations Prective service occupations Fervices or production, craft, and repair occupations Precision production, craft, and repair occupations Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transpartation and moreloin moving occupations Manufacturing Canstruction Manufacturing Transportation, cammunications, and other utilities Wholesale and retail trade Finance, insurance, and real estate Business and repair services Professional and related services	3 167 410 483 103 580 390 16 39 288 102 336 179 105 136 251 642 364 619 154	1 687 124 92 51 198 214 - 10 288 12 311 135 153 99 146 402 133 479 70 94 251	3 826 595 487 122 416 519 37 75 340 26 480 341 206 182 264 735 443 760 270 250	3 242 469 501 140 424 518 7 52 239 69 327 197 175 124 273 572 290 653 269 106	3 197 487 489 125 542 515 111 444 216 38 281 160 202 137 145 635 324 779 174	2 547 365 438 112 312 271 25 28 253 32 334 114 125 138 186 422 265 569 135	1 649 248 296 78 240 219 25 131 111 185 101 53 62 91 256 161 387 76	873 20 73 28 69 100 17 22 83 40 119 134 82 86 43 259 65 223 26 25 89	1 456 145 172 18 305 236 6 6 24 153 13 128 133 40 63 34 106 400 115 27 27 272	1 180 127 105 11 103 200 - 22 181 6 147 115 96 67 123 224 107 297 44 77
CLASS OF WORKER Employed persons 16 years and over Private wage and salary workers Government warkers Lacal gavernment workers Self-emplayed workers	3 167 2 406 441 181 311	1 687 1 496 94 33 97	3 826 2 972 480 241 351	3 242 2 536 409 150 288	3 197 2 527 467 157 192	2 547 2 068 309 110 162	1 649 1 219 262 137 163	873 765 58 45 50	1 456 1 231 181 96 44	1 180 972 150 59 58
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 Usually warked 35 or more haurs per week 50 to 52 weeks 40 to 49 weeks 27 to 39 weeks Usually worked 1 to 34 haurs per week, 40 to 52 weeks	3 736 2 829 2 051 335 88 400	1 958 1 496 1 075 188 74 188	4 335 3 251 2 234 475 225 499	3 698 2 974 2 233 296 104 388	3 643 2 676 1 990 306 192 394	3 032 2 252 1 482 327 179 399	1 876 1 335 1 061 93 28 250	924 743 489 104 55	1 704 1 300 913 127 77 178	1 315 983 739 105 38 144
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years With a mobility or self-care limitation With a mobility limitation In labor force With a self-care limitation With a wark disability In labor force Prevented from working Na wark disability In labor force Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over With a mobility or self-care limitation With a self-care limitation With a self-care limitation	4 433 138 58 -116 276 127 121 4 157 3 148 537 82 35 55	2 284 134 100 34 81 360 146 176 1 924 1 588 200 36 32 9	5 098 161 91 48 86 522 274 201 4 576 3 721 507 113 81 47	4 215 97 63 31 60 310 181 87 3 905 3 155 844 160 144 56	4 152 35 30 - 30 263 137 79 3 889 3 157 387 110 103 76	3 420 146 69 8 8 85 355 186 113 3 065 2 460 777 128 100 44	2 089 98 78 25 37 195 97 75 1 894 1 564 448 63 34 50	1 215 76 39 19 52 184 81 93 1 031 833 259 16 5	1 974 75 60 10 26 234 123 96 1 740 1 375 471 79 60 51	1 559 19 - 19 159 84 56 1 400 1 151 185 31 16 26
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 No warkers	166 19 586 564 39 369 1 145 55 320	70 15 508 257 29 131 654 38 204	229 21 309 663 41 208 1 206 51 108	292 20 943 423 51 666 1 184 53 956	102 28 592 407 42 893 1 258 53 385	190 23 038 354 32 467 934 52 706	154 32 337 211 37 350 657 53 195	144 9 122 152 23 772 229 32 547	144 30 058 246 31 553 466 49 884	74 24 198 163 25 072 385 43 229

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Ooto bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Totols for split trocts/8NA's in Clork County, WA—Con.								
Area	Troct 411.06	Troct 412.01	Troct 412.03	Troct 412.04	Troct 413.05	Troct 413.06	Troct 413.07	Troct 416	Troct 418	Tract 431
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over In labor force Percent of persons 16 years and over Civilian labor force Employed Unemployed	5 428 3 790 69.8 3 779 3 557 222	3 007 2 119 70.5 2 119 1 971 148	2 763 2 030 73.5 2 023 1 874 149	5 742 3 754 65.4 3 746 3 540 206	4 030 3 069 76.2 3 063 2 873 190	3 917 2 874 73.4 2 874 2 719 155	4 461 3 358 75.3 3 328 3 210 118	1 926 1 181 61.3 1 181 1 098	2 764 1 692 61.2 1 692 1 482	3 207 2 010 62.7 2 010 1 929
Percent of civilion lobor force Not in lobor force Institutionalized persons Enrolled in school Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	5.9 1 638 - 196	7.0 888 - 136	7.4 733 67	5.5 1 988 258 300 589	6.2 961 - 173	5.4 1 043 - 198	3.5 1 103 218	83 7.0 745 – 100 218	210 12.4 1 072 54 131	81 4.0 1 197 - 145
Femoles 16 years and over In labor force Percent of femoles 16 years and over Civilian labor force Employed Unemployed Percent of civilian labor force With own children under 6 years In labor force With own children 6 to 17 years only In labor force	2 780 1 707 61.4 1 707 1 611 96 5.6 486 283 500 382	1 513 910 60.1 910 849 61 6.7 267 182 243 167	1 480 922 62.3 922 843 79 8.6 214 108 320 247	3 067 1 748 57.0 1 748 1 637 111 6.4 517 321 562 440	2 071 1 380 66.6 1 380 1 306 74 5.4 497 291 523 406	2 007 1 280 63.8 1 280 1 227 53 4.1 321 199 486 379	2 279 1 495 65.6 1 495 1 446 49 3.3 463 246 581 511	1 020 541 53.0 541 498 43 7.9 197 79 157	1 487 773 52.0 773 687 86 11.1 276 133 235 149	1 670 869 52.0 869 834 35 4.0 177 105 209 168
Own children under 6 years in fomilies ond subfomilies	690 402	337 222	322 132	706 376	741 373	470 265	711 401	242 91	356 155	231 142
subfomilies All porents present in household in labor force Persons 16 to 19 years Not enrolled in school Unemployed or not in labor force Not high school graduate Employed Unemployed Not in labor force	1 152 769 369 117 41 42 18 10	629 334 200 37 12 21 9 8	837 551 217 60 38 32 8 —	1 247 924 460 130 36 48 23 17 8	1 318 942 390 51 20 24 4 5	1 099 780 311 52 38 27 - 15	1 473 1 063 283 61 9 48 48	372 151 132 57 19 44 25 —	561 285 176 75 42 59 22 13 24	486 378 193 29 4 20 16 -
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, administrative, and managerial accupations	3 557 350 463 143 356 587 9 38 370 33 510 364 179 155	1 971 251 329 54 345 308 5 5 52 182 16 221 96 38 74	1 874 212 221 74 245 316 - 27 182 117 224 181 84 91	3 540 379 285 135 437 661 - 56 365 45 525 337 110 165	2 873 303 299 108 342 397 - 31 357 43 446 213 175 159	2 719 352 351 76 310 466 14 58 290 5 370 209 94 124	3 210 467 375 109 385 555 17 37 300 64 366 214 201 120	1 098 131 42 14 41 214 - 5 223 10 133 105 85 95	1 482 126 112 34 151 247 - 12 253 11 250 158 72 56	1 929 262 326 60 213 239 - 39 233 32 233 82 115 95
Manufacturing	723 313 878 209 131 703	460 127 416 171 75 402	425 190 472 97 79 358	913 244 761 178 81 659	559 300 691 189 140 531	565 331 620 118 157 535	721 372 787 178 120 632	259 118 250 63 41 178	292 110 399 138 79 249	335 183 381 97 129 530
CLASS OF WORKER Employed persons 16 years and over Private wage and solory workers Government workers Lacol government workers Self-employed workers	3 557 2 814 461 238 275	1 971 1 527 296 77 132	1 874 1 456 228 90 172	3 540 2 886 500 212 154	2 873 2 238 364 148 264	2 719 2 209 352 165 158	3 210 2 742 274 118 194	1 098 921 136 39 41	1 482 1 301 97 31 79	1 929 1 409 362 211 158
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 Usually worked 35 or more hours per week 50 to 52 weeks 40 to 49 weeks 27 to 39 weeks Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	3 958 3 087 2 066 498 229 436	2 290 1 723 1 180 244 128 277	2 123 1 749 1 142 337 106 187	4 088 3 426 2 529 352 201 219	3 271 2 533 1 748 322 135 341	3 062 2 414 1 696 329 152 289	3 625 2 964 2 248 309 131 354	1 354 1 072 705 137 61 158	1 843 1 395 918 155 167 215	2 123 1 628 1 144 194 151 289
DISABILITY Civilion noninstitutionolized persons 16 to 64 yeors With a mobility or self-care limitotion With a mobility limitotion In labor force With a self-care limitatian With o wark disability In lobar farce	4 676 148 47 8 129 373 234	2 637 45 19 - 45 220	2 396 68 15 - 61 225 127	4 860 139 60 8 94 437 232	3 799 100 40 21 90 250	3 559 129 60 31 94 291	4 142 186 110 18 113 413	1 689 122 68 10 84 267 91	2 320 126 57 13 110 289 80	2 492 89 52 17 52 202 105 64 2 290
Prevented from working	4 303 3 491	91 2 417 1 965	77 2 171 1 859	176 4 423 3 487	107 3 549 2 940	116 3 268 2 679	170 3 729 3 085	140 1 422 1 075	182 2 031 1 586	2 290 1 835
and over With a mobility or self-care limitation With a mobility limitation With a self-care limitation	741 113 104 47	370 60 53 37	360 86 68 57	616 144 115 73	225 54 54 33	358 76 49 38	289 48 48 24	237 34 26 21	390 110 104 88	715 108 101 54
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 No workers	318 19 093 534 26 688 1 162 41 722	139 29 299 287 44 891 710 51 810	82 25 388 268 25 826 674 44 567	187 20 565 549 30 908 1 224 47 661	72 17 375 399 29 196 1 122 47 035	125 24 950 437 29 214 953 45 933	85 31 009 503 30 757 1 172 47 564	102 12 671 235 15 937 298 36 096	183 16 940 334 16 435 384 31 850	204 57 249 358 47 641 576 55 075

Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con. Table 18.

[Data based on sample and subject to sompling voriability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Evergreen COP, Cl	ork County, WA	0	rchords South COP,	Clork County, WA		Solmon Co	eek COP, Clork Cour	nty, WA
Area	Troct 413.06 (pt.)	Troct 413.07 (pt.)	Tract 407.03 (pt.)	Troct 411.04 (pt.)	Troct 413.04	Troct 413.05 (pt.)	Tract 404.01 (pt.)	Troct 408.01 (pt.)	Troct 409.02 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 yeors and over Percent of persons 16 yeors and over Civilian lobor force Employed Unemployed Percent of civilian lobor force Institutionalized persons Entrolled in school	2 874 73.4 2 874 2 719 155 5.4 1 043	3 947 2 970 75.2 2 940 2 835 105 3.6 977	40 5 12.5 5 5 - - 35	694 417 60.1 411 398 13 3.2 277	4 896 3 499 71.5 3 499 3 307 192 5.5 1 397 219	3 456 2 615 75.7 2 609 2 434 175 6.7 841	234 159 67.9 159 137 22 13.8 75	2 248 1 622 72.2 1 622 1 562 60 3.7 626	3 077 1 995 64.8 1 984 1 927 57 2.9 1 082
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in schoal	332 2 007 1 280 63.8 1 280 1 227 53 4.1 321 199 486	177 2 005 1 304 65.0 1 304 1 255 49 3.8 446 229 529 459	16 26 5 19.2 5 5 - - - -	79 368 179 48.6 179 166 13 7.3 58 22 66	411 2 478 1 532 61.8 1 532 1 481 51 3.3 518 275 545	190 1 767 1 161 65.7 1 161 1 099 62 5.3 438 252 434 323	21 120 75 62.5 75 65 10 13.3 - - 21	170 1 114 674 60.5 674 641 33 4.9 249 143 230 162	507 1 604 923 57.5 923 894 29 3.1 180 107 292 215
Own children under 6 yeors in fomilies ond subfomiliesAll parents present in household in lobor force	470	693 383	Ξ	103 30	700 311	644 320	-	290 139	224 122
Own children 6 to 17 yeors in fomilies and subfamilies	780 311 52 38 27 -	1 372 962 266 61 9 48 48	-	164 71 48 6 6 - - -	1 462 1 145 434 94 32 50 18 25	1 121 765 313 41 10 14 4 5	28 28 9 - - - - -	578 309 219 61 15 29 22 - 7	566 401 187 43 25 19 10
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, administrative, and manageriol occupations Professional specially occupations Professional specially occupations Administrative support occupations, including clerical Private household occupations, including clerical Private household occupations Protective service occupations Service occupations, except protective and household Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations Precision production, croft, and repoir occupations Transportation and material moving occupations Hondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and loborers Construction Monufocturing Transportation, communications, and other utilities Wholesole and retail trade Finance, insurance, and real estate Business and repair services Professional and related services Professional and related services	352 351 76 310 466 14 58 290 5 370 209 94 1124 142 565 331 620 118	2 835 348 88 818 7 28 275 53 3311 187 201 100 139 659 345 697 126 84	5 	398 43 42 5 43 66 - 5 54 67 33 21 13 57 66 26 106 25 22 48	3 307 316 278 82 407 620 26 -424 39 457 227 217 214 237 653 411 797 203 211 542	2 434 226 216 97 294 374 - 27 298 32 371 207 154 138 181 486 279 569 189 112 431	137 34 - 10 10 - 55 - 17 - 11 12 11 10 37 8 5 22	1 562 284 220 65 204 220 9 - 120 9 173 120 66 72 97 270 177 394 107 83 319	1 927 332 255 89 286 274 7 44 10 216 87 81 82 155 334 182 405 2100 71
CLASS OF WORKER Employed persons 16 years and over Privote wage and solory workers Government workers Local government workers Self-employed workers	2 209 352 165	2 835 2 404 263 107 168	5 - 5 5	398 327 53 21 18	3 307 2 765 314 117 228	2 434 1 965 288 136 174	137 110 19 - 8	1 562 1 158 246 105 143	1 927 1 588 195 90 144
WORK STATUS IN 19B9 Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 414 1 696 329 152	3 203 2 605 1 948 297 110 303	12 12 5 - 7	467 343 276 31 5	3 689 2 914 2 131 280 208 432	2 789 2 217 1 520 281 106 270	179 137 84 15 - 31	1 699 1 192 876 176 48 247	2 135 1 732 1 325 195 44 225
DISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionolized persons 16 to 64 years With o mobility or self-core limitotion With a mobility limitotion In lobor force With o self-care limitotion With o work disability In lobor force Prevented from working No work disability In lobor force Civilian naninstitutionolized persons 65 years and ever With o mobility or self-care limitotion With o self-care limitotion With o self-care limitotion	129 60 31 94 291 169 1116 3 268 2 679 358 76	3 706 174 110 188 101 3955 186 162 3 311 2 720 211 33 33 24	24 5 - 5 12 - 12 5 16 - -	609 12 - 12 60 14 42 549 397 79 15 - 15	4 452 231 91 22 181 302 108 168 4 150 3 358 444 19 19 8	3 260 79 30 11 69 211 97 90 3 049 2 512 190 47 47 26	213 11 11 11 - 11 38 27 11 175 132 21	2 060 111 - 11 105 63 33 1 955 1 541 188 31 31 7	2 511 88 54 31 60 227 106 79 2 284 1 830 555 94 86 24
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 No workers	24 950 437 29 214 953	31 350 438 30 430 1 080 46 730	9 18 766 5 30 332 - -	39 24 927 78 26 470 113 45 170	171 17 329 561 27 332 1 038 43 740	67 17 955 339 27 032 954 45 627	- 31 38 549 55 36 505	75 33 044 299 63 710 480 59 821	214 22 473 244 40 576 659 54 197

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Dota based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Salmon Creek County, W		Voncouver city, Clork County, WA								
Area	Troct 409.03 (pt.)	Troct 409.04	Tract 410.02 (pt.)	Troct 410.03 (pt.)	Trect 410.05 (pt.)	Troct 410.07 (pt.)	Troct 411.06 (pt.)	Troct 412.01 (pt.)	Troct 412.03 (pt.)	Troct 412.04 (pt.)	
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over In labor force Percent of persons 16 years ond over Civilion labor force Employed Unemployed Percent of civilion labor force Institutionalized persons Enrolled in school	203 114 56.2 114 114 - - 89 - 15	3 350 2 524 75.3 2 511 2 399 112 4.5 826	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	2 221 1 495 67.3 1 488 1 434 54 3.6 726 97	1 111 684 61.6 678 638 40 5.9 427 -	136 108 79.4 108 89 19 17.6 28	1 004 762 75.9 762 742 20 2.6 242 -	350 263 75.1 263 252 11 4.2 87	100 81 81.0 81 67 14 17.3	1 523 863 56.7 855 808 47 5.5 660 238 83	
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	15 101 38 37.6 38 38 - - 21 7 19	260 1 682 1 062 63.1 1 054 1 007 47 4.5 341 222 378 299	11	349 1 145 686 59.9 686 660 26 3.8 110 57 235 210	202 582 290 49.8 290 280 10 3.4 151 81 92	21 70 53 75.7 53 34 19 35.8 5 5	99 531 351 66.1 351 342 9 2.6 107 59 63 49	30 189 117 61.9 117 113 4 3.4 23 14 43 34		213 857 422 49.2 387 35 8.3 98 72 77	
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	35 15 52 18 7 - - - -	475 289 826 608 246 79 22 26 12		175 95 464 347 124 12 7 7	258 146 281 177 48 16 6 6 - - 6	8 8 72 60 9 3 - -	171 91 146 82 78 44 - 9	26 14 79 58 15 - - -	10 - 64 64 28 14 14 - -	118 83 141 141 115 45 4 15 15	
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES Employed persons 16 years and over	114 38 14 20 6 15 - 12 - - 25 22 22 22 12 - 13	2 399 258 375 104 357 314 58 213 34 294 158 131 103 187 457 285 488 126 132		1 434 222 269 70 204 189 — 19 121 2 168 76 49 45 85 197 145 342 63 63	638 3 61 22 57 72 11 22 77 72 22 97 106 52 36 31 177 41 201 14 25 60	89 8 22 - 15 15 - 3 3 - 4 22 - - 6 6 29 9	742 19 124 - 82 164 - 12 91 - 73 103 66 8 50 0 135 115 165 60 44	252 27 32 6 20 40 44 19 12 8 23 31 38 16 13	67 	808 73 777 26 83 156 -6 10 104 69 37 63 60 142 155 55 174 64	
CLASS OF WORKER Employed persons 16 years and over Privote wage and solary workers Government workers Local government workers Self-employed workers	114 102 6 - 6	2 399 1 866 362 111 165	- - - -	1 434 1 057 240 119 132	638 553 35 22 50	89 62 21 21 6	742 608 91 52 43	252 154 61 13 26	67 55 12 12	808 654 113 45 41	
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 Usually worked 35 or more hours per week 50 to 52 weeks 40 to 49 weeks 27 to 39 weeks Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	146 102 65 6 14 28	2 649 2 083 1 341 290 193 274	- - - -	1 620 1 140 903 81 28 210	686 569 380 86 32 53	97 60 47 8 5	789 583 381 127 22 96	278 198 136 35 12 48	80 54 26 23 -	957 806 568 95 34 48	
Oisability Civillon noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years With a mobility or self-core limitation With a mobility limitation In lobar force With a self-core limitation With a self-core limitation With a work disability In lobar force Prevented from working No work disability In lobar force Civilan noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over With a mobility or self-core limitation With a mobility or self-core limitation With a self-core limitation	188 	3 021 44 299 13 3 1203 124 655 2 818 2 338 316 58 50 27		1 806 77 67 25 21 172 85 64 1 634 1 352 408 63 34 50	892 64 33 13 46 121 52 65 771 615 213 16	115 	887 60 - 60 66 58 8 821 692 117 43 34	297 5 - 5 27 6 15 270 234 53 4 4	100 	1 054 31 9 - - 22 755 37 24 979 808 223 67 52 23	
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 No workers	29 000 22 133 207 45 65 569	95 18 018 467 33 455 651 41 640	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	140 33 814 183 34 667 561 56 666	127 9 818 122 22 381 167 30 809	8 26 117 25 31 714 27 76 270	27 8 019 112 15 154 212 28 323	23 359 42 53 206 94 41 756	- 10 6 700 35 23 204	35 21 382 128 28 324 223 41 997	

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Dota based on sample and subject to sampling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Vonc	couver city, Clork	County, WA—Cor	1.			
Area	Tract 416 (pt.)	Troct 417	Troct 418 (pt.)	Troct 419	Troct 420	Troct 421	Tract 423	Troct 424	Tract 425	Troct 426
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years ond over	1 926	2 647	2 555	1 769 922	1 148	2 012	2 318	1 007	965	3 531
Percent of persons 16 years and over	1 181 61.3	1 745 65.9	1 550 60.7 1 550	922 52.1 918	709 61.8 709	1 191 59.2 1 185	1 379 59.5	206 20.5	631 65.4	2 024 57.3
Civilion labor force Employed Unemployed	1 181 1 098 83	1 721 1 584 137	1 346 204	824 94	663 46	1 107 1 107 78	1 373 1 203 170	206 179 27	631 596 35	1 994 1 841 153
Percent of civilian lobor force Not in labor force	7.0 745	8.0 902	13.2 1 005	10.2 847	6.5 439	6.6 821	12.4 939	13.1 801	5.5 334	7.7 1 507
Institutionolized personsEnrolled in school	100	185	54 131	123 34	53	98	- 75	506 5	_ 34	319 139
Noninstitutionolized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	218 1 020	303 1 407	333 1 390	495 1 035	259	389 1 089	350 1 226	179	170	579
In labor force Percent of femoles 16 years and over	541 53.0	777 55.2	706 50.8	422 40.8	622 344 55.3	562 51.6	590 48.1	300 65 21.7	538 331 61.5	1 757 918 52.2
Civilion lobor force	541 498	777 682 95	706 626	422 354	344 325 19	562 515	590 542	65 60	331 325	918 828
Unemployed Percent of civilian lobor force	43 7.9 197	95 12.2 333	80 11.3 269	68 16.1 133	19 5.5 65	47 8.4 157	48 8.1 190	5 7.7	6 1.8	90 9.8
With own children under 6 years In lobor force With own children 6 to 17 years only	79 157	171 224	133 212	92 91	38 84	63 152	138 226	=	56 42 66	184 95 109
In labor force Own children under 6 years in families and	77	147	126	70	80	102	149	-	56	81
All porents present in household in labor farce	242 91	482 219	343 155	1 58 115	1 14 81	244 76	313 203	Ξ	76 60	305 149
Own children 6 to 17 years in fomilies and subfomiliesAll parents present in household in lobor force	372 151	501 316	527 261	1 78 134	147 134	299 203	487 287	=	190 150	273 205
Persons 16 to 19 yearsNot enrolled in school	132 57	1 74 52	1 69 68	64 32	45	104 37	164 110	113 95	39 31	1 67 59
Unemployed or not in lobor force Not high school groduote	19 44	6 11	42	12 5	4 4	13 8	82 92	78 60	9	11 22 11
Employed Unemployed Not in lobor force	25 - 19	5	52 15 13 24	5 -	4	8 -	19 - 73	- - 60	- 6 3	11
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES	''		27				,3	00	3	"
Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, administrative, and monogerial occupations	1 098 131	1 584 162	1 346 126	824 83	663 104	1 1 07 76	1 203 88	179 —	596 80	1 841 134
Professional specialty occupations Technicions and related support occupations	42 14	104 58	91 23	84 30	133 22	164 32	91 27	12 6	57 12	265 71
Sales occupations Administrative support occupations, including clerical Private household occupations	41 214	136 179	148 229	101 141 9	30 119	135 110	114 153 6	5 41	42 104	112 345
Protective service occupations Service occupations, except protective and household	5 223	314	12 225	15 98	19 91	19 197	63 228	7 55	7 107	45 283
Forming, farestry, and fishing occupations Precision production, croft, and repair occupations	10 133	9 222	2 227 151	7 98 59	5 47	8 158	12 145	32	6 75	283 8 168
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and material moving occupations	105 85 95	222 95 83	151 72 40	59 57 42	33 32 24	91 50 67	99 92 85	6 6 9	50 37	185 95
Hondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and loborers Construction	57	99	85	28	38	133	75	36	19 40	130 86
Manufacturing Tronsportotion, communications, and other utilities Whalesole and retail trade	259 118 250	362 104 389	271 110 357	212 60 181	106 37 114	200 75 239	208 79 347	34 - 28	91 40 160	404 184
Finance, insurance, and real estate	63	77 93	138 72	54 53	52 24	75 44	83 98	27	29 60	330 162 126
Professionol and related services	178	287	216	172	214	210	173	29	114	291
CLASS OF WORKER Employed persons 16 years and over	1 098	1 584	1 346	824	663	1 107	1 203	179	596	1 841
Privote wage and salary warkers Government workers	921 136	1 333 171 29	1 183 85 25	692 91 53	458 155 56	854 196	969 150	160	462 73	1 392 327
Locol government warkersSelf-employed workers	39 41	72	73	32	44	61 57	69 75	19	20 53	96 122
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in										
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 354 1 072	1 931 1 495	1 702 1 275	1 000 786	777 583 359	1 355 983	1 514 1 194	626 510	651 536	2 258 1 796
50 to 52 weeks	705 137	887 224	836 144	508 91	120	653 167	678 173	156 28	323 90	1 220 284
27 to 39 weeks Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks _	61 158	142 239	160 211	87 121	32 116	63 122	113 107	89 39	31 59	78 212
DISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64										
years	1 689 122	2 297 88	2 146 103	1 136 45	851 20	1 580 38	1 927 103	316 25	765 60	2 538 88
With o mobility limitation	68	61 28	45 10	28 11	20 8	26 3	88 10	20	54 27	88 72 26
With o self-care limitation With o work disability In labor force	84 267 91	59 305 142	87 254 70	32 137 62	58 30	15 206 88	40 442 163	8 118	39 147	26 34 397
Prevented from working No work disability	140 1 422	145 1 992	157 1 892	71 999	15 793	84 1 374	232 1 485	31 87 198	82 58 618	189 154 2 141
In lobor force Civilian noninstitutianalized persans 65 years	1 075	1 556	1 460	845	641	1 081	1 180	169	533	1 765
With o mobility or self-core limitotion	237 34 26	326 75 59	355 103 97	506 183 148	297 30	426 79	385 71	185 54	200 44	644 114
With a mobility limitation With a self-care limitation	26 21	27	97 88	120	25 19	71 36	64 28	47 17	27 31	92 61
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 No workers	102	151	177	95	80	122	89	13	27	244
Meon fomily income (dollars)	12 671 235	15 111 314	16 263 307	22 872 129	24 416 138	14 139 230	11 299 282	32 809	14 813 83	244 30 664 186
Meon fomily income (dollors)	15 937 298	17 306 416	16 960 350	19 292 252	34 085 186	26 524 339	18 139 279	29	16 276 132	33 796 478
Meon family income (dollors)	36 096	30 523	32 045	42 101	46 512	34 933	28 901	37 584	31 265	38 773

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based an sample and subject ta sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Vancauver city	, Clork Caunty, V	VA—Can.			Remaind	er of Clark Caun	ty, WA	
Area	Tract 427	Tract 428	Tract 429	Tract 430	Tract 431 (pt.)	Tract 401	Troct 402	Tract 403	Tract 404.01 (pt.)	Tract 404.02
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over In labar force Percent of persons 16 years and aver Civilian labar force Emplayed Unemployed Percent of civilian labar farce Institutionalized persons Enralled in school	2 867 1 732 60.4 1 720 1 588 132 7.7 1 135	2 421 1 457 60.2 1 450 1 318 132 9.1 964 24 115	1 148 536 46.7 536 505 31 5.8 612 -	1 367 820 60.0 820 754 66 8.0 547	2 357 1 517 64.4 1 517 1 443 74 4.9 840 - 77	3 116 2 019 64.8 2 014 1 887 127 6.3 1 097 165	5 779 3 704 64.1 3 704 3 451 253 6.8 2 075 73 230	2 686 1 737 64.7 1 737 1 649 88 5.1 1 949 82 118	4 745 3 203 67.5 3 194 3 030 164 5.1 1 542 220	6 375 4 124 64.7 4 107 3 819 288 7.0 2 251 156 361
Naninstitutionalized persons 65 years and aver, nat enrolled in schaal	581 1 689 819 48.5 819 724 95 11.6 310 132 126 92	457 1 227 639 52.1 639 555 84 13.1 128 67 196 120	314 668 235 35.2 235 219 16 6.8 56 13 84 38	304 756 365 48.3 365 334 31 8.5 75 31 138	469 1 233 680 55.2 680 652 28 4.1 153 105 155 138	284 1 526 777 50.9 772 739 33 4.3 303 135 302 191	614 2 900 1 533 52.9 1 533 1 412 121 7.9 439 230 673 452	316 1 392 780 56.0 780 758 22 2.8 229 140 276 205	438 2 331 1 300 55.8 1 291 1 203 88 6.8 338 110 549 359	784 3 339 1 784 53.4 1 664 120 6.7 580 247 683 548
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamiliesAll parents present in household in labar farceOwn children 6 to 17 years in families and	402 177	229 95	110 17	123 54	209 142	519 173	702 373	324 184	580 192	928 369
subfamilies All parents present in hausehold in labor force Persons 16 to 19 years Nat enrolled in schoal Unemplayed ar not in labor farce Nat high schoal graduate Employed Unemplayed Not in labor farce	320 212 182 99 45 37 - 10 27	471 231 194 36 21 12 -	242 84 70 17 17 17 8 9	285 205 90 31 8 31 23 8	372 302 133 29 4 20 16 -	1 109 477 316 71 34 41 12 9	1 645 980 456 123 22 34 19 8	689 458 208 18 5 11 8 -	1 249 652 370 75 30 36 22 6	1 955 1 329 589 93 41 56 27 6
CCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, administrative, and managerial accupations Professianal specialty occupations Technicians and related suppart accupations Administrative suppart accupations, including clerical Private househald accupations Protective service accupations Service accupations, except pratective and hausehald Framing, forestry, and fishing accupations Precision praduction, craft, and repair accupations Machine apperators, assemblers, and inspectars Transportation and material maving accupations Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers Canstruction Monufacturing Transportation, communications, and ather utilities Whalesale and retail trade Finance, insurance, and real estate Business and repair services Professional and related services	1 588 168 111 777 165 274 42 267 21 165 140 85 73 69 284 132 423 130 844 302	1 318 222 261 25 158 140 9 32 129 7 7 129 111 41 54 133 190 53 261 90 52 368	505 108 111 33 59 - 6 56 78 19 24 - 62 64 50 70 23 45 136	754 94 109 37 90 91 - 9 81 - 86 63 57 37 35 142 60 175 62 24	1 443 177 177 172 42 140 213 - - 39 193 26 181 82 101 77 78 292 143 337 49 92	1 887 142 196 45 153 229 2 53 210 160 306 124 183 84 284 284 361 209 322 74 49	3 451 312 355 84 308 472 15 231 578 222 268 228 402 684 364 702 131 142 628	1 649 160 138 82 181 10 8 228 46 6230 154 134 90 175 328 99 386 128 64	3 030 376 483 103 570 380 16 39 233 102 319 179 105 125 239 651 354 582 146 147 504	3 819 350 500 153 387 549 6 55 453 152 558 220 211 215 280 782 343 818 8251 167
CLASS OF WORKER Employed persons 16 years and over Private wage and salary warkers Gavernment warkers Lacal government workers Self-employed warkers	1 588 1 318 216 102 54	1 318 956 211 112 151	505 357 120 71 28	754 561 101 70 87	1 443 1 115 251 148 77	1 887 1 425 321 119 127	3 451 2 734 328 136 348	1 649 1 243 195 88 186	3 030 2 296 422 181 303	3 819 2 988 475 201 309
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 Usually warked 35 ar mare hours per week	1 938 1 557 992 250 137 174	1 620 1 174 648 260 101 208	623 456 333 46 21 93	861 661 420 98 33 85	1 596 1 234 845 151 133 190	2 195 1 611 994 265 100 270	4 169 3 124 2 006 440 282 481	1 914 1 460 1 019 211 53 273	3 557 2 692 1 967 320 88 369	4 410 3 203 2 150 478 170 613
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years With a mobility ar self-care limitation With a mobility limitation In labor farce With a self-care limitation With a wark disability In labar farce Prevented from warking No wark disability In labar farce Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over With a mobility in self-care limitation With a self-care limitation With a self-care limitation	2 229 175 102 19 90 415 149 222 1 814 1 531 626 114 90 60	1 838 66 55 5 16 173 61 91 1 665 1 304 552 29 16 29	800 16 10 - 6 79 48 31 721 462 348 102 95 31	1 035 4 4 - - 64 28 20 971 764 332 25 43	1 836 62 32 17 45 148 77 50 1 688 1 388 521 63 63 18	2 780 91 56 9 39 316 117 159 2 464 1 850 331 42 35 16	4 995 190 82 20 143 481 196 243 4 514 3 414 711 112 107 59	2 246 81 42 12 56 201 73 82 2 045 1 629 358 84 65 40	4 220 127 47 	5 340 166 84 30 122 467 252 200 4 873 3 785 862 262 194 132
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 No warkers	139 10 845 371 21 293 346 31 946	155 47 375 352 51 671 374 64 203	118 19 539 116 36 987 208 60 317	107 26 906 117 44 289 253 52 162	149 21 792 254 38 950 448 49 615	143 15 694 318 24 565 731 42 603	226 19 746 598 33 252 1 343 55 822	97 60 948 270 25 240 615 49 003	166 19 586 533 39 417 1 090 56 269	207 19 222 795 33 214 1 395 51 358

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remainder	af Clark County, W	A — Con.			
Area	Tract 405.01	Tract 405.02	Tract 405.03	Troct 406.01	Tract 406.02	Tract 407.02	Tract 407.03 (pt.)	Tract 407.04	Tract 408.01 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over	65.9 2 936 2 806 130	3 279 2 287 69.7 2 281 2 182 99 4.3 992 -	3 836 2 228 58.1 2 228 2 070 158 7.1 1 608	3 417 2 372 69.4 2 369 2 257 112 4.7 1 045	2 850 1 892 66.4 1 872 1 750 122 6.5 958	3 091 1 892 61.2 1 892 1 817 75 4.0 1 199 112	2 444 1 752 71.7 1 752 1 682 70 4.0 692 -	4 141 2 975 71.8 2 969 2 787 182 6.1 1 166	3 357 2 419 72.1 2 419 2 264 155 6.4 938 -
enrolled in school Females 16 years and over In labar farce Percent of females 16 years ond over Civilian labar farce Employed Unemployed Percent of civilian labar force With awn children under 6 years In labar force With own children for to 17 years anly In labar force	1 143 1 087 56 4.9 467 184 526	306 1 654 943 57.0 943 903 40 4.2 310 174 362 231	834 2 000 969 48.5 969 901 68 7.0 254 159 400 313	371 1 698 1 021 60.1 1 021 973 48 4.7 269 170 407 314	350 1 424 799 56.1 799 750 49 6.1 222 136 306 210	457 1 542 777 50.4 777 748 29 3.7 226 82 363 252	151 1 265 792 62.6 792 750 42 5.3 167 107 395 285	283 2 067 1 286 62.2 1 286 1 199 87 6.8 471 244 483 375	291 1 739 1 151 66.2 1 151 1 030 121 10.5 350 197 331 290
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	1 637 815 471 112 26 50 35	450 243 816 500 308 71 31 49 28 4	396 209 870 663 258 80 29 38 9 6	463 295 991 711 302 62 12 19 113	301 167 746 463 242 48 10 9	362 156 936 498 205 38 11 22 22	273 155 922 623 263 30 10 10	714 325 1 231 819 311 57 29 36 14	478 224 865 632 236 72 31 36 12
Not in lobor force OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations Professianal specialty occupations	2 806 337 435 89 303 389 29 55 193 45 478 181 160 112 355 493 321 504 131 123	2 182 195 185 73 165 320 42 267 75 303 324 178 55 154 740 182 342 95 55 403	2 070 213 100 81 203 253 6 50 366 53 199 304 158 84 108 753 120 350 117 93	2 257 257 270 115 291 297 5 5 182 47 411 150 144 63 231 631 195 421 107 118	1 750 168 198 49 194 245 16 187 34 269 225 73 92 156 492 137 292 92 76 340	1 817 176 253 70 255 252 24 44 152 25 293 162 76 59 147 403 125 325 141 97	1 682 1 124 92 51 198 209 10 288 112 311 1353 153 99 146 402 128 479 70 94 251	2 787 217 190 101 295 490 - 25 311 18 392 377 230 141 213 780 269 667 147 114	2 264 311 267 57 212 299 28 75 5220 17 307 221 140 110 167 465 266 366 163 167
CLASS OF WORKER Emplayed persons 16 years and aver Private wage and salary workers Gavernment workers Local gavenment workers Self-emplayed warkers	2 061	2 182 1 707 318 162 157	2 070 1 636 279 215 155	2 257 1 732 239 124 286	1 750 1 385 219 128 133	1 817 1 293 327 133 191	1 682 1 496 89 28 97	2 787 2 443 206 56 138	2 264 1 814 234 136 208
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and aver wha worked in 1989 Usually warked 35 ar more haurs per week	1 788 275 154	2 497 1 929 1 291 295 100 307	2 534 1 857 1 252 280 184 377	2 532 1 918 1 503 143 103 237	2 053 1 518 1 045 245 94 293	2 134 1 580 1 060 215 90 277	1 946 1 484 1 070 188 67 188	3 116 2 432 1 841 204 143 355	2 636 2 059 1 358 299 177 252
DISABILITY Civilian naninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years With a mability ar self-care limitation With a mability limitation In lobar farce With a self-care limitation With a self-care limitation Unit a vark disability In lobor farce Prevented fram working Na wark disability In lobar farce Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and aver With a mability ar self-care limitation With a self-care limitation With a self-care limitation	87 36 19 70 261 125 93 3 741 2 777 327 55 47	2 957 48 23 6 29 242 120 115 2 715 2 151 316 77 61 35	2 947 96 74 16 57 374 181 147 2 573 2 000 889 134 105 60	3 000 78 46 5 58 289 178 84 2 711 2 148 414 522 45	2 445 85 51 12 40 247 113 105 2 198 1 724 385 31 25 6	2 594 89 35 13 68 227 91 98 2 367 1 761 497 87 26	2 260 129 100 34 76 348 146 164 1 912 1 583 184 36 32 9	3 831 89 81 5 60 436 263 145 3 395 2 685 304 47 42 29	3 038 150 91 48 75 417 211 168 2 621 2 180 319 82 50 40
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 No workers	21 475 491 41 899 1 053	102 19 278 285 33 535 871 46 888	242 20 204 516 31 182 702 45 152	114 25 899 306 39 789 863 54 599	106 24 195 317 34 227 675 56 316	147 21 736 370 35 434 686 51 616	61 15 028 252 29 107 654 38 204	157 21 966 495 26 184 985 43 245	154 15 594 364 22 725 726 45 347

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Doto bosed on sample and subject to sompling variobility, see text. For definitions af terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remoinder	of Clork County, WA	A—Con.			
Area	Troct 408.02	Troct 409.02 (pt.)	Troct 409.03 (pt.)	Troct 410.02 (pt.)	Tract 410.03 (pt.)	Troct 410.05 (pt.)	Troct 410.06	Troct 410.07 (pt.)	Troct 411.03
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years ond over	3 926 2 768	1 993 1 418	4 346 3 245	4 205 2 723	389 234	369 253	5 179 3 607	2 315 1 436	2 925 1 900
Percent of persons 16 years and overCivilion lobor force	70.5 2 751	71.1 1 418	74.7 3 235	64.8 2 715	60.2 234	68.6 253	69.6 3 582	62.0 1 430	65.0 1 887
EmployedUnemployed	2 595 156	1 315 103	3 083 152	2 547 168	215 19	235 18	3 352 230	1 367 63	1 795 92
Percent of civilian labor farce	5.7 1 158	7.3 575	4.7 1 101	6.2 1 482	8.1 155	7.1 116	6.4 1 572	4.4 879	4.9 1 025
Institutionalized personsEnrolled in school	213	50	219	161	66 5	_	262	73	110 61
Noninstitutionolized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	352	271	317	708	30	40	657	410	386
Females 16 years and overn lobor force	1 980 1 134	1 026 636	2 240 1 403	2 130 1 185	208 88	167 98	2 694 1 671	1 228 666	1 531
Percent of femoles 16 yeors and over Civilion labor force	57.3 1 134	62.0 636	62.6 1 403	55.6 1 185	42.3 88	58.7 98	62.0 1 671	54.2 666	849 55.5 843
Employed Unemployed	1 045 89	603 33	1 351 52	1 135 50	75 13	92 6	1 575 96	640 26	774 69
Percent of civilion lobor force With own children under 6 years	7.8 338	5.2 176	3.7 311	4.2 344	14.8 45	6.1 24	5.7 417	3.9 140	8.2 189
In lobor force With own children 6 to 17 years only	144 440	102 228	157 648	250 288	26 10	6	271 528	73 177	141 213
In lobor forceOwn children under 6 years in fomilies and	319	204	501	180	10	12	438	131	142
subfomiliesAll parents present in household in labor force	513 235	245 144	511 221	414 303	53 26	40 6	483 281	171 81	261 198
Own children 6 to 17 years in families ond subfomilies	1 073	412	1 347	624	61	47	1 226		
All porents present in household in lobor force	651 368	318 143	929 424	448 328	48	24	849	409 252	462 286
Persons 16 to 19 years	97 31	33 8	70 13	119 56	=	=	460 119	163 81	170 42
Unemployed or not in lobor force Not high school groduote	26	-	31	66	=	_	65 58	30 39	22 26
Employed Unemployed	19	Ξ	23 8	10 34	=	Ξ	17 27	6	4 12
Not in lobor force	7	-	-	22	-	-	14	24	10
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES Employed persons 16 years and over	2 595	1 315	3 083	2 547	215	235	3 352	1 367	1 795
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations Professional specialty occupations	359 236	137 246	399 475	365 438	26 27	17 12	460 445	137 150	274 169
echnicions and related support occupations	35 335	51 138	125 522	112 312	8 36	6	157 503	18 290	115 305
Administrative support occupations, including clerical Private household occupations	425 17	244	509 11	271 25	30	28	546	221	301
Protective service occupations Service occupations, except protective ond household	43 261	8 75	44 201	28 253	6 10	- 6	37 448	24	31
arming, forestry, and fishing occupations	51 401	59 111	38 269	32 334	9 17	18	33	150 13	158
Precision production, croft, ond repoir occupations Machine operators, ossemblers, and inspectors	163	110	160	114	25	22 28	372 116	128 129	199 120
Tronsportotion ond moteriol moving occupotions Hondlers, equipment cleoners, helpers, ond laborers	115 154	94 42	193 137	125 138	4 17	30 50	166 69	61 40	67 43
Construction	250 535	118 238	145 610	186 422	6 59	12 82	199 426	63	117
ronsportation, communications, and other utilities	234 570	108 248	302 757	265 569	16 45	24	338	334 100	418 135
Wholesole ond retoil trode inonce, insuronce, ond reol estate	134	59	162	135 149	13	52 12	812 264	371 106	419 117
Business and repoir services Professional and related services	143 461	35 347	146 692	544	24 26	29	179 806	27 227	90 320
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 yeors and over Privote wage and solary workers	2 595 1 969	1 315 948	3 083 2 425	2 547 2 068	215 162	235 212	3 352 2 459	1 367 1 169	1 795 1 524
Government workers Locol government workers	383 177	214 60	461 157	309 110	22 18	23 23	552 307	160	166
Self-employed workers	238	144	186	162	31	23 	333	75 38	66 90
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years ond over who worked in 1989	2 998	1 563	3 497	3 032	256	238	3 815	1 607	2 057
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week 50 to 52 weeks	2 204 1 616	1 242 908	2 574 1 925	2 252 1 482	195 158	174 109	2 774 2 064	1 240 866	1 566 1 129
40 to 49 weeks	189 143	101	300 178	327 179	12	18 23	295 187	119 72	214 55
Jsuolly warked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks =	346	163	366	399	40	24	512	160	287
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionolized persons 16 to 64 years	3 506	1 704	3 964	3 420	283	323	4 399	1 859	2 394
With a mobility or self-core limitotion With a mobility limitotion	69 48	9 9	35 30	146 69	21 11	12 6	121 58	75 60	39 29
In labor force With a self-care limitation	38	Ξ	30	8 85	16	6	22 86	10 26	15
Nith o work disability In lobor force	212 111	83 75	244 123	355 186	23 12	63 29	387 212	225 114	216 101
Prevented from working No work disobility	77 3 294	8 1 621	74 3 720	113 3 065	11 260	28 260	146 4 012	96	93
In labor force	2 589	1 325	3 057	2 460	212	218	3 285	1 634 1 276	2 178 1 764
and aver	403	289	372	777	40	46	755	450	408
With a mobility ar self-care limitation With a mobility limitation	40 40	66 58	110 103	128 100	Ξ	-	127 109	79 60	79 56
With a self-core limitation	29	32	76	44	-	-	74	51	47
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989 No warkers	122	78	96	190	14	17	260	136	152
Meon family income (dollars)	21 159 375	16 745 179	28 567 385	23 038 354	17 569 28	3 924 30	30 066 458	30 290 221	30 880
Mean family income (dollars)2 ar more workers	35 851 964	66 782 525	37 733 1 213	32 467 934	54 884 96	29 430 62	38 609 1 282	31 535	273 47 928
Mean family income (dollars)	49 384	53 654	52 933	52 706	32 913	37 228	54 018	439 48 261	602 60 399

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Doto bosed on somple and subject to sampling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remoinder	of Clork County, W.	A—Con.			
Area	Troct 411.04 (pt.)	Troct 411.05	Troct 411.06 (pt.)	Troct 412.01 (pt.)	Troct 412.03 (pt.)	Troct 412.04 (pt.)	Troct 413.05 (pt.)	Troct 413.06 (pt.)	Troct 413.07 (pt.)
ABOR FORCE STATUS	1 056	2 585	4 424	2 657	0 443	4 219	574		53.4
Persons 16 years and over	837	1 709	3 028	1 856	2 663 1 949	2 891	574 454	Ξ	514 388 75.5
Percent of persons 16 years and over Civilion lobor force	79.3 837	66.1 1 709	68.4 3 017	69.9 1 856	73.2 1 942	68.5 2 891	79.1 454	-	388
Employed Unemployed	782 55	1 646 63	2 815 202	1 719 137	1 807 135	2 732 159	439 15	_	375 13
Percent of civilion lobor force	6.6 219	3.7 876	6.7 1 396	7.4 801	7.0 714	5.5 1 328	3.3 120	-	3.4 12
ot in lobor force Institutionolized persons	33	_	-	-	_	20	_	Ξ.	
Enrolled in schoolNoninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not		137	160	126	67	217	36	-	,
Females 16 years and over	93 529	373 1 355	575 2 249	295 1 324	323 1 414	376 2 210	31 304	Ξ	5/ 27 /
Percent of femoles 16 years and over	370 69.9	786 58.0	1 356 60.3	793 59.9	875 61.9	1 326 60.0	219 72.0	Ξ	19 69.1
Civilion lobor force	370 339	786 755	1 356 1 269	793 736	875 810	1 326 1 250	219 207	-	19 19
Unemployed	31	31	87	57	65	76	12	Ξ	17
Percent of civilion lobor forceth own children under 6 years	8.4 92	3.9 208	6.4 379	7.2 244	7.4 209	5.7 419	5.5 59	Ξ	i
In lobor forceith own children 6 to 17 years only	37 89	148 312	224 437	168 200	108 292	249 485	39 89	_	11 51 51
In lobor force Own children under 6 years in families and	81	240	333	133	219	363	83	-	52
subfamilies	156	276	519	311	312	588	97	-	18
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and	64	197	311	208	132	293	53	-	18
subfamilies	235 156	679 506	1 006 687	550 276	773 487	1 106 783	197 177	-	101 101
Persons 16 to 19 years	94 15	223 70	291 73	185	189	345	77 10	-	11
Unemployed or not in lobor force	8	35 27	41	37 12	46 24 32	85 32 33	10	=	
Not high school groduoteEmployed	8 -	-	33 9	21 9	32 8	8	10	_	•
UnemployedNot in lobor force	8 _	10 17	10 14	8 4	24	17 8	10	Ξ	
CCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	782	1 646	2 815	1 719	1 807	2 732	439	_	375
ecutive, odministrative, and managerial accupations	84 63	171 126	331 339	224 297	212 209	326 208	77 83	_	5:
chnicions ond reloted support occupations	60	53 234	143 274	48 325	70 228	109 354	11 48	-	375 52 27 21 67 71
ministrative support occupations, including clerical	134	284	423	268	316	505	23	Ξ.	7
vote household occupations	17	16 22	9 26	5 52	27	40	_ 4	Ξ	1(
rvice occupations, except protective and household rming, forestry, and fishing occupations	127	186 31	26 279 33 437	138 16	165 11	281 25	59 11	Ξ	25 11
ecision production, craft, and repair occupations	80 82	225 64	437 261	177	218 176	421 288	75 6	-	35 27
ochine operators, assemblers, and inspectors onsportation and material moving occupations	75	141	113 147	77 26	84	73 102	21	Ξ	_
andlers, equipment cleoners, helpers, ond loborers	54 66	93 157	147 279	66 103	91 81	207	21 51	-	20 17
onstructiononstructiononstruction	158	259	588	415	408	771 189	73	Ξ	62
onsportotion, communications, and other utilities	81 191	212 372	198 713	96 378	190 455	587	21 122	Ξ	90
once, insuronce, ond reol estatesiness ond repoir services	19 55	107 84	149 87	155 62	97 79	114 70	28	_	90 52 30
ofessionol and related services	140	270	592	360	330	473	100	-	57
LASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	782 645	1 646 1 353	2 815 2 206	1 719 1 373	1 807 1 401	2 732 2 232	439 273	-	375 338
overnment workers	97	216	370	235	216	387	76	Ξ	11
Locol government workers	38 40	97 77	186 232	64 106	78 172	167 113	12 90	Ξ	11 26
VORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in									
sually worked 35 or more hours per week	848 640	1 839 1 378	3 169 2 504	2 012 1 525	2 043 1 695	3 131 2 620	482 316	_	422 359
50 to 52 weeks	463 74	1 049 124	1 685 371	1 044 209	1 116 314	1 961 257	228 41	Ξ	359 300 12 21 51
27 to 39 weeks	33 100	76 244	207 340	116 229	106 187	167 171	29 71	_	21
sually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks _	100	244	340	227	167	1/1	/1	_	51
ISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64									
years	950	2 170	3 789	2 340	2 296	3 806	539	-	436
With o mobility or self-core limitotion	7	68 42	88 47	40 19	68 15	108 51	21 10	Ξ	12
In lobor force With o self-core limitotion	7	7 47	8 69	40	61	8 72	10 21	Ξ	
ith o work disobility	99	220 119	69 307 176	193 103	211 127	362	39	_	11
In lobor force Prevented from working	70 14	81	104	76	77	195 152	22 17	Ξ	1
work disability	851 754	1 950 1 548	3 482 2 799	2 147 1 731	2 085 1 778	3 444 2 679	500 428	-	41: 36:
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years ond over	106	415	624	317	360	393	35		71
with a mobility or self-core limitation	16	68 62	70 70	56 49	86	77	7	Ξ	15
With a mobility limitation With a self-core limitation	16 11	42	38	33	68 57	63 50	7 7	-	15
ORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
o workers	35	173 16 004	291 20 120	133 29 567	82 25 388	152 20 376	5	-	20.54
Meon fomily income (dollars)worker	23 386 85	253	422	245	258	421	9 600 60		29 541 65
Meon fomily income (dollars)	23 790 272	23 917 538	29 750 950	43 465 616	26 567 639	31 694 1 001	41 422 168	Ξ	32 958 92
Meon fomily income (dollors)	42 422	44 691	44 712	53 344	45 737	48 923	55 030	-	57 350

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Ooto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remoinder o	Remoinder of Clork County, WA—Con.								
Area	Troct 413.08	Troct 413.09	Troct 413.10	Troct 413.11	Troct 414	Troct 415	Troct 416 (pt.)	Troct 418 (pt.)	Troct 431 (pt.)				
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over	4 757	3 102	2 792	960	2 515	1 901	_	209	950				
In lobor force Percent of persons 16 years and over	3 434 72.2	2 332 75.2	1 712 61.3	529 55.1	1 633 64.9	1 062 55.9	Ξ.	142 67.9	850 493 58.0				
Civilion lobor force	3 419 3 279 140	2 332 2 250 82	1 708 1 651 57	529 507 22	1 633 1 489 144	1 062 983 79	=	142 136	493 486				
Unemployed Percent of civilion labor force Not in lobor force	4.1 1 323	3.5 770	3.3 1 080	4.2 431	8.8 882	7.4 839	=	6 4.2 67	1.4 357				
Institutionolized personsEnrolled in school	278	109	143	25	104	110 89	Ξ	- -	68				
Noninstitutionolized persons 65 years ond over, not enrolled in school	546 2 499	207 1 562	460 1 439	268 474	425 1 297	364 1 000	-	29 97	176				
In lobor forcePercent of femoles 16 years and over	1 558 62.3	994 63.6	758 52.7	202 42.6	713 55.0	469 46.9	=	67 69.1	437 189 43.2				
Civilion lobor forceEmployed	1 558 1 505	994 942	758 739	202 196	713 635	469 421	_	67 61	189 182				
Unemployed Percent of civilion lobor force With own children under 6 yeors	53 3.4 407	52 5.2 217	19 2.5 201	3.0 57	78 10.9 251	48 10.2 156	=	9.0 7	7 3.7 24				
In lobor forceWith own children 6 to 17 years only	249 549	125 382	92 211	28 76	169 234	78 130	-	23	54				
In lobor force Own children under 6 years In families and	451	264	149	37	196	87	-	23	30				
All porents present in household in lobor force Own children 6 to 17 years In familles and	634 318	304 158	305 130	92 34	291 174	187 101	Ξ.	13	22 -				
All porents present in household in lobor force	1 062 784	929 570	470 307	215 106	618 402	364 254	_	34 24	114 76				
Persons 16 to 19 yeors	407 64	195 44	161 13	78 10	1 75 24	148 58	-	7 7	60				
Unemployed or not in lobor force Not high school groduate Employed	38 14 —	22 27 16	4	-	12 - -	25 25	Ξ	- 7 7	Ξ				
UnemployedNot in lobor force	7 7	11		Ξ	-	-	Ξ.	<u>-</u>	=				
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES													
Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, odministrative, and monogerial occupations Professional specialty occupations	3 279 423 525	2 250 384 389	1 651 438 355	507 108 52	1 489 142 195	983 93 74	-	136 _ 21	486 85 154				
Technicions and related support occupations	160 437	132 367	77 254	11 116	52 167	24 88	=	11 3	134 18 73				
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	543 17	350	187	59 -	202	132	-	18	26				
Protective service occupationsService occupations, except protective and householdForming, forestry, and fishing occupations	40 339 17	31 159 8	37 145 6	29	6 177 17	162 22	-	28 9	40				
Precision production, croft, and repoir occupations Machine operators, ossemblers, and inspectors	369 188	202 105	70 31	32 37	253 178	182 108	=	23 7	52 -				
Tronsportotion and moterial moving occupationsHondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and loborers	85 136	57 66	23 28	37 26	59 41	48 44	=	16	14 18				
Construction	162 656	116 447	86 364	35 105	80 502	31 381	=	14 21	29 43				
Transportation, communications, and other utilities Wholesole and retail trade	296 711	286 427	229 329	32 142	94 241	76 232	=	42	40 44				
Finance, insuronce, and real estate	244 144 780	165 107 514	128 28 364	67 13 88	89 68 321	35 12 150	=	- 7 33	48 37 174				
CLASS OF WORKER	,50	314	504		521	130		33	1/4				
Employed persons 16 years and over Privote wage and salory workers	3 279 2 633	2 250 1 818	1 651 1 378	507 423	1 489 1 191	983 872	=	136 118	486 294				
Government workers Local government workers Self-employed workers	465 171 181	297 88 135	187 109 78	32 10 52	160 83 133	58 18 53	Ξ	12 6	111 63				
WORK STATUS IN 1989	101	133	76	32	133	53	_	6	81				
Persons 16 years and over who worked in	3 683	2 525	1 927	550	1 739	1 217	_	141	527				
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 966 2 065	2 028 1 552	1 532 1 095	454 323 57	1 289 894	897 636	-	120 82 11	394 299				
40 to 49 weeks	419 217 297	214 116 225	165 116 181	57 26 45	163 82 192	82 34 162	=	11 7 4	43 18 99				
DISABILITY	2,,		, , ,	,,,	,,,	102		•	77				
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	4 137	2 871	2 284	675	2 035	1 410	_	174	656				
With o mobility or self-care limitation With o mobility limitation	133 90	33 12	47 14	15	22 12	45 20	=	23 12 3	27 20				
In lobor force With a self-core limitation With a work disability	30 72 346	6 21 170	14 47 143	15 33	6 10 251	33 149	=	3 23 35	- 7 54				
In labor force Prevented from working	166 109	97 73	80 40	33 17 11	123 77	75 50	=	10 25	54 28 14				
No work disobility In lobor force Civilian nonInstitutionalized persons 65 years	3 791 3 194	2 701 2 217	2 141 1 590	642 495	1 784 1 455	1 261 976	Ξ	139 126	602 447				
With a mobility or self-care limitation	605 158	231 15	504 49	285 28	480 63	381 60	-	35 7	194 45				
With a mobility limitation With a self-core limitation	148 65	15	31 27	12 21	56 37	35 36	-	, 7 -	38 36				
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989													
No workers Mean family income (dollors) l worker	177 19 868 299	92 32 763 283	206 37 455 300	84 35 324 108	181 21 119	107 22 268	Ξ	6 36 934	55 153 307				
1 worker	32 321 1 151	39 703 749	59 002 566	56 092 147	242 31 062 524	147 34 252 334	Ξ	27 10 470 34	104 68 867 128				
2 ar mare workers	48 397	58 522	77 579	80 757	47 019	42 828	-	29 837	74 182				

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering							Clark County, WA		
Area	PartlandVan- couver, ORWA CMSA	Oregan (pt.)	Washington (pt.)	Vancauver, WA PMSA	Tatal	Evergreen COP	Orchards South	Solmon Creek COP	Vancouver city
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$25,000 to \$24,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$35,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 or mare Median (dallars) Mean (dollars) Families Median income (dollars) Mercan type-round full-time warkers Median income (dollars) Fernelles 15 years and over, with income Median income (dollars) Fernelles 15 years and over, with income Median income (dollars) Percent year-round full-time warkers Median income (dollars)	26 190 21 091 31 071 38 305 387 162 36 768 530 548 21 891 53.2 30 272 511 505	487 512 21 990 38 835 41 353 90 478 85 130 94 503 74 382 22 242 18 599 30 930 38 482 322 929 36 896 447 312 21 634 434 688 11 398 134,1 20 159	88 571 3 533 6 832 7 078 15 657 15 842 18 659 14 530 3 948 2 492 31 800 37 329 64 233 36 209 83 236 23 448 53.4 30 938 76 817 10 211 31.4 19 290 13 993	88 571 3 533 6 832 7 078 15 657 15 842 18 659 14 530 3 948 2 492 31 800 37 329 64 233 36 209 83 236 23 448 53.4 30 938 76 817 10 211 31.4 19 290	88 571 3 533 6 832 7 078 15 647 15 842 18 659 14 530 3 948 2 492 31 800 37 329 64 233 36 209 83 236 23 448 53.4 30 938 76 817 10 211 31.4 19 290 13 993	3 921 49 157 188 579 862 1 073 820 136 57 36 145 38 683 3 102 37 370 3 738 26 831 62.8 30 584 3 460 12 420 37.5 19 562	4 377 107 192 266 813 913 1 216 706 109 55 33 881 36 029 3 374 35 343 4 257 24 324 58.3 29 463 3 881 10 932 37.8 10 932 37.8	4 711 116 234 368 839 845 986 924 212 187 34 170 41 234 3 343 40 078 4 379 26 785 55.7 35 490 3 827 11 397 32.7 21 013 16 248	20 135 1 417 2 760 2 566 4 692 3 301 2 945 5 1 562 471 401 21 552 28 151 11 554 26 927 16 384 17 398 45.7, 25 000 17 7 057 8 997 26.5, 57
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With eomings Meon earnings (dallars) With Social Security income Meon Social Security income (dallars) With public assistance income Mean public assistance income Mean public assistance income Mean public assistance income Mean retirement income Mean retirement income	576 083 474 768 38 074 138 728 8 364 31 105 3 981 88 485 9 125	487 512 402 036 38 251 118 290 8 381 25 106 3 898 73 640 8 977	88 571 72 732 37 100 20 438 8 267 5 999 4 327 14 845 9 859	88 571 72 732 37 100 20 438 8 267 5 999 4 327 14 845 9 859	88 571 72 732 37 100 20 438 8 267 5 999 4 327 14 845 9 859	3 921 3 556 37 228 547 8 990 180 6 005 567 10 180	4 377 3 890 35 558 701 8 136 251 5 247 507 9 654	4 711 3 996 39 795 922 8 067 269 4 581 898 11 428	20 135 14 796 28 242 5 847 7 932 2 219 4 178 3 439 8 782
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Fomilies (dollors) With own children under 18 years (dollors) No own children under 18 years (dollors) With own children under 18 years (dollors) No own children under 18 years (dollors) Femole householder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollors)	44 369 42 502 46 187 48 784 48 985 48 607 22 477 17 843 29 985	44 909 43 101 46 635 49 444 49 723 49 202 22 811 18 178 29 994	41 655 39 665 43 795 45 515 45 522 45 508 20 693 16 231 29 930	41 655 39 665 43 795 45 515 45 522 45 508 20 693 16 231 29 930	41 655 39 665 43 795 45 515 45 522 45 508 20 693 16 231 29 930	40 496 37 152 45 580 43 822 41 607 46 787 23 148 19 318 34 079	37 361 35 310 40 620 40 219 39 175 41 843 22 943 18 529	46 176 50 489 41 444 50 636 57 954 43 403 22 766 20 750	33 694 27 196 39 994 39 587 35 778 42 312 16 752 12 384
No own children under 18 years (dollars) POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 All Income Levels In 1989 Families	387 162 318 570 199 811 84 482 315 720 262 382 152 934 68 233 53 518 40 481 36 206	322 929 266 001 165 288 70 877 262 661 218 438 126 096 57 192 45 081 34 175 30 169 10 257	64 233 52 569 34 523 13 605 53 059 43 944 26 838 11 041 8 437 6 306 6 037 1 983	64 233 52 569 34 523 13 605 53 059 43 944 26 838 11 041 8 437 6 306 6 037 1 983	64 233 52 569 34 523 13 605 53 059 43 944 26 838 11 041 8 437 6 306 6 037 1 983	3 102 2 754 1 944 709 2 544 2 290 1 485 607 397 327 329 62	33 174 3 374 2 904 2 118 847 2 752 2 371 1 701 725 491 425 358 122	26 200 3 343 2 761 1 808 719 2 780 2 283 1 412 580 473 388 320 119	27 548 11 554 8 625 5 836 2 755 8 393 6 453 3 559 1 835 2 545 1 667 1 891 744
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	266 878 188 921 59 770 1 452 039 371 624 368 972 262 164 168 883 69 636	232 953 164 583 51 969 1 217 469 305 706 303 467 214 744 144 519 60 383	33 925 24 338 7 801 234 570 65 918 65 505 47 420 24 364 9 253	33 925 24 338 7 801 234 570 65 918 65 505 47 420 24 364 9 253	33 925 24 338 7 801 234 570 65 918 65 505 47 420 24 364 9 253	1 292 819 144 11 165 3 681 3 663 2 716 569 136	1 609 1 003 174 12 878 4 264 4 215 3 018 729 230	1 817 1 368 312 11 926 3 123 3 117 2 256 1 095 320	11 445 8 581 3 021 44 611 10 257 10 180 6 675 6 975 3 140
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Familles Percent below poverty level	26 414 6.8 15 672 21 001 11 839 11 045 7 011 7 233 4 364 13 324 7 240 12 148 6 595 56 402 28 940 11 871 143 395 9.9 45 881 43 624 27 912 15 845 8 281	21 895 6.8 13 168 9 888 9 315 5 955 6 066 3 689 10 867 5 990 9 830 5 481 10 209 121 485 10,0 37 468 35 591 22 541 13 602 7 110	4 519 7.0 2 504 3 767 1 951 1 730 1 056 1 167 675 2 457 1 250 2 318 1 114 7 033 3 595 1 662 21 910 9.3 8 413 8 033 5 371 2 243 1 171	4 519 7.0 2 504 3 767 1 951 1 730 1 056 1 1056 2 457 675 2 457 1 250 2 318 1 114 7 033 3 595 1 662 21 910 9.3 8 413 8 033 5 371 2 243 1 171	4 519 7.0 2 504 3 767 1 951 1 730 1 056 675 2 457 1 250 2 318 1 114 7 033 3 595 1 662 21 910 9.3 8 413 8 033 5 371 2 243 1 171	148 4.8 95 132 32 39 23 30 14 89 62 89 15 224 67 66 767 6.9 327 309 236 16 5	245 7.3 143 192 137 81 48 60 60 147 95 115 77 282 107 111 1 161 9.0 529 480 298 60 25	141 4.2 90 117 84 48 20 24 18 80 57 80 53 317 136 54 700 5.9 185 179 87	1 534 13.3 745 1 392 2 747 412 2 244 317 7 202 998 435 959 480 2 711 1 541 711 7 612 1 743 1 743 1 744 1 711 2 835 2 762 1 743 884 884
Ratia of income in 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	58 767 196 711 385 600	50 735 166 047 323 629	8 032 30 664 61 971	8 032 30 664 61 971	8 032 30 664 61 971	175 980 2 391	333 1 488 3 455	268 850 2 347	2 667 10 366 17 790

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals far split tracts/8NA's in Clark Caunty, WA									
Area	Tract 404.01	Tract 407.03	Tract 408.01	Tract 409.02	Tract 409.03	Tract 410.02	Tract 410.03	Tract 410.05	Tract 410.07	Tract 411.04
INCOME IN 1989 Households	2 252	1 113	2 811	2 545	2 038	2 216	1 238	919	1 266	858
Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 ta \$9,999	54 103	33 72	114 189	70 151	37 38	82 208	34 33 85	149 158	56 89	22 66
\$10,000 ta \$14,999 \$15,000 ta \$24,999	85 373	44 212	233 537	121 414	14 222	205 371	98	132 171	94 254	45 135
\$25,000 ta \$34,999 \$35,000 ta \$49,999	233 559	252 296	374 589	402 557	381 539	434 365 351	260 294	137 114	293 209	204 249
\$50,000 ta \$74,999 \$75,000 ta \$99,999	541 192	190 14	511 132	556 147	570 183	112	297 95	52 6	194 44	119 18
\$100,000 ar mare Median (dallars)	43 469	32 354	132 32 925	127 37 105	54 44 175	88 29 527	42 40 982	16 464	33 29 595	32 455
Mean (dallars)	46 384 1 875	33 811 981	41 305 2 098	44 145 1 899	47 561 1 767	37 137 1 478	44 379 1 022	20 530 525	34 613 856	33 008 622
Median incame (dallars) Males 15 years and aver, with incame	43 983 2 427	33 344 1 143	36 054 2 679	40 077 2 323	45 870 2 186	37 109 2 045	42 450 1 251	21 516 685	36 132 1 115	35 745 839
Median incame (dallars) Percent year-raund full-time warkers	30 335 59.5	21 321 59.4	24 386 53.9	26 568 58.3	29 410 58.8	21 137 49.1	27 821 55.6	16 462 44.2	23 794 51,9	22 554 55.2
Median incame (dallars)Females 15 years and over, with incame	38 243 1 947	27 530 1 103	32 069 2 410	35 352 2 265	35 735 1 948	31 832 1 788	33 977 1 180	22 386 688	28 116 1 131	27 474 736
Median incame (dallars) Percent year-raund full-time warkers	10 885 30.8	9 177 35.9	9 820 32.8	12 7 95 38.8	12 326 36.1	10 678 26.7	10 878 30.9	8 242 27.0	11 688 29.5	11 033 37.5
Median incame (dallars) Per capita incame (dallars)	22 163 15 705	18 293 10 545	17 038 15 271	22 183 17 657	21 73 5 15 411	19 688 15 697	19 583 16 424	16 250 9 064	18 773 14 082	19 329 11 995
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							10 124		14 002	11 7/3
Households	2 252 1 990	1 113 989	2 811 2 426	2 545 2 031	2 038 1 861	2 216 1 714	1 238 1 016	919 575	1 266 980	858 721
Mean eamings (dallars)With Sacial Security incame	45 619 470	33 424 200	40 358 512	45 059 612	44 434 368	39 016 647	41 829 333	25 265 282	32 131 411	33 906 188
Mean Sacial Security incame (dallars) With public assistance incame	8 126 64 3 040	9 100 112	7 896 214 4 235	8 898 154	8 001 44 4 199	8 004 156	9 431 27 7 075	7 115 152	8 280 78	8 249 13
Mean public assistance incame (dallars) With retirement incame Mean retirement incame (dallars)	348 11 885	4 690 148 6 166	406 12 942	4 361 538 10 408	344 12 240	4 508 387 9 398	228 16 408	3 713 129 4 307	6 871 287 11 545	6 087 97 11 704
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dallars) With awn children under 18 years (dallars)	47 358 48 157	34 208 34 301	44 727 46 224	48 370 49 552	49 538 51 002	44 044 40 875	46 781 44 596	23 581 20 102	41 281 34 023	36 206 31 450 41 055
Na awn children under 18 years (dallars) Married-couple families (dollars)	46 634 50 536	34 086 36 463	42 824 52 922	47 422 51 318	47 857 51 384	46 399 48 640	48 169 49 041	28 718 28 156	46 574 44 412	38 569
With awn children under 18 years (dallars) Na awn children under 18 years (dallars)	52 084 49 236	37 519 35 054	58 334 46 910	53 939 49 388	53 732 48 674	47 482 49 443	49 003 49 063	28 715 27 494	39 114 47 568	34 777 41 877
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	23 783	22 354	15 794	26 377	30 026	22 384	22 097	14 422	25 539	14 188
With awn children under 18 years (dallars) Na awn children under 18 years (dallars)	23 701 23 933	15 054 29 176	13 324 20 811	26 237 26 691	26 538 34 769	14 478 30 710	17 646 29 115	9 588 29 915	23 825 29 166	13 550 18 016
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	1 875	981	2 098	1 899	1 767	1 478	1 022	525	856	622
Hauseholder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	1 608 962	850 598	1 757 1 193	1 537 868	1 600 998	1 209 690	806 405	349 317	655 361	510 327
Married-cauple families	292 1 641	169 791	579 1 600	309 1 653	240 1 577	316 1 202	162 937	164 295	140 691	140 543
Hausehalder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	1 403 800 260	703 467 126	1 364 846 410	1 332 709 277	1 422 879 229	987 552 268	754 350 138	218 160 87	531 258 114	457 266 111
Female householder, no husband present Hausehalder worked in 1989	130 126	118 75	385 294	182 158	151 139	193 148	67 41	164 76	134 111	56 30
With related children under 18 years	104	77 23	273 135	126 32	101	99 48	41 10	129 67	91 26	48 22
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is	629	233	1 051	857	363	966	350			
determined Nanfamily hausehalder 65 years and aver	377 90	132	713 169	646 277	271 82	738 318	216 70	504 394 131	538 410 153	328 236
Persons for whom poverty status is determined_	6 668	3 527	7 630	6 356	6 291	5 194	3 238	2 111	3 069	2 348
Persans under 18 years Related children under 18 years	1 922 1 909	1 205 1 195	2 236 2 236 1 550	1 470 1 464	1 961 1 961	1 071 1 071	763 753 575	636 636	692 675	676 676
Related children 5 ta 17 yearsPersons 65 years and aver	1 425 537 177	955 200 71	507 178	1 088 844 285	1 508 387 136	720 777 318	448 138	385 259 101	501 471 161	457 185 56
Persons 75 years and aver Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level	""	/1	170	203	130	310	130	101	101	36
Families Percent belaw paverty level	66 3.5	42 4.3	1 68 8.0	55 2.9	32 1.8	96 6,5	37 3.6	115 21.9	56 6.5	47 7.6
Hausehalder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	29 24	28 32	88 136	24 25 25	28 23 12	54 88	18 30	30 109	27 51	30
With related children under 5 years Married-couple families	11 45	13 24	94 21	30	12 25 21	55 44 20 36	18 19	66 14	21 10	40 23
Hausehalder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	20 11	17 20	10 8	8 -	16	20 36	12 12	4 8	5	17 23
With related children under 5 years Female househalder, na husband present	11	13 12	140	25	12 7	16 46 28	11	94	34	23 24
Hausehalder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	9	5 12	71 121	16 25	7 7	28 46 39	11	26 94	21 34	47 40 23 17 23 23 24 13 24
With related children under 5 years Unrelated Individuals	170	59	79 237	25 117	60	227	5 47	58 176	21 109	29
Nanfamily hausehalder65 years and aver	47 23	29 6	110 11	46 47	38 20	122 55	14 6	136 17	37 35	13
Persons Percent belaw paverty level	377 5.7	255 7.2	731 9.6	228 3.6	1 73 2.7	536 10.3	158 4.9	576 27.3	272 8,9	239 10.2
Persans under 18 years Related children under 18 years	102 89	128 118	277 277	31 25	52 52	173 173	65 55	257 257	113 96	115 115
Related children 5 ta 17 years Persans 65 years and over	50 23	90 6	164 11	86	28 29	114 70	37 20	172 17	60 46	68
Persans 75 years and aver Ratia of incame in 1989 ta poverty level:	6	6	11	42	7	26	6	6	19	-
Persans belaw 50 percent af paverty level Persans belaw 125 percent af paverty level	159 510	76 537	422 1 018	100 324	78 258	199 732	57 269	212 712	93 319	131 291
Persans belaw 200 percent af paverty level		1 074	2 123	1 042	454	1 101	522	1 121	733	689

[Data based an sample and subject ta sampling variability, see text. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Tatals far split tracts/8NA's in Clark County, WA—Can.									
Area	Troct 411.06	Tract 412.01	Tract 412.03	Tract 412.04	Tract 413.05	Tract 413.06	Tract 413.07	Tract 416	Tract 418	Tract 431
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$7,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$79,999 \$10,000 ar mare Median (dallars) Mean (dallars) Mean (dallars) Median income (dallars) Median income (dallars) Percent year-raund full-time warkers Median income (dallars) Percent year-raund full-time warkers Median income (dallars) Percent year-raund full-time warkers Median income (dallars) Percent year-round full-time warkers Median income (dallars) Percent year-round full-time workers Median income (dallars) Percent year-round full-time workers Median income (dallars) Percent year-round full-time workers Median income (dallars) Per capita incame (dallars)	2 828 106 2255 295 586 528 630 307 96 25 27 821 31 082 2 014 31 220 2 552 21 150 51.5 27 937 2 411 10 084 31.2 17 500	1 529 51 68 86 303 261 316 231 92 121 34 696 48 151 1 136 37 302 2 6 167 5 33 480 1 280 2 8.0 1 8 234 1 8 871	1 411 29 87 111 279 289 332 227 49 8 31 083 34 868 1 024 36 042 1 245 23 956 58.4 27 396 1 1 263 32.9 20 117	2 782 45 168 276 429 554 708 472 95 35 687 1 960 39 539 2 566 22 401 56. 20 619 12 024 41.7 18 582	1 808 21 46 86 244 358 556 394 71 32 38 392 41 019 1 593 38 248 1 920 25 526 59.8 30 718 1 764 10 357 34.0 19 939 12 361	1 946 28 102 108 316 353 567 383 69 20 36 196 37 549 1 515 37 487 1 860 25 860 25 860 30 229 1 755 12 699 34.8 20 187	2 235 36 63 93 304 550 567 503 74 45 36 153 40 006 1 760 37 464 2 118 27 245 66.8 30 593 1 970 12 431 42.3 19 27 27 27 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	1 162 101 188 213 235 213 163 29 20 	1 529 98 234 241 444 220 201 88 3 - 18 166 21 800 901 1 182 16 029 46.8 21 927 1 267 28.8 8 704 28.8 1 4 335 9 153	1 595 44 50 142 353 260 319 243 60 124 32 432 45 765 1 138 38 000 1 506 25 232 48.5 32 146 1 369 9 255 30.2 18 393
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings Mean earnings (dailars) With Sacial Security incame Mean Sacial Security incame (dollars) With public assistance income Mean public assistance income (dallars) With retriement income Mean retirement income	2 828 2 326 30 878 646 8 099 150 4 953 460 9 257	1 529 1 305 44 352 264 9 776 45 3 878 214 11 663	1 411 1 240 33 648 293 9 022 129 3 488 218 8 147	2 782 2 265 37 042 570 7 960 142 4 002 520 7 293	1 808 1 697 38 716 198 7 995 145 5 418 203 9 672	1 946 1 726 36 103 357 8 755 92 7 110 287 8 109	2 235 2 074 38 092 238 9 740 88 4 850 314 12 458	1 162 889 22 535 259 7 744 192 4 644 153 5 324	1 529 1 164 22 128 381 6 960 220 3 862 223 7 355	1 595 1 269 40 163 490 9 552 49 3 668 390 11 141
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollors) With awn children under 18 years (dallars) No awn children under 18 years (dollars) Morried-couple families (dollars) With awn children under 18 years (dollars) No awn children under 18 years (dollars) Femole householder, no husbond present (dollars) With awn children under 18 years (dollars) No awn children under 18 years (dollars)	34 163 34 055 34 263 37 482 40 218 35 270 18 646 13 516 29 731	47 308 44 736 49 817 51 040 49 494 52 480 18 765 16 075 23 621	38 127 35 865 40 761 41 803 40 791 42 961 16 711 11 606 28 582	40 383 39 636 41 345 43 322 43 817 42 759 23 404 20 098 31 361	41 226 39 442 44 351 42 939 42 658 43 430 34 258 22 362 59 281	39 379 36 407 43 008 43 046 41 658 44 605 23 696 18 601 32 247	41 961 38 440 47 930 44 978 42 668 48 197 21 513 19 315 44 044	24 873 19 346 31 661 29 164 26 633 31 315 15 302 9 679 30 089	23 107 19 804 27 699 27 738 25 949 29 312 13 748 12 919 18 432	53 126 44 979 57 130 56 708 51 176 59 226 34 392 13 178 45 884
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 All Income Levels in 1989 Fomilies Householder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-couple families Hauseholder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Femole householder, no husband present Hauseholder warked in 1989 With related children under 5 years With related children under 5 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	2 014 1 533 999 431 1 633 1 274 753 332 275 184 188 77	1 136 966 584 251 979 833 495 238 101 77 65	1 024 894 581 223 858 762 482 212 133 108 99	1 960 1 677 1 156 451 1 596 1 373 881 377 276 234 210 60	1 593 1 444 1 030 378 1 335 1 220 860 332 180 160 126	1 515 1 289 869 293 1 198 1 040 641 248 233 180 175	1 760 1 614 1 144 425 1 503 1 383 897 368 180 163 170 30	635 447 355 185 407 307 192 124 196 113 142 47	901 655 529 262 596 451 280 156 266 170 228 104	1 138 848 404 155 985 731 329 131 111 85 47
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined Nanfamily householder 65 years and aver Persans for whom poverty status is determined Persans under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 ta 17 years Persans 65 years and aver Persans 75 years and aver	1 156 814 224 7 129 1 887 1 866 1 287 741 364	559 393 83 3 892 987 983 681 370 125	515 387 109 3 810 1 165 1 165 884 360 113	1 183 822 301 7 258 2 009 1 995 1 392 616 285	431 215 35 5 916 2 097 2 059 1 464 225 72	680 431 89 5 328 1 593 1 586 1 210 358 98	746 475 55 6 470 2 207 2 196 1 613 289 69	670 527 107 2 498 622 622 412 237 92	877 628 169 3 555 926 924 620 390 172	642 457 181 3 852 753 745 550 715 268
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Fomilies Percent belaw poverty level. Hausehalder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years. Morried-couple fomilies Hauseholder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years. Female householder, no husband present Hauseholder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present Hauseholder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. Unrelated individuals Nonfamily householder 65 years and aver Persons Percent below poverty level. Related children under 18 years Related children inder 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 75 years and aver Persons 75 years and aver	193 9,6 101 153 73 76 46 44 36 94 47 94 29 182 66 55 773 10.8 324 303 203 95 79	54 4.8 33 37 17 37 33 24 4 17 - 13 13 13 96 32 10 281 7.2 95 91 64 14	98 9.6 73 87 12 42 29 31 7 56 44 56 5 5 12 469 12.3 249 249 231 16 5	73 3.7 41 60 33 30 24 17 8 43 17 43 25 166 75 11 1384 5.3 120 106 61 11	63 4,0 35 58 43 17 11 12 12 38 24 38 31 115 16 8 384 6.55 200 162 104 14 6	86 5.7 61 70 21 21 16 12 7 45 35 45 11 125 41 6 428 8.0 169 162 112 6	70 4.0 4.0 42 70 11 18 7 7 18 7 52 35 52 4 118 41 10 373 5.8 165 154 131 10 5	169 26.6 84 150 68 47 32 36 18 115 45 107 43 130 77 16 681 27.3 300 300 222 38 9	157 17.4 67 138 75 57 39 46 28 91 19 83 47 199 125 57 798 22.4 367 365 277 63 42	21 1.8 13 21 4 8 8 8 8 - 4 4 - 115 32 40 0 168 4.4 28 24 18
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level: Persans belaw 50 percent of paverty level Persans below 125 percent of paverty level Persans belaw 200 percent of paverty level	307 1 109 1 990	154 406 8 46	91 685 1 365	117 6 9 5 1 416	155 556 1 389	99 532 1 219	106 482 1 230	181 840 1 244	240 1 131 1 9 19	124 286 720

[Oata based an sample and subject ta sampling variability, see text. Far definitions of terms ond meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Evergreen CDP, Cla			rchords Sauth COP,	Clark County, WA		Salmon Cr	reek COP, Clark Cour	nty, WA
Area	Tract 413.06 (pt.)	Tract 413.07 (pt.)	Troct 407.03 (pt.)	Tract 411.04 (pt.)	Troct 413.04	Tract 413.05 (pt.)	Tract 404.01 (pt.)	Tract 408.01 (pt.)	Tract 409.02 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989	1 946 28 102 108 316 353 567 383 69 20 36 196 37 549 1 515 37 487 1 860 25 860 58.4 30 229 1 755 12 699 34.8 20 187	1 975 21 55 80 263 509 506 437 36 67 37 36 98 800 1 587 279 1 878 27 406 67.1 30 833 1 705 12 147 40.4 19 145	19	360 11 32 25 65 79 99 42 7 31 071 30 975 230 35 326 312 21 742 27,742 9 464 35,0 20 208 11 729	2 435 83 124 155 500 638 338 59 33 32 139 34 496 1 770 33 849 2 269 24 660 57.6 29 229 2 066 11 123 39.9 18 559 12 343	1 563 13 36 86 234 479 326 43 22 37 633 39 716 1 360 2 4676 59.9 29 916 1 482 10 915 35.4 18 628 11 977	86 - 10 18 13 23 22 - 40 417 37 242 86 40 417 114 13 000 29.8 41 810 97 8 250 51.5 16 136 12 534	1 136 32 42 119 151 130 220 260 80 102 41 116 51 932 48 077 1 102 34 167 57.8 41 422 869 9 417 27.5 19 281	1 618 36 74 86 306 298 354 308 82 74 35 375 40 878 1 117 39 018 1 388 27 386 58.0 36 463 1 372 13 862 37.9 23 393 17 634
INCOME TYPE IIN 1989 Households With earnings Mean earnings (dollars) With Sacial Security incame (dollars) With public assistance incame Mean public assistance income (dallars) With retirement incame Mean retirement incame (dollars)	1 946 1 726 36 103 357 8 755 92 7 110 287 8 109	1 975 1 830 38 289 190 9 432 88 4 850 280 12 302	19 10 15 930 14 11 788 - - 9 4 524	360 286 32 778 80 8 998 6 9 000 43 12 559	2 435 2 137 34 640 447 8 016 100 4 775 268 9 176	1 563 1 457 37 585 160 7 722 145 5 418 187 9 918	86 86 32 449 19 12 684 - 11 9 000	1 136 986 51 291 181 7 987 72 3 636 154 15 386	1 618 1 243 41 593 430 8 469 777 3 913 393 9 881
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Fomilies (dollors) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Na awn children under 18 years (dollars) Married-couple fomilies (dollars) With awn children under 18 years (dollors) Na own children under 18 years (dollors) Female householder, no husband present (dollars) With awn children under 18 years (dollars) Na awn children under 18 years (dollars) Na awn children under 18 years (dollars)	39 379 36 407 43 008 43 046 41 658 44 605 23 696 18 601 32 247	41 563 37 749 48 774 44 514 41 568 49 134 22 368 20 025 44 044	22 897 22 897 22 897 22 897 - 22 897	35 396 29 034 41 983 37 637 31 025 44 667 16 981 16 464 18 016	35 988 34 895 37 753 39 987 39 623 40 551 17 574 17 674 17 319	39 629 36 691 44 697 41 179 39 789 43 580 20 653 61 486	37 242 21 989 42 810 44 077 25 288 48 686 14 684 17 700 11 668	58 831 65 897 48 043 65 638 74 750 52 016 18 801 16 470 22 168	45 144 52 335 40 256 46 865 56 312 41 003 29 691 29 791 29 537
All Income Levels In 1989 Families Hauseholder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years. Morried-couple families Hauseholder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husbond present Hauseholder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years. With related children under 18 years. With related children under 18 years. With related children under 5 years.	1 515 1 289 869 293 1 198 1 040 641 248 233 180 175	1 587 1 465 1 075 416 1 346 1 250 844 359 164 147 154	14 14 	230 178 125 48 196 152 109 37 24 16	1 770 1 499 1 116 461 1 418 1 194 868 396 309 271 233 65	1 360 1 227 877 338 1 124 1 025 724 292 158 138 109 46	86 75 23 - 66 55 13 - 20 20	854 739 529 259 731 638 442 204 110 88 74	1 117 849 467 139 982 729 384 132 96 81 58
Unrelated individuols for whom poverty status is determined	680 431 89 5 328 1 593 1 586 1 210 358 98	612 388 55 5 837 2 088 2 077 1 506 211 38	5 5 - 40 - - - 16	176 130 26 930 274 274 184 79	1 019 665 121 6 811 2 187 2 176 1 597 444 151	409 203 27 5 097 1 803 1 765 1 237 190 52	- - - 253 28 28 28 21	388 282 47 3 047 886 886 625 188 59	635 501 181 3 766 805 799 615 555 148
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Fomilies Percent below poverty level Hauseholder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Hauseholder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 19 years Female householder, no husbond present Hauseholder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years Unterlated children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Unrelated children under 18 years Unrelated children under 18 years Persons Percent belaw poverty level Persons under 18 years	21 21 16 12 7 45 35 45 11 125 41 6 428 8.0	62 3.9 3.4 62 11 18 7 7 44 27 44 4 99 26 10 339 5.8 1.58		21 9.1 15 21 21 15 9 15 15 6 6 6 6 22 13 - 121 13.0 48	166 9.4 98 113 73 54 33 33 103 65 71 40 158 86 11 679 10.0 281	58 4.3 300 58 43 12 16 6 6 12 12 12 38 24 4 38 31 102 8 8 -	-	41 4.8 41 39 34 10 10 8 8 24 24 19 106 54 - 219 7.2	22 2.0
Related children under 18 years Related children 5 ta 17 years Persans 65 years and aver Persans 75 years and aver Ratia of income in 1989 ta poverty level: Persans belaw 50 percent of poverty level Persans belaw 125 percent of poverty level Persans belaw 125 percent of poverty level	112	147 124 10 5 76 448 1 172	-	48 15 - - 35 147 276	270 179 54 19 143 819 1 897	162 104 6 6 155 522 1 282	- - 111	51 14 - - 77 233 634	- 61 25 66 155 518

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Salman Creek Caunty, W					Vancauver city, (Clark County, WA			
Area	Tract 409.03 (pt.)	. Tract 409.04	Tract 410.02 (pt.)	Tract 410.03 (pt.)	Tract 410.05 (pt.)	Tract 410.07 (pt.)	Troct 411.06 (pt.)	Tract 412.01 (pt.)	Tract 412.03 (pt.)	Tract 412.0 (pt.
NCOME IN 1989 Households	95	1 776	_	1 065	678	60	586	169	45	76
ess thon \$5,000 5,000 ta \$9,999	7 7	41 111	Ξ	29 27	82 152		16 87	10 17	5	1 9
10 000 4- 614 000	11	153 353	_	68 59	97 142	_	118 196	21 22	12 5	8 13 16 19 6 2
25,000 to \$24,799	14	390 383	_	228 248	84 81	24	79 61	8 39	23	16
15,000 to \$24,999	26 13	308 37	-	281 83	40	17	29	40	=	'
100.000 at male	11	_	Ξ.	42	15 070	7	17.44	6 6		
Nedian (dallars) Nean (dallars)	51 422 67 359	30 549 33 510	_	43 311 46 193	15 870 19 756	41 000 51 018	17 466 21 934	36 250 38 909	25 074 20 426	26 7: 29 6: 3
Fomilies	73 63 454	1 213 34 158	_	884 44 573	416 20 183	41 000	351 19 904	43 667	45 25 074	35 2
lales 15 years and aver, with incame Median incame (dallars)	102 36 786	1 673 22 017	_	1 070 30 489	488 17 447	70 29 688	446 13 026	162 25 962	28 25 441	19 9
Percent year-round full-time warkers Medion incame (dallars)	52.0 42 074	54.3 30 181	-	54.9 36 723	46.7 23 214	62.9 35 000	44.2 19 350	66.0 28 523	78.6 25 882	49 29 6
males 15 years and aver, with income	70 6 429	1 419 10 546	_	1 008 11 944	533 7 092	52 4 886	496 10 341	172 6 919	52 2 500	7
Median incame (dollars)Percent year-round full-time warkers	17.1	30.4	-	31.3	28.5	5.8	37.1	16.9	7.7	12 0 33
Median income (dallars)er capita incame (dallars)	23 750 22 187	19 329 12 953	_	21 296 17 295	14 200 8 256	16 250 14 420	16 719 9 595	16 250 15 013	16 250 5 077	20 3 15 7
NCOME TYPE IN 1989										,,,
Households	95 74	1 776 1 607	-	1 065 869	678 424	60 52	586 527	169 153	45 45	7 5
Mean earnings (dollars) /ith Sacial Security incame	50 356	31 257 271	_	43 157 296	23 797 217	51 000 12	21 074 52	37 516 43	19 056	32 Î 2
Mean Social Security income (dallars)	4 381	7 443 120	_	9 445 22	7 062 122	11 493	10 743 51	7 178 19	_ 17	6 3
/ith public assistance income Mean public assistance incame (dollors)	_ 19	5 577 321	_	7 600 202	4 312 74	- 8	4 024 23	1 443 36	2 875	3 4
/ith retirement income Mean retirement incame (dallors)	20 876	10 947	Ξ.	17 169	5 273	9 095	6 155	7 760	=	1 6 9
AEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Fomilies (dollors)	82 947	36 639	_	48 493	21 929	51 018	22 559	44 365	19 537	35 5
Vith awn children under 18 years (dallars)	106 709 63 344	36 717 36 522	=	45 950 50 067	19 036 27 394	41 747 60 289	19 009 26 010	30 929 60 283	20 854	29 5
a awn children under 18 years (dallars) Morried-couple fomilies (dollars)	88 164	40 632	-	51 036	26 710	52 004	25 142	49 407	9 000 28 545	42 0 40 3
Vith own children under 18 years (dollors)o own children under 18 years (dollars)	106 709 70 164	42 774 37 919	Ξ.	50 727 51 209	27 279 25 924	42 063 60 289	26 694 24 293	35 639 66 828	28 545 -	35 7 43 8
Female householder, no husband present (dollors)	24 695	22 440	-	23 495	12 493	40 170	15 657	9 963	10 449	17 8
/ith awn children under 18 years (dallars)a awn children under 18 years (dollars)	24 695	19 442 28 949	_	19 435 29 115	9 779 25 827	40 170 -	12 242 34 137	11 460 4 352	10 449	16 1 24 3
OVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
II Income Levels In 1989										
Fomilies ousehalder worked in 1989	73 62	1 213 1 036	_	884 682	416 269	60 52	351 286	1 42 128	45 45	3
Tth related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	45 21	744 300	Ξ	346 115	276 140	30 5	173 105	79 18	40 5	2
Married-couple families	67 56	934 805	_	804 630 296	226 166	55 47 25	229 201	111 101	23 23	2 2
ith related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	45 21	528 223	_	296 96 62	131 69	25 5	81 55	64 18	23	2 1
Female householder, no husband present auseholder warked in 1989	6	241 193	Ξ.	41	1 36 60	5 5	109 72	19	17 17	
/ith related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	-	178 64	_	36 5	117 61	5	92 50	15 15 —	17	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is										
determinedlanfamily hausehalder	22 22	772 563	_	299 181	356 262	=	350 235	33 27	5 -	5 3:
5 years and over	15 290	69 4 570	-	64 2 801	113 1 655	- 213	72 1 319	27 440	- 174	1 1 5
Persons for whom poverty status is determined_	87	1 317	=	649 639	549 549	80 80	333 323	105	74 74 74	1 5 2 2 1
Related children under 18 yearsRelated children 5 to 17 years	87 52	1 317 936	=	508	338	75	169	105 85	64	1
ersans 65 years and aver Persans 75 years and aver	15 7	316 106	_	408 126	213 83	21 13	117 71	53 10	-	1
ncome In 1989 Below Poverty Level		78		26	103		68	10	17	
Percent belaw paverty level	_	6.4	=	2.9 12	24.8	Ξ	19.4	7.0	17 37.8	
ousehalder warked in 1989 Vith related children under 18 years	Ξ	49 78	Ξ	19	30 103	=	44 68	6	17 17	
With related children under 5 years Morried-couple families	_	50 16	_	7 13	60 8	_	40 19	6	5 -	
ausehalder warked in 1989	_	10 16	Ξ	6	4 8	_	11 19	6 6	-	
With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present	=	10 56	_	- 6	8 88	-	11 49	-	_ 17	
ousehalder warked in 1989	-	33 56	Ξ	6	26 88	_	33 49	=	17 17	
With related children under 5 years	-	34	-	-	52 115	-	29	-	5	
Unrelated individualsanfamily householder	7 7	121 46		47 14	81	=	72 9	Ξ.	-	
5 years and aver	7 7	17 346	_	6 118	17 481	_	17 293	- 27	- 77	1
Percent below paverty level	2.4	7.6 128	-	4.2 41	29.1 240	=	22.2 143	6.1	44.3 32	(
ersans under 18 years Related children under 18 years	_	128 128 73	=	31 25	240 160	-	133 76	6	32	
Related children 5 ta 17 yearsersans 65 years and over	7	17	_	20	17	Ξ.	23	4	22 -	
Persons 75 years and over	7	7	_	6	6	_	23	4	-	
atio of Income in 1090 to poverty level.										
Ratio of Income In 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	_ 14	125 448	-	57 199	123 617	-	68 470	16 69	15 93	1

[Octo based on somple and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering			*	Vone	couver city, Clark	County, WA—Cor	ı.			
Area	Troct 416 (pt.)	Troct 417	Troct 418 (pt.)	Troct 419	Troct 420	Troct 421	Troct 423	Troct 424	Tract 425	Troct 426
INCOME IN 1989 Householdstess thon \$5,000	1 162 101	1 541 173	1 402 92	1 013 65	614 9	1 105 62	1 353 177	369 91	634 47	1 976 129
\$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999	188 213	166 242	208 207	186 99	50 77	127 114	311 184	144 38	157 106	129 174 223
115 000 to \$24 000	235 213	470 278	408 220	272 120	143 95	297 259	279 183	45 14	163 79	223 634 388 254 105
225,000 to \$34,999 335,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$99,999	163 29	139 52	190 74	168 79	122 92	136 90	172 36	21	40 22	254
575,000 to \$99,999	20	17	3	18	7 9 17	8 12	11	- 7	14	10 10 59
Medion (dollars)	18 718 21 565	17 677 21 065	18 902 21 995	19 331 24 542	27 188 32 880	22 577 25 750	15 152 19 137	7 380 15 308	15 250	21 796
Fomilies	635 22 297	881 20 048	834 19 426	476 29 583	404 35 313	691	650 19 740	42	242	27 928 908 26 500
Medion income (dollars) Moles 15 yeors ond over, with income	874	1 172	1 085	730	505	25 872 865	1 055	36 042 635	22 177 395	1 704
Medion income (dollors) Percent yeor-round full-time workers	15 938 51.6	16 667 50.9	16 405 47.0	19 958 45.8	20 791 42.4	16 784 41.6	13 616 43.2	7 356 18.1	12 188 44.8	15 492 44.7
Medion income (dollors)emoles 15 yeors ond over, with income	22 038 878	21 120 1 274	22 118 1 170	26 250 940	31 500 570	23 594 940	20 352 1 024	17 171 276	17 337 512	20 453
Medion income (dollors)	9 409	6 937 22.8	8 584 27.9	7 692 18.5	10 546	10 446	7 101	5 597	10 037	1 548 10 301 29.7
Percent yeor-round full-time workers Medion income (dollors)	28.9 16 224	12 348	14 773	17 500	25.4 19 519	31.2 17 177	21.7 16 042	14.9 16 719	28.5 16 176	29.7 20 179
Per copito income (dollors)	9 995	9 280	9 102	12 295	14 438	11 270	8 372	11 031	10 540	13 718
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households	1 162	1 541	1 402	1 013	614	1 105	1 353	369	634	1 976
With eornings Meon earnings (dollors)	889 22 535	1 199 21 664	1 075 22 411	617 27 688	464 31 308	847 25 280	961 20 948	149 13 663	447 20 174	1 485 26 764
With Social Security income	259 7 744	315 6 938	337 6 793	451 7 750	228 9 299	307 8 570	360 6 300	177 5 503	212	514
With public ossistonce income	192	285	213 3 791	76	7	123	317	94	7 793 65	8 859 137
Meon public ossistonce income (dollors)	4 644 153	4 023 174	210	3 907 246	2 833 163	5 301 183	3 782 120	3 884 63	3 981 108	4 221 389
Meon retirement income (dollors)	5 324	6 031	7 518	8 245	10 895	7 266	4 774	4 443	7 074	10 413
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Fomilies (dollars)	24 873	23 171	23 143 19 707	32 082	37 892	28 463	21 822	36 106	24 289	35 575
With own children under 18 yeors (dollors) No own children under 18 yeors (dollars)	19 346 31 661	20 816 27 897	28 061	28 687 34 808	38 738 37 375	25 536 31 233	19 745 26 113	36 106	25 238 23 323	21 830 43 802
Married-couple fomilies (dollars)	29 164	29 243 28 526	27 909 25 848	34 869 34 944	40 821 44 884	32 562 32 905	27 395 25 822	37 155	26 413 36 113	39 293 26 419
No own children under 18 years (dollors)	26 633 31 315	30 235	29 797	34 821	38 559	32 300	30 068	37 155	19 623	44 983
Female householder, no husbond present (dollors)	15 302	12 014	13 644 12 727	17 348	24 233	19 764	12 181	30 588	20 568	14 302
With own children under 18 yeors (dollors) No own children under 18 yeors (dollors)	9 679 30 089	10 918 16 833	18 432	12 827 29 960	8 233 31 763	13 176 32 319	12 013 13 002	30 588	13 491 36 788	10 117 25 256
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989			***	.=.	***					
Fomilies	635 447	881 703	834 618	476 348	404 283	691 515	650 505	42 29	242 166	908 623
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	355 185	603 355	496 255	218 91	170 54	341 164	456 166	_	128 46	623 355 211
Married-couple fomilies louseholder worked in 1989	407 307	562 474	550 428	382 277	330 238	472 354	386 329	29 23	153 103	770
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	192 124	326 214	264 156	150 86	122 45	204 107	247 104	-	69 25	550 236
Female householder, na husband present	196	259 184	249 160	72 49	50 26	154	206	7	79	147 123
Householder warked in 1989Nith related children under 18 years	113 142	226	211	56	29	134 101	133 185	_	53 55	58 104
With related children under 5 years	47	111	97	5	9	46	51	-	17	49
determined	670 527	945 660	805 568	627 537	265 210	581	1 024	403	476	1 418
Nonfomily householder 55 years and over	107	122	146	280	91	414 129	703 296	327 151	392 138	1 068 237
Persons for whom paverty status is determined _ Persons under 18 yeors	2 49 8 622	3 566 1 008	3 299 879	1 972 336	1 406 274	2 526 565	3 087 859	501	1 223 266	3 776
Reloted children under 18 years	622	983 589	877 579	336 206	274 183	565	841	=	266	596 588 317
Related children 5 to 17 yeorsPersons 65 years and aver	412 237	326	355 165	506 278	297	326 426	589 385	185	206 200	644
Persons 75 years and over Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level	92	167	165	2/8	171	235	174	116	89	269
Families	169	175	141	43	17	112	139	_	32	92
Percent below poverty levelHouseholder warked in 1989	26.6 84	19.9 102	16.9 51	9.0 18	4.2 17	16.2 52	21.4 73	_	13.2 16	10.1 42
With reloted children under 18 yeors	150 68	175 112	128 75	36 8	9	96 53	131 57	_	26 8	85 45
Married-couple fomiliésHouseholder worked in 1989	47 32	25 25	51 33	15	8 8	43 20	32 28	_	6	42 85 45 35 27 28 20
With reloted children under 18 yeors With reloted children under 5 yeors	36 18	25 17	46 28	8 8	Ė	27 16	32 8	-	-	28
Female householder no husband present	115	124	81	28	9	46	94	-	26	57
Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 yeors	45 107	66 124	73	18 28	9	26 46	40 94	_	16 26	15 57
With related children under 5 years	43 1 30	82 247	47 172	134	- 11	26 145	44 37 8	102	8	25
Unrelated individuals Nonfamily householder	77	134	98	98	"-	67	240	18 3 132	128 64	312 137
55 years and over Persons	16 681	44 778	44 723	84 247	44	25 495	122 823	46 183	18 225	34 566
Percent below poverty level	27.3 300	21.8 360	21.9 343	12.5 56	3.1	19.6 173	26.7 244	36.5	18.4	15.0
Persons under 18 yeors	300	335	341	56	7	173	226	_	51 51	143 135
Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65_years and over	222 38	195 44	253 50	40 97	7 -	83 56	144 122	- 46	37 24	91 47
Persons 75 years and over	9	27	35	72	-	33	53	32	8	34
Ratio of incame in 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	181	430	240	65	25	175	214	61	81	243
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level Persons below 200 percent af paverty level	840 1 244	1 012 1 835	1 028 1 742	363 588	109 219	620 969	1 025 1 921	262 366	293 623	789 1 434

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Vancauver city	, Clark Caunty, V	VA—Can.			Remaind	er af Clark Caun	ty, WA	
Area	Tract 427	Tract 428	Tract 429	Tract 430	Tract 431 (pt.)	Tract 401	Tract 402	Tract 403	Tract 404.01 (pt.)	Tract 404.02
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less than \$5,000	1 842 175 367	1 243 14 115	633 64 89	687 34 60	1 193 29 43	1 470 61 148	2 587 77 134	1 223 43 104	2 166 54 103	2 969 159 255
\$10,000 ta \$14,999 \$15,000 ta \$24,999 \$25,000 ta \$34,999 \$35,000 ta \$49,999 \$50,000 ta \$74,999	273 478 250 219 58	109 230 176 223 132 105	64 89 58 91 89 95 70 57	85 90 127 134 100 36	135 300 201 261 140 39	167 190 341 319 200 18	161 419 472 560 525 126	103 180 276 217 189 69	75 355 220 536 519 192	299 441 418 686 447
\$55,000 ta \$74,999 \$75,000 ta \$99,999 \$100,000 ar mare Median (dallars) Fomilies Median incame (dallars)	17 038 17 038 22 398 856 20 058	139 32 372 51 178 881 37 150	20 28 350 35 631 442 34 800	31 920 37 840 477 35 822	45 29 607 36 277 851 34 784	26 30 857 32 506 1 192 32 418	35 663 43 024 2 167 37 072	31 042 40 112 982 32 500	43 724 46 747 1 789 44 317	447 165 99 31 367 37 686 2 397 37 725
Males 15 years and over, with income Median income (dallars) Percent year-round full-time workers Median income (dallars) Females 15 years and over, with income	1 174 15 357 48.0 20 435 1 586	1 103 22 520 39.9 36 094 1 059	480 23 446 41.7 35 833 525	603 25 025 43.0 31 122 614	1 110 22 119 48.9 30 683 1 061	1 532 20 731 43.9 30 050 1 158	2 821 23 936 49.3 31 718 2 264	1 255 23 285 51.9 28 412 1 168	2 313 30 698 60.9 37 960 1 850	2 841 23 538 51.3 30 573 2 692
Median income (dallars) Percent year-round full-time workers Median income (dallars) Per capita income (dallars)	8 475 27.0 16 033 11 689	10 978 19.6 28 500 20 422	10 949 25.3 21 719 15 350	10 203 26.2 14 375 15 470	8 590 28.5 16 513 14 958	7 778 27.8 16 685 10 298	8 483 27.2 19 000 13 997	8 384 31.3 17 708 13 526	10 938 29.7 23 085 15 830	8 123 25.7 19 026 12 625
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings Mean earnings (dallars) With Sadal Security income	1 842 1 256 22 536 585	1 243 968 44 344 387	633 372 42 874 256	687 482 36 830 238	1 193 936 34 502 384	1 470 1 213 32 260 331	2 587 2 256 42 389 569	1 223 1 027 35 860 301	2 166 1 904 46 213 451	2 969 2 500 38 636 683
Mean Social Security incame (dallars) With public assistance incame Mean public assistance incame (dallars) With retirement incame Mean retirement incame (dallars)	7 109 212 4 621 241 7 578	9 399 67 3 538 287 10 604	7 725 70 5 243 163 8 854	8 817 31 4 570 147 8 078	9 413 49 3 668 318 10 047	7 371 107 4 229 215 7 852	7 695 129 3 970 467 9 516	7 924 66 5 214 190 9 691	7 934 64 3 040 337 11 979	7 568 199 3 411 478 8 208
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With awn children under 18 years (dollars) No awn children under 18 years (dollars) Married-couple families (dollars)	23 902 20 514 27 951 31 669	56 235 45 472 64 475 64 643	43 308 28 976 50 972 48 348	44 565 41 961 47 012 47 063	41 560 36 620 44 196 44 987	34 563 33 683 35 622 36 569	45 831 50 135 41 328 47 887	43 649 36 934 51 025 46 141	47 844 48 851 46 896 50 807	42 565 40 781 44 726 45 241
With awn children under 18 years (dallars)	31 911 31 509 13 811 11 260	58 940 67 998 28 897 20 359	35 030 54 297 22 606 14 311	44 960 49 175 26 830 8 683	42 508 46 146 24 891 13 178	36 578 36 558 17 469 15 658	54 104 41 868 20 064 18 967	40 609 51 752 21 440 17 067	52 558 49 271 25 438 24 512	44 798 45 735 23 006 17 192
Na awn children under 18 years (dallars)	19 188	41 094 881	32 695 442	34 391 477	33 848 851	20 841	22 705 2 167	31 473	27 339	36 157
Hauseholder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-couple families Hauseholder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years	651 466 279 450 354 179	634 395 179 675 483 258 145	308 154 56 353 260 109 28	351 231 87 421 311 211 87	639 318 125 719 543 243 101	992 684 315 1 059 900 591 278	1 812 1 172 366 1 988 1 668 1 024 333	982 797 536 216 840 672 441 187	1 789 1 533 939 292 1 575 1 348 787 260	2 397 2 043 1 359 526 2 045 1 751 1 113
Female householder, no husband present Hausehalder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	348 239 236 118	153 98 95 12	82 41 45 28	51 35 15	90 64 47 12	83 53 55 14	92 65 68 15	112 99 80 29	110 106 94 10	445 274 214 200 53
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined Nonfamily householder 55 years and aver Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 221 986 370 3 541	548 362 115 3 022	191 191 138 1 475	263 210 140 1 713	452 342 124 2 895	427 278 131 4 594	618 420 136 7 880	345 241 88 3 514	629 377 90 6 415	758 572 289 8 803
Persons under 18 years Reloted children under 18 years Reloted children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and over Persons 75 years and over	722 722 381 626 283	703 703 506 552 188	352 352 259 348 99	408 408 299 332 147	613 609 436 521 182	1 654 1 654 1 241 331 114	2 401 2 389 1 817 711 223	1 044 1 041 780 358 159	1 894 1 881 1 397 516 177	2 927 2 907 2 134 862 364
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level Hausehalder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	146 17.1 77 140	88 10.0 51 88	75 17.0 18 60	46 9.6 16 27	13 1.5 5	141 11.8 94 105	137 6.3 66 102	72 7.3 43 60	66 3.7 29 24	240 10.0 150 191
With related children under 5 years	82	49 37 7 37 37	43 30 14 23 15 45	16 30 16 16 16	4	48 93 64 64 40	49 94 38 59 31	33 47 24 35 16	11 45 20 11	68 112 51 70
Female householder, no husband present Hausehalder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	130 61 124 71	44 37 44 5	37 28	16 - 11 -	4 -	33 15 26 8	25 10 25	23 17 23 17	13 9 13 —	100 71 93 23
Unrelated individuals Nanfamily householder 65 years and aver Persons Percent below poverty level	332 243 138 726 20.5	82 21 8 394 13.0	53 53 41 352 23.9	35 35 31 162 9.5	25 20 115 4.0	77 21 11 562 12.2	177 82 41 626 7.9	64 29 11 316 9.0	170 47 23 377 5.9	270 190 115 1 039 11.8
Persans under 18 years	241 241 112 138 91	189 189 131 8 8	187 187 103 72 22	47 47 25 58 40	17 17 11 20 6	245 245 199 11	217 205 124 93 40	134 131 86 31 31	102 89 50 23 6	408 388 319 176 73
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level: Persons belaw 50 percent af poverty level Persons below 125 percent af poverty level Persons belaw 200 percent af poverty level	185 1 029 1 786	186 578 847	164 379 462	10 202 423	83 212 582	257 724 1 715	186 786 1 587	113 514 1 216	159 510 1 336	304 1 438 2 839

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remainder	af Clark County, W	A—Con.									
Area	Tract 405.01	Tract 405.02	Tract 405.03	Tract 406.01	Tract 406.02	Tract 407.02	Tract 407.03 (pt.)	Troct 407.04	Tract 408.01 (pt.)						
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999	1 925 59 63 53 206	1 558 55 128 121 227	1 987 70 279 206 314	1 557 31 56 81 215	1 347 30 55 119	1 468 26 117 73 239	1 094 33 72 44 203	1 956 97 65 139 378	1 675 82 147 114 386						
\$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$74,999 \$100,000 or mare Median (dallars) Mean (dallars) Fomilies	307	209 370 352 72 24 36 806	403 339 295 56 25 28 285	288 303 401 124 58 40 893	237 302 318 68 46 37 660	281 335 274 105 18 34 924	242 296 190 14 - 32 740	436 487 261 58 35 31 844	244 369 251 52 30 30 040						
Mean (dallars) Fomilies Median income (dallars) Males 15 yeors and over, with income	46 603 1 675 43 493 2 234	38 464 1 258 42 222 1 570	31 554 1 460 31 919 1 796	45 581 1 283 45 020 1 656	42 595 1 098 41 552 1 400	39 104 1 203 38 822 1 501	33 966 967 33 781 1 129	34 783 1 637 32 227 1 946	34 098 1 244 30 151 1 577						
Median incame (dollors) Percent year-round full-time workers Median income (dollors) Females 15 years and aver, with income Median income (dollors) Percent year-round full-time workers Median incame (dollars) Per copito income (dollars)	28 929 60.6 35 377 1 571 10 134 27.6 21 065	27 959 56.9 35 134 1 295 9 546 30.7 18 599 13 366	20 863 43.0 30 330 1 712 9 536 28.0 19 000	28 800 62.8 34 269 1 435 9 638 32.3 20 929 14 872	27 426 50.9 35 822 1 144 10 133 29.1 21 771 15 063	24 237 52.5 30 843 1 221 10 100 22.3 20 441 13 391	21 378 60.1 27 530 1 084 9 271 36.1 18 140	22 399 62.7 28 727 1 643 10 440 37.7 16 618	19 922 51.1 26 321 1 541 9 969 35.8 16 311						
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With eornings Mean earnings (dollars) With Social Security income Mean Sacial Security income (dollars) With public assistance income Mean public ossistance income (dollars) With retirement income Mean retirement income Mean retirement income	1 925 1 726 45 854 305 7 767 82 5 391 233 11 759	1 558 1 364 38 029 250 7 721 126 3 043 191 10 332	1 987 1 487 33 046 629 8 747 235 4 157 385 6 956	1 557 1 347 45 672 346 7 890 43 2 705 257 10 664	1 347 1 122 41 310 353 8 986 82 5 690 276 11 517	1 468 1 229 38 488 412 8 343 47 3 184 273 8 454	1 094 979 33 602 186 8 897 112 4 690 139 6 273	1 956 1 707 34 754 255 8 544 157 3 994 264 8 950	1 675 1 440 32 873 331 7 846 142 4 539 252						
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 8Y FAMILY TYPE Fomilies (dollors) With own children under 18 years (dallars) Na awn children under 18 years (dallars) Morried-couple families (dollors) With own children under 18 years (dallars) Na awn children under 18 years (dallars) Femole householder, no husband present	48 793 50 227 46 777 50 424 51 804 48 408	41 624 38 276 45 743 43 215 40 591 46 261	36 079 31 738 39 563 41 351 41 505 41 260	48 517 53 026 43 253 50 284 55 250 43 911	46 838 43 911 49 732 49 160 47 121 51 078	42 988 45 920 40 099 43 891 47 844 39 880	34 372 34 301 34 469 36 707 37 519 35 578	36 045 34 208 38 864 39 002 38 066 40 344	35 045 30 796 39 815 42 225 40 536 43 692						
(dollars)	25 462 18 635 30 274	21 661 14 698 38 751	16 155 13 157 24 012	22 538 11 989 28 350	21 502 15 510 27 335	34 986 20 516 50 662	22 354 15 054 29 176	20 219 17 108 27 349	14 591 12 265 20 066						
All Income Levels In 1989 Fomilies Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Morried-couple families Hauseholder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Fomole householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years	1 675 1 424 1 003 390 1 540 1 333 973 377 104 65 48 113	1 258 1 109 722 278 1 143 1 019 642 246 76 51 54 23	1 460 1 103 674 223 1 102 828 419 152 286 211 219	1 283 1 083 710 223 1 160 995 652 205 76 48 32	1 098 903 578 207 978 823 501 183 75 35 42	1 203 990 632 230 1 092 903 564 216 75 60 51	967 850 598 169 777 703 467 126 118 75 77	1 637 1 408 1 028 441 1 348 1 176 819 361 214 176 161 55	1 244 1 018 664 320 869 726 404 206 275 206 199 87						
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined Nonfamily hauseholder 55 years and over Persons for whom poverty status is determined Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years	380 250 52 6 452 2 365 2 360	402 300 94 4 441 1 295 1 276	733 527 279 5 013 1 282 1 273	437 274 97 4 732 1 493 1 459	294 249 106 3 821 1 084 1 079	343 265 118 4 274 1 313 1 309	228 127 39 3 487 1 205 1 195	588 319 61 5 926 1 980 1 968	663 431 122 4 583 1 350 1 350						
Related children 5 to 17 years Persans 65 years and over Persons 75 years and over Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level	1 808 327 100	884 316 142	973 889 371	1 069 414 128	827 385 119	994 497 169	955 184 71	1 411 304 75	925 319 119						
Fomilies Percent belaw paverty level	33 2.0 12 20 13 7	9.1 9.5 88 48 91	133 9.1 84 115 46 17	35 2.7 19 21 7 14	31 2.8 17 31 10 17	34 2.8 22 21 13 29 22	42 4.3 28 32 13 24	120 7.3 56 95 39 77 39	127 10.2 47 97 60 11						
With related children under 18 years	26 12 20 13	65 42 23 10 23 6	12 12 110 61 97 28	4 21 14 17 7	17 10 14 7 14 -	16 8 5 - 5 5	20 13 12 5 12	59 21 36 17 36 18	116 47 97 60						
Unrelated individuals Nanfamily householder 65 years and aver Persons Percent belaw paverty level Persons under 18 years	102 58 23 201 3.1 40	98 58 38 505 11.4 216	167 88 81 557 11.1 197	90 30 19 193 4.1 81	48 29 18 186 4.9 82	64 39 16 205 4.8 85	59 29 6 255 7.3 128	137 56 9 563 9.5 227	131 56 11 512 11.2 226						
Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persons 65 years and over Persons 75 years and over Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:	40 27 30 5	197 102 50 37	188 135 88 50	53 45 19 -	77 51 18 18	81 57 16	118 90 6 6	215 155 41 7	226 150 11						
Persons belaw 50 percent of poverty level Persons belaw 125 percent of poverty level Persons belaw 200 percent of poverty level Persons belaw 200 percent of poverty level	108 453 1 354	142 710 1 159	101 848 1 630	116 371 821	42 312 745	119 337 837	76 537 1 074	278 845 1 707	345 785 1 489						

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remainder af Clark Caunty, WA—Can.									
Area	Tract 408.02	Tract 409.02 (pt.)	Tract 409.03 (pt.)	Tract 410.02 (pt.)	Tract 410.03 (pt.)	Tract 410.05 (pt.)	Tract 410.06	Tract 410.07 (pt.)	Tract 411.03	
INCOME IN 1989 Hauseholds	1 803	927	1 943	2 216	173	241	2 521	1 206	1 482	
Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999	54 89	34 77	30 31	82 208	5 6	67 6	112 138	56 89	1 482 21 51	
\$10 000 ta \$14 999	77 271	35 108	14 211	205 371	17		155 355	94 254	147 181	
15,000 to \$24,999	390 415	104 203	367 533	434 365	39 32 46 16	35 29 53 33 12	396 596	269 200	307 337	
550,000 ta \$74,999 575,000 ta \$99,999	374 98	248 65	544 170	351 112	16 12	12 6	452 185	177 41	273 61	
\$100,000 ar more	35 35 518	53 39 805	43 44 056	88 29 527	28 661	17 708	132	26 29 354	104 36 062	
Wean (dallars)	40 316 1 461	49 846 782	46 593 1 694	37 137 1 478	33 212 138	22 708 109	37 582 42 953 2 000	33 797 796	46 904 1 027	
Median incame (dollars)	39 336	41 731	45 539	37 109	29 643	31 103	40 976	35 849	40 701	
Aales 15 years and aver, with income Median income (dallars)	1 913 25 946	935 25 721	2 084 28 956	2 045 21 137	181 21 354	197 12 604	2 391 26 198	1 045 23 328	1 367 26 583	
Percent year-raund full-time warkers Median incame (dallars)	61.1 31 093	58.8 33 056	59.2 35 436	49.1 31 832	60.2 22 734	38.1 21 103	54.5 34 191	51.2 27 255	54.2 33 155	
emales 15 years and aver, with income Medion income (dallars)	1 609 8 940	893 11 263	1 878 12 646	1 788 10 678	172 6 860	155 12 198	2 304 11 168	1 079 11 941	1 314 12 369	
Percent year-raund full-time workers Median incame (dollars)	27.8 21 356	40.1 20 000	36.8 21 559	26.7 19 688	28.5 12 625	21.9 21 136	32.6 20 667	30.7 18 841	29.5 19 263	
Per capita incame (dallars)	13 462	17 689	15 084	15 697	11 599	12 015	16 204	14 057	19 929	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Househalds	1 803	927	1 943	2 216	173	241	2 521	1 206	1 482	
With eornings	1 563 40 102	788 50 526	1 787 44 189	1 714 39 016	147 33 977	151 29 390	2 069 40 495	928 31 073	1 205	
Vith Social Security incame Mean Sacial Security incame (dollors)	354 8 421	182 9 913	347 8 220	647 8 004	37 9 319	65 7 289	631 9 230	399 8 184	44 250 331 9 478	
With public ossistance income Mean public assistance incame (dollors)	112 5 109	77 4 809	44 4 199	156 4 508	5 4 764	30 1 276	147 3 547	78 6 871	66 4 120	
With retirement income Mean retirement income (dallars)	311 8 773	145 11 836	325 11 735	387 9 398	26 10 500	55 3 007	553 11 034	279 11 615	280 13 972	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE	0 770	11 000	11 755	, 0,0	10 300	3 007	11 034	11 013	13 7/2	
Families (dallars) With awn children under 18 yeors (dollars)	43 554 40 107	52 978 46 350	48 098 48 984	44 044 40 875	35 814 36 837	29 888 27 176	47 376 43 617	40 547 33 32 3	52 715 52 329	
Na awn children under 18 years (dollars) Married-couple families (dollars)	47 645 45 482	59 673 57 836	47 066 49 752	46 399 48 640	35 050 36 982	31 522 32 894	50 533 51 974	45 689 43 755	52 975 56 884	
With own children under 18 years (dallars) No own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 646 48 672	51 193 64 075	51 579 47 627	47 482 49 443	39 807 35 050	35 199 31 224	50 616 53 026	38 798 46 621	59 196 55 502	
Female householder, na husband present (dallars)	27 079	22 677	30 247	22 384	4 764	23 791	21 746	24 972	25 128	
With awn children under 18 years (dallors)	22 290 37 412	23 205 20 683	26 538 35 811	14 478 30 710	4 764	7 789 35 792	14 760 32 256	22 875 29 166	20 853 30 775	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989	0, 4,2	20 000	55 5			33 172	01 130	27 100	30 773	
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families Househalder warked in 1989	1 461 1 257	782 688	1 694 1 538	1 478 1 209	138 124	109 80	2 000 1 597	796 603	1 027 814	
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 yeors	851 332	401 170	953 219	690 316	59 47	41 24	952 352	331 135	441 204	
Married-couple families Househalder worked in 1989	1 273 1 108	671 603	1 510 1 366	1 202 987	133 124	69	1 642 1 286	636 484	882 694	
Vith related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	719 308	325 145	834 208	552 268	54 42	52 29 18	730 268	233 109	352 158	
Female househalder, na husband present Hausehalder worked in 1989	1 20 94	86 77	145 133	193 148	5 -	28	288 253	129 106	123	
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	95 13	68 25	101	99 48	5 5	16 12 6	193 78	86 26	98 76 33	
Unrelated individuals for wham poverty status is										
Nanfamily hausehalder	500 342	222 145	341 249	966 738	51 35	148 132	670 521	538 410	616 455	
65 years and aver Persons for wham poverty status is determined_	94 5 37 1	96 2 590	67 6 001	318 5 194	6 437	18 456	175 6 673	153 2 8 56	106 3 495	
Persans under 18 years	1 623 1 623	665 665	1 874 1 874	1 071 1 071	114 114	87 87	1 732 1 732	612 595	745 739	
Related children 5 ta 17 years	1 197 403	473 289	1 456 372	720 777	67 40	47 46	1 329 755	426 450	509 408	
Persons 75 years and aver	128	137	129	318	12	18	222	148	116	
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level	48	33	32	96	11	12	117	56	23	
Percent belaw paverty level Hausehalder warked in 1989	3.3 30	4.2 24	1.9 28	6.5	8.0	11.0	5.9 95	7.0 27	2.2	
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	43 20	25 25	23 12	54 88 55	11 11	6	101 78	51 21	2.2 13 23 10 7 7	
Married-cauple families Hausehalder worked in 1989	23 18	8 8	25 21	55 44 20	6	6	23 23	10	7	
With related children under 18 years	18 13	_	16 12	36 16	6	-	14 14	5	7	
Female hausehalder, na husband present Hausehalder warked in 1989	25 12	25 16	7 7	46 28	5	6	94 72	34 21	16	
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	25 7	25 25	7	46 39	5	6	87 64	34 21	6 16 10	
Unrelated individuals	114	34	53	227	-	61	114	109	57	
Nanfamily hausehalder65 years and aver	59 12	17 17	31 13	122 55	_	55 -	81 42	37 35	22	
Persons	296 5.5	100 3.9	166 2.8	536 10.3	40 9,2	95 20.8	461 6.9	272 9.5	147	
Percent belaw paverty level	109 109	25 25	52	173 173	24 24 24	17 17	195 195	113	4.2 61	
Related children under 18 years Related children 5 ta 17 years	80 23	25 - 25	52 28 22	173 114 70	12	12	95 46	96 60 46	55 42	
Parcage 45 years and ever		23	22	/0	_	_	40	46	_	
Persans 65 years and over Persans 75 years and over	6	17	-	26	-	-	29	19	_	
Persans 65 years and over		17 34 169	- 78 244	26 199 732	- - 70	- 89 95	29 205		- 54	

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. Far definitions af terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		-	of Clark Caunty, WA	A—Con.			
Area	Troct 411.04 (pt.)	Tract 411.05	Troct 411.06 (pt.)	Tract 412.01 (pt.)	Tract 412.03 (pt.)	Tract 412.04 (pt.)	Tract 413.05 (pt.)	Troct 413.06 (pt.)	Tract 413.07 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$74,999 \$55,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$74,999 \$76,000 or mare Median (dollars) Mend (dollars) Mend (dollars) Fornilles Median income (dollars) Median income (dollars) Percent yeor-round full-time workers Median income (dollars)	34 478 32 478 33 472 34 478 392 36 146 527 23 023 53.7 27 533 462 12 083 39.0 19 268 12 170	1 279 48 141 71 226 261 330 145 51 6 30 610 32 627 964 32 155 1 188 21 881 51.0 27 981 1 138 9 847 38.9 18 091 12 223	2 242 90 168 177 390 449 569 278 96 25 30 647 33 472 1 663 34 601 2 106 23 164 23 164 1 915 9 995 29,7 18 110 12 825	1 360 41 51 65 281 253 277 191 86 115 34 167 49 299 994 37 074 1 290 26 196 55.3 34 122 1 108 11 394 29.8 18 533 19 361	1 366 24 87 99 274 266 332 227 49 8 32 000 35 344 979 37 214 1 217 23 868 57.9 28 042 1 211 11 803 33.9 20 183 13 131	2 017 32 76 189 296 391 518 405 75 35 35 738 37 772 1 774 40 752 1 936 23 412 258.0 30 461 1 852 12 031 45.3 18 159	245 8 10 10 34 77 68 28 10 42 841 49 329 233 43 295 258 29 559 59.3 40 586 282 6 488 26.6 26 528 14 779		260 15 8 13 41 41 61 66 7 8 36 579 41 568 173 41 181 240 24 592 64.2 27 500 265 13 388 55.1 20 208 16 958
With eornings (dallars) Mean earnings (dallars) Mean Social Security income Mean Social Security income (dallars) With botal assistance income Mean public ossistance income (dollars) With retirement income Mean retirement income	498 435 34 647 108 7 695 7 3 591 54 11 023	1 279 1 032 32 833 351 8 876 132 3 140 243 7 671	2 242 1 799 33 750 594 7 867 99 5 431 437 9 420	1 360 1 152 45 260 221 10 281 26 5 657 178 12 452	1 366 1 195 34 198 293 9 022 112 3 581 218 8 147	2 017 1 686 38 707 353 8 935 922 4 280 389 7 411	245 240 45 580 38 9 145 - 16 6 803	-	260 244 36 609 48 10 962 - 34 13 745
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Fomilies (dollors) With own children under 18 years (dollors) Na own children under 18 years (dollars) Morried-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) No own children under 18 years (dollars) Femole householder, no husband present (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Na awn children under 18 years (dollars)	36 682 32 885 40 518 39 095 37 270 40 518 12 093 12 093	34 091 33 042 35 240 38 058 40 152 36 145 11 752 9 114 21 880	36 612 37 325 35 958 39 494 41 905 37 421 20 608 14 737 28 661	47 728 46 932 48 483 51 249 51 589 50 945 20 804 17 460 26 030	38 981 37 040 41 100 42 168 41 439 42 961 17 629 11 864 28 582	41 558 41 859 41 152 43 961 45 168 42 450 25 589 21 923 33 090	50 551 54 923 42 190 52 319 57 674 42 609 33 595 32 918 35 899	:	45 613 48 841 43 472 48 962 59 736 43 472 12 750 12 750
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 All Income Levels In 1989 Fomilies	392 332 202 92 347 305 157 74 32 14 32	964 743 519 162 777 601 381 95 150 110	1 663 1 247 826 326 1 404 1 073 672 277 166 112 96	994 838 505 233 868 732 431 220 82 62 50	979 849 541 218 835 739 459 212 116 91 82 6	1 574 1 334 950 337 1 310 1 122 752 290 198 164 148	233 217 153 40 211 195 136 40 22 22 17		173 149 69 9 157 133 53 9 16 16
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined Nanfamily householder 65 years and over Persons for whom poverty status is determined Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 ta 17 years Persons 65 years and aver Persons 75 years and aver	152 106 39 1 418 402 402 273 106 29	518 315 116 3 425 962 962 748 415 156	806 579 152 5 810 1 554 1 543 1 118 624 293	526 366 56 3 452 882 878 596 317 115	510 387 109 3 636 1 091 1 091 820 360 113	670 443 140 5 749 1 745 1 731 1 244 393 103	22 12 8 8 819 294 294 227 35 20	-	134 87 - 633 119 119 107 78 31
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Fomilies Percent below poverty level Househalder workea in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Morried-couple families Househalder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present Househalder warked in 1989 With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present With related children under 18 years Persons Percent belaw poverty level Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children under 18 years	26 6.6 15 26 19 8 8 8 8 18 11 7 18 11 7 - - 118 8.3 67 67 53	109 11.3 43 92 64 41 15 24 15 68 28 68 49 102 34 37 443 12.9 192 115	125 7.5 57 85 33 57 35 25 45 14 45 - 110 57 38 480 8.3 181 170 127	44 4.4 27 31 17 31 27 18 4 13 - 13 13 13 96 32 10 254 7.4 89 85 58	81 8.3 56 70 7 42 29 31 7 39 27 39 - 50 25 12 392 10.8 217 217 209	51 3.2 27 45 18 23 17 17 8 28 10 28 10 28 10 28 11 282 11 282 11	5 2.1 5 - 5 5 - - - - 13 8 8 8 23 2.8	-	8 4.6 8 8 8 - - - 8 8 8 8 - 19 15 - 34 5.4 7 7
Persans 65 years and over Persans 75 years and over Rotio of income in 1989 to poverty level: Persans below 50 percent of poverty level Persans below 125 percent of poverty level Persans below 200 percent af poverty level	96 144 413	143 524 946	72 56 239 639 1 305	138 337 725	76 592 1 209	72 518 1 049	8 - 34 107	Ξ	30 34 58

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Can.

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remainder af	Clark Caunty, WA-	-Con.			
Area	Tract 413.08	Tract 413.09	Tract 413.10	Tract 413.11	Tract 414	Tract 415	Tract 416 (pt.)	Tract 418 (pt.)	Tract 431 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989 Households	2 438	1 595	1 422	458	1 281	943		127	402
Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999	71 138	7 60	12	8 7	53 134	65 113	=	6 26	1
\$10,000 ta \$14,999 \$15,000 ta \$24,999	134 460	62	50 138	18 57	101 294	116	=	34	50 50 50 100 20 70 50 190
\$25,000 ta \$34,999	523	204 251	175	59	155	160 153	_	36	5
\$35,000 ta \$49,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999	504 428 119	361 435	273 459	118 95 50	246 219	159 136	=	11 14	10
\$75,000 ta \$99,999 \$100,000 ar mare	61	176 39	185 122 52 692	46	61 18	21 20	_	_	2
Median (dallars)	32 894 38 007	39 45 342 46 917	52 692 58 237	45 486 61 734	28 546 34 258	25 742 30 920		13 750 19 647	50 19 73 92
Fomilies Median income (dallars)	1 627 37 662	1 124 49 432	1 072 59 860	339 47 422	947 32 404	588 31 250	_	6 7 15 179	28 51 91
Males 15 years and over, with income Median income (dallars)	2 141 25 417	1 532 32 372	1 306 36 446	480 30 682	1 161 20 686	874 19 196	-	97 11 477	396 31 71
Percent year-round full-time warkers	55.8 31 547	64.8 41 273	52.8 50 309	45.4 39 000	49.5 32 277	48.1 27 955	-	44.3 17 708	47.
Median incame (dollars) Females 15 years and over, with incame	2 184 12 978	1 322 14 494	1 204 16 818	392 12 000	1 103 9 550	819 7 254	=	97 9 562	46 36: 30:
Median income (dallars) Percent year-raund full-time workers	39.9 22 512	42.4	33.6 23 892	26.8 25 104	28.5	26.4	-	40.2	18 456 36.4
Median income (dallars) Per capita incame (dallars)	14 927	21 466 17 662	23 512	22 228	19 194 12 985	15 357 12 341		11 583 9 835	32 756 30 88
INCOME TYPE IN 1989				450					
Househalds	2 438 2 025	1 595 1 462	1 422 1 145	458 322	1 281 984	943 698	_	127 89	40: 33:
Mean earnings (dallars) With Social Security incame	39 019 457	45 857 201	56 514 387	61 179 166	35 580 371	32 114 288	Ξ	18 709 44	56 074 106
Mean Sacial Security income (dallars) With public assistance income	8 070 108	8 211	9 788 25	9 983 8	8 377 66	7 856 86	Ξ	8 237 7	10 058
Mean public assistance income (dallars) With retirement income	4 481 356	6 012 194	6 640 336	7 411 136	4 071 277	4 013 164	_	6 012 13	7:
Mean retirement income (dallars)	12 018	11 553	14 716	12 597	8 770	6 944	-	4 731	15 972
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollors)	42 339	51 675	64 670	61 641	37 991	36 943	-	22 668	87 419
With awn children under 18 years (dollars)Na awn children under 18 years (dollars)	42 309 42 384	52 917 50 289	71 563 60 484	72 130 54 172	32 738 43 081	35 486 38 294	_	21 254 24 040	76 301 91 642
Morried-couple families (dollors) With own children under 18 years (dallars)	45 293 46 618	54 681 58 047	66 394 73 938 61 801	60 512 73 260	42 329 39 678	41 078 41 168	=	25 693 27 608	88 39 76 30
Na awn children under 18 years (dallars) Female householder, no husband present	43 501	51 376		50 677	44 371	40 995	-	24 672	93 499
(dollars) With awn children under 18 years (dollars)	22 018 23 440	28 931 28 472	45 741 32 416	33 686	21 383 16 192	22 910 11 983	_	15 274 15 274	75 114
No awn children under 18 years (dallars)	13 585	31 356	53 292	33 686	33 992	31 652	-	-	75 114
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 All Income Levels In 1989									
Fomilies	1 627	1 124	1 072	339	947	588	-	67	287
Househalder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	1 402 975	988 599	794 413	245 141	728 495	438 292	Ξ	37 33	209
With related children under 5 years	347 1 336	206 985	177 991	37 310	226 756	133 457	_	7 46	30 26
Hausehalder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	1 152 768	856 494	726 375	222 135	573 353	358 228	_	23 16	188 86
With related children under 5 years Femole householder, no husbond present	308 194	165 113	169 47	37 12	167 168	102 90	-	17 10	188 86 30 2
Hausehalder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	153 166	106 95	34 17	6 -	139 124	50 40	_	17	2
With related children under 5 years Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is	30	36	-	-	47	19	-	7	-
determined	1 084 811	611 471	490 350	165 119	446 334	469 355	-	72	190
Nanfamily hauseholder65 years and over	255	42	86	48	145	139	=	60 23	115 57
Persons for whom poverty status is determined_ Persons under 18 years	6 230 1 730	4 227 1 233	3 479 796	1 242 307	3 350 920	2 299 561	_	256 47	95 7
Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years	1 696 1 157	1 233 999	779 550	307 246	920 669	551 407	_	47 · 41	136 114
Persons 65 years and overPersons 75 years and over	605 250	231 58	504 127	285 76	480 229	381 175	_	35 7	194
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level		0.7				•			
Families Percent below poverty level	67 4.1	37 3.3	-	8 2.4	81 8.6	32 5.4	_	16 23.9	2.8
Hausehalder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	36 59 36	37 30	-	8 8	36 63	13 26	=	16 10	8
With related children under 5 years Morried-couple families	35	7 14	-	8	47 34	7 8	_	6	-
Hausehalder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	27 27	14 7	-	8 8	19 21	8 8	Ξ	6	8
With related children under 5 years Femole householder, na husband present	19 23	23	_	_	13 35	18	_	10	-
Househalder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	23	23 23	_	Ξ	12 30	5 18	_	10 10	
With related children under 5 years		7 21	 54	- 6	22 77	7 179	-	- 27	-
Unrelated individuals Nanfamily hauseholder		9	12	-	33 27	103 53	-	27 27	30
65 years and aver Persons	397	153	54	61	355	286	_	13 75	20 53
Percent belaw paverty level Persans under 18 years	145	3.6 82	1.6 17	4.9 30	10.6 142	12.4 71	_	29.3 24	5.5 1
Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years	129 79	82 75	-	30 30	142 79	61 50		24 24	
Persans 65 years and overPersans 75 years and over		=	4 4	=	39 7	59 40	_	13	20 14
Ratio of incame in 1989 ta paverty level:		10	10		101			,	
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	122	42 202	43 67	61 68	131 512	154 428	Ξ	103	41 74
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 435	560	186	186	932	898	-	177	138

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Dato based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering							Clork County, WA		
Area	PortlandVan- couver, ORWA CMSA	Oregon (pt.)	Woshington (pt.)	Vancouver, WA PMSA	Total	Evergreen CDP	Orchords South	Solmon Creek CDP	Voncouver city
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	1 352 366	1 126 742	225 624	225 624	225 624	10 380	12 135	11 505	42 827
Notive	1 305 720 46 646	1 085 113 41 629	220 607 5 017	220 607 5 017	220 607 5 017	10 212 168	11 864 271	11 248 257	42 827 41 712 1 115
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguisticolly isolated households	4 245	3 771	474	474	474	5	10	50	131
Persons 5 years ond over Speck a language other than English Oo not speck English "very well" In linguistically isoloted households	1 255 558 60 794 20 553 8 691	1 047 209 52 933 18 152 7 953	208 349 7 861 2 401 738	208 349 7 861 2 401 738	208 349 7 861 2 401 738	9 449 404 142 5	11 004 428 145 10	10 694 433 171 55	39 638 1 724 484 219
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	332 014	274 100	57 914	57 914	57 914	2 902	3 482	2 898	9 045
Preprimary school Public school Elementory or high school	26 590 15 251 215 354	21 788 12 159 174 150	4 802 3 092 41 204	4 802 3 092 41 204	4 802 3 092 41 204	287 182 2 138	355 250 2 617	190 106 2 008	655 478 5 784
Public school College Public college	197 260 90 070	158 470 78 162	38 790 11 908	38 790 11 908	38 790 11 908	2 081 477	2 526 510	1 824 700	5 448 2 606
Public collegeEDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	69 647	59 389	10 258	10 258	10 258	408	423	652	2 248
Persons 25 years and over	896 007 38 997	752 712 32 519	143 295 6 478	143 295 6 478	143 295 6 478	6 293 94	7 063 216	7 409 214	28 497 1 936
Pth to 12th grode, no diplomo	92 113 241 294 243 125	75 875 197 319 202 299	16 238 43 975	16 238 43 975	16 238 43 975	451 1 979	817 2 568	652 2 180	3 556 8 647
Some college, no degree Associote degree Bachelor's degree	66 645 143 997	54 868 127 576	40 826 11 777 16 421	40 826 11 777 16 421	40 826 11 777 16 421	2 290 421 710	2 097 494 611	2 102 684 1 153	7 919 2 099 2 865
Percent high school groduote or higher	69 836 85.4	62 256 85.6	7 580 84.1	7 580 84.1	7 580 84.1	348 91.3	260 85.4	424 88.3	1 475
Percent bochelor's degree or higher	23.9	25.2	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.8	12.3	21.3	80.7 15.2
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 192	1 157	1 369	1 369	1 369	1 364	1 474	1 257	1 130
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years ond over	1 255 558 593 539	1 047 209 498 720	208 349 94 819	208 349 94 819	208 349 94 819	9 449 3 354	11 004	10 694	39 638
Different house in United States	649 044 171 868	536 740 148 598	112 304 23 270	112 304 23 270	112 304 23 270	5 956 1 151	4 347 6 640 1 083	4 538 6 114 934	16 528 22 823 8 049
Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA Oifferent MSA/PMSA	243 620 165 322	207 055 126 599	36 565 38 723	36 565 38 723	36 565 38 723	1 918 2 131	2 103 2 582	2 282 2 159	4 773 7 345
Not in on MSA/PMSA	68 234 12 975	54 488 11 749	13 746 1 226	13 746 1 226	13 746 1 226	756 139	872 17	739 42	2 656 287
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over	669 138	565 260	103 878	103 878	103 878	5 080	5 665	5 852	18 567
Cor, truck, or von Orove olone	579 573 500 816	484 418 416 990	95 155 83 826	95 155 83 826	95 155 83 826	4 861 4 283	5 261 4 676	5 487 4 902	16 418 14 099
Corpooled ublic tronsportotion ther meons	78 757 32 652 30 750	67 428 30 555 27 596	11 329 2 097 3 154	11 329 2 097 3 154	11 329 2 097 3 154	578 84 24	585 138	585 112	2 319 771 847
Norked ot home Meon trovel time to work (minutes)		22 691 21.8	3 472 21.2	3 472 21.2	3 472 21.2	111 21.0	103 163 22.0	111 142 20.0	531 18.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	609 031 297 312	542 117 269 414	66 914 27 898	66 914 27 898	66 914 27 898	2 906 1 266	3 440 1 333	3 646 1 589	12 329 7 783
Outside centrol city Norked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	311 719 60 107	272 703 23 143	39 016 36 964	39 016 36 964	39 016 36 964	1 640 2 174	2 107 2 225	2 057 2 206	4 546 6 238
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years ond over	1 047 669	878 522	169 147	169 147	169 147	7 276	8 501	8 816	34 118
In lobor forceEmployed	717 546 681 583	605 131 575 777	112 415 105 806	112 415 105 806	112 415 105 806	5 436 5 178	6 135 5 802	6 222 5 958	20 389 18 816
Percent of civilion labor force Females 16 years and over	34 494 4.8 544 237	28 204 4.7 457 130	6 290 5.6 87 107	6 290 5.6 87 107	6 290 5.6 87 107	238 4.4 3 747	327 5.3 4 315	240 3.9	1 491 7.3
Employed	309 040 15 439	262 701 12 555	46 339 2 884	46 339 2 884	46 339 2 884	2 335 80	2 588 118	4 455 2 559 113	18 198 8 532 767
Nith own children under 6 yeors	81 206 48 857	67 148 41 155	14 058 7 702	14 058 7 702	14 058 7 702	725 392	953 521	751 462	2 468 1 307
With own children 6 to 17 years only In labor force	88 376 68 243 66 355	71 657 55 806	16 719 12 437 12 544	16 719 12 437	16 719 12 437	899 744	964 764	913 693 633	2 371 1 711
Persons 16 to 19 years Not enrolled in school Unemployed or not in labor force	16 391 5 734	53 811 13 177 4 507	3 214 1 227	12 544 3 214 1 227	12 544 3 214 1 227	469 95 42	691 116 23	173	2 042 830 347
Not high school groduoteEmployed	7 388 3 529	5 898 2 919	1 490 610	1 490 610	1 490 610	42 61 39	23 39 22 5	62 64 34 14	417 145
Unemployed Not in lobor force	1 225 2 624	937 2 032	288 592	288 592	288 592	15 7	5 12	14 16	51 221
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in									
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	776 320 600 092	653 943 506 285	122 377 93 807	122 377 93 807	122 377 93 807	5 855 4 697	6 522 5 159	6 613 5 104	22 709 17 478
50 to 52 weeks	422 419	356 930	65 489	65 489	65 489	3 426	3 709	3 643	11 280
Civilian noninstitutionolized persons 16 to 64 years	871 531	728 528	143 003	143 003	143 003	6 709	7 791	7 731	26 075
With a mobility or self-core limitotion With a mobility limitation	25 875 14 178	21 377 11 657	4 498 2 521	4 498 2 521	4 498 2 521	283 159	306 109	154 94	1 120 732 202
In lobor force With a self-core limitation Vith a work disability	3 745 17 460 77 596	3 087 14 593 63 785	658 2 867 13 811	658 2 867 13 811	658 2 867 13 811	49 175 658	21 246 541	44 113 570	202 600
In labor force Prevented from working	41 160 28 694	34 383 23 115	6 777 5 579	6 777 5 579	6 777 5 579	339 266	561 208 303	579 334 180	600 3 430 1 493 1 558
lo work disability	793 935 656 443	664 743 553 234	129 192 103 209	129 192 103 209	129 192 103 209	6 051 5 017	7 230 5 888	7 152 5 761	22 645 18 273
Civilian noninstitutianalized persons 65 yeors and aver With a mobility or self-care limitation	162 561 29 785	138 619 25 586	23 942 4 199	23 942 4 199	23 942	547	704	1 061	6 772
With a mobility limitation With a self-core limitation	29 785 23 463 16 811	20 030 14 614	3 433 2 197	3 433 2 197	4 199 3 433 2 197	109 82 62	75 60 43	167 151 58	1 262 1 031 668

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshald and camplementary threshald are 400 persons. Oata bosed on somple and subject to sompling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Tatals far split t	racts/8NA's in Clark	Caunty, WA	Evergreen COP, Clark County, WA	Orchards Sauth COP, Clork County, WA	Vancouver city, Clark Caunty, WA	Remainder af Clark	Caunty, WA
Area	Troct 411.06	Tract 412.04	Tract 413.07	Tract 413.07 (pt.)	Tract 413.04	Troct 417	Tract 412.04 (pt.)	Tract 413.08
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	6 693 6 552	6 987	5 999	5 379 5 298	6 415	3 189 3 099	5 328	5 595
Notive	141	6 841 146	5 918 81	81	6 232	90	5 233 95	5 391 204
Linguistically isalated households Persons 5 years ond over Speak o language other than English On nat speak English "very well" In linguistically isolated hauseholds	6 189 152	8 6 420 306 56 8	5 5 432 282 91 5	5 4 824 272 91	5 855 256 104	7 2 800 138 49 20	4 871 271 48	32 5 091 344 80 32
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 623	1 644	1 683	1 545	1 868	764	1 350	1 490
Preprimary schaal Public schoal Leinentary or high school Public schaal College Public college	148 121 1 071 1 029	131 76 1 120 1 098 393 367	180 125 1 272 1 226 231 208	153 98 1 189 1 143 203 187	227 148 1 396 1 357 245 210	42 16 437 415 285 247	114 65 968 946 268 257	129 34 920 896 441 353
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over		4 520	3 645	3 196	3 748	1 751	3 321	3 514
Less thon 9th grade	174 551 1 414 1 206 298 441	216 486 1 477 1 362 466 408 105	35 229 1 063 1 374 253 488 203	35 196 965 1 205 182 421 192	132 430 1 311 1 111 277 330 157	144 207 572 525 139 110 54	111 345 1 149 949 373 302 92	90 273 791 1 092 366 631 271
Percent high school graduate or higherPercent bachelor's degree or higher		84.5 11.3	92.8 19.0	92.8 19.2	85.0 13.0	80.0 9.4	86.3 11.9	89.7 25.7
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 ta 44 yeors	. 1 287	1 283	1 317	1 313	1 513	1 157	1 445	1 050
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over Some hause	2 838 3 327 829 913	6 420 3 206 3 185 987 844 987	5 432 1 436 3 924 755 1 114 1 510	4 824 1 161 3 591 635 1 006 1 415	5 855 2 374 3 469 475 1 100 1 382	2 800 847 1 914 587 560 554	4 871 2 817 2 025 601 580 577	5 091 1 249 3 802 427 1 067 1 691
Nat in on MSA/PMSAAbraad	. 344	367 29	545 72	535 72	512 12	213 39	267 29	617 40
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over Car, truck, or van. Drove alone Carpaoled Public transpartation	3 251 2 913 2 670 243	3 233 2 916 2 486 430	2 927 2 814 2 418 396	2 577 2 490 2 117 373	3 021 2 801 2 485 316	1 397 1 214 1 023 191	2 479 2 238 1 917 321	2 902 2 578 2 204 374
Unter means	177 19.2 2 082 1 031 1 051	136 109 72 21.3 1 883 916 967	38 - 75 21.6 1 683 744 939	38 - 49 21.6 1 465 693 772	76 57 87 21.6 1 834 665	59 82 42 17.7 960 592 368	100 80 61 21.3 1 430 651 779	104 93 127 22.1 1 539 505 1 034
Worked outside MSA/PMSA af residence LABOR FORCE STATUS		1 350	1 244	1 112	1 187	437	1 049	1 363
Persons 16 years and over In labar force Emplayed Unemployed Percent of civilian labar force Femoles 16 years and over Emplayed Emplayed Emplayed Unemployed Percent of civilian labar force Emplayed Percent State	3 527 3 307 209 5.9 2 606 1 496	5 347 3 463 3 275 180 5.2 2 853 1 516	4 133 3 116 2 985 111 3.6 2 137 1 353	3 632 2 741 2 623 98 3.6 1 863 1 162	4 560 3 266 3 113 153 4.7 2 306 1 397	2 390 1 577 1 427 132 8.5 1 278 612	3 906 2 676 2 529 147 5.5 2 036 1 149	4 267 3 055 2 948 92 3.0 2 286 1 373
Unemplayed With awn children under 6 years In labar force With awn children 6 to 17 years only In labar force Persons 16 to 19 years	438 261 474 361 344	92 479 283 495 393 408 123	42 421 210 520 461 227 48	42 404 193 468 409 210 48	43 502 267 504 450 362 69	95 296 153 187 122 159	71 393 223 426 324 293 78	40 337 216 480 382 353 64 38
Nat enralled in schaal Unemplayed ar nat in labar farce Not high schaal graduate Emplayed Unemplayed Nat in labar force	41 39 15 10	29 48 23 17 8	9 39 39 - -	39 39 - -	7 7 25 18 - 7	52 6 11 5 6	25 33 8 17 8	38 14 - 7 7
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 Usually worked 35 or mare haurs per week 50 ta 52 weeks	. 2 850	3 771 3 158 2 365	3 374 2 753 2 100	2 965 2 407 1 813	3 452 2 739 2 002	1 749 1 345 806	2 878 2 416 1 824	3 290 2 600 1 894
DISABILITY Civilion noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64	4 071	4 400	2 004	3 401	4 107	0.047	2 504	
years With a mobility ar self-care limitation With a mobility limitation I labar farce With a self-care limitation With a self-care limitation With a wark disability I labar farce	148 47 8 129 1366	4 482 130 60 8 85 419 223	3 824 177 110 18 104 398 187	165 110 18 92 380 177	4 127 210 79 10 160 293 108	2 067 70 61 28 . 41 293 142	3 504 99 51 8 63 344 186	3 647 114 71 22 53 319 158
Prevented fram warking Na wark disability In labar farce	112 4 005	167 4 063 3 205	164 3 426 2 862	156 3 021 2 510	159 3 834 3 125	133 1 774 1 394	143 3 160 2 473	98 3 328 2 823
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years ond ever	- 99 - 99	616 144 115 73	289 48 48 24	211 33 33 33 24	433 19 19 8	305 75 59 27	393 77 63 50	605 158 148 65

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Octo based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

					Clark County, WA				
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	PortlondVon-								
Aled	couver, OR-WA CMSA	Oregon (pt.)	Woshington (pt.)	Vancouver, WA PMSA	Total	Evergreen COP	Orchards South COP	Salmon Creek COP	Voncouver city
Executive, administrative, and managerial accupations. Executive, administrative, and managerial accupations. Technicians and related support occupations. Administrative support occupations, including clerical. Private household occupations. Service occupations, except protective and household. Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations. Precision production, croft, and repair occupations. Machine operators, ossemblers, and inspectors. Transportation and material moving occupations. Hondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and loborers.	681 583 93 310 101 577 23 753 87 349 110 469 2 442 9 009 69 885 13 696 74 869 39 456 29 008 26 760	575 777 80 689 88 704 19 972 74 366 94 513 2 108 7 407 58 258 11 931 61 051 31 669 23 183 21 926	105 806 12 621 12 873 3 781 12 983 15 956 334 1 602 11 627 1 765 13 818 7 787 5 825 4 834	105 806 112 621 12 873 3 781 12 983 15 956 334 1 602 11 627 1 765 13 818 7 787 5 825 4 834	105 806 12 621 12 873 3 781 12 983 15 956 3344 1 602 11 627 1 765 13 818 7 787 5 825 4 834	5 178 715 699 155 580 900 21 72 513 52 643 329 281 218	5 802 573 499 160 728 1 042 26 25 709 64 866 415 342 353	5 958 926 836 239 849 806 16 102 527 53 706 365 265 268	18 816 2 061 2 297 584 1 842 2 880 39 359 2 758 142 2 304 1 510 1 118 922
INCOME IN 1989 Households Less thon \$5,000	537 615 22 045 41 189 44 416 98 308 94 799 106 789 84 639 25 101 20 329 31 455 38 861 359 799 37 375 15 575	452 556 18 691 34 654 37 666 83 355 79 593 88 846 70 565 21 276 17 910 31 369 39 132 298 352 37 614	85 059 3 354 6 535 6 750 14 953 15 206 17 943 14 074 3 825 2 419 31 888 37 420 61 587 36 429	85 059 3 354 6 535 6 750 14 953 15 206 17 943 3 825 2 419 31 888 37 420 61 587 36 429	85 059 3 354 6 535 6 750 14 953 15 206 17 943 14 074 3 825 2 419 31 888 37 420 61 587 36 429 14 174	3 685 38 157 166 544 811 1 028 761 129 51 36 265 38 741 2 890 38 017 13 620	4 165 99 183 241 787 896 1 113 682 109 55 33 652 36 199 3 217 35 096 12 327	4 627 108 234 368 821 834 953 910 212 187 34 080 41 331 3 259 40 142 16 617	18 986 1 317 2 568 2 378 4 376 3 173 2 806 1 526 456 3 86 21 810 28 451 10 758 27 500 12 985
Households With eornings (dollors) Meon eornings (dollors) With Social Security income Meon Social Security income (dollors) With public ossistance income (dollors) Mean public ossistance income (dollors)	537 615 441 528 38 573 133 131 8 429 26 385 3 936	452 556 371 900 38 837 113 084 8 454 20 911 3 849	85 059 69 698 37 165 20 047 8 293 5 474 4 271	85 059 69 628 37 165 20 047 8 293 5 474 4 271	85 059 69 628 37 165 20 047 8 293 5 474 4 271	3 685 3 354 37 226 530 8 607 158 5 704	4 165 3 702 35 661 676 8 354 217 4 974	4 627 3 932 39 822 910 8 138 263 4 212	18 986 13 892 28 485 5 642 7 991 1 978 4 092
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Fomilies (dollors) With own children under 18 yeors (dollors) Morried-couple fomilies (dollors) With own children under 18 yeors (dollors) Femole householder, no husbond present (dollors) With own children under 18 yeors (dollors)	45 182 43 539 49 270 49 725 23 407 18 521	45 866 44 358 50 040 50 652 23 885 19 004	41 868 39 828 45 560 45 529 21 048 16 393	41 868 39 828 45 560 45 529 21 048 16 393	41 868 39 828 45 560 45 529 21 048 16 393	40 908 37 506 43 886 41 518 24 100 19 887	37 492 35 465 40 301 39 247 23 544 19 076	46 442 51 059 50 917 58 502 23 080 21 172	34 286 27 821 39 965 36 350 17 374 12 730
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989 Fomilies Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 years Morried-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years Femole hauseholder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years	359 939 295 990 181 095 76 196 297 453 246 362 140 827 62 724 46 739 35 778 30 937 10 050	298 352 245 622 148 500 63 373 246 278 204 085 115 358 52 240 38 865 29 824 25 344 8 235	61 587 50 368 32 595 12 823 51 175 42 277 25 469 10 484 7 874 5 954 5 593 1 815	61 587 50 368 32 595 12 823 51 175 42 277 25 469 10 484 7 874 5 954 5 593 1 815	61 587 50 368 32 595 12 823 51 175 42 277 25 469 10 484 7 874 5 954 5 593 1 815	2 890 2 582 1 773 651 2 407 2 187 1 381 565 347 283 279	3 217 2 770 1 981 807 2 625 2 251 1 588 700 467 417 334 107	3 259 2 707 1 758 686 2 708 2 229 1 374 553 461 388 308 113	10 758 8 031 5 327 2 502 7 906 6 057 3 284 1 704 2 314 1 539 1 703 652
Unreloted individuols for whom poverty stotus is determined	246 063 177 676 57 662 1 329 849 331 481 329 228 234 071 162 561	213 678 154 204 49 951 1 107 505 270 084 268 191 189 946 138 619	32 385 23 472 7 711 222 344 61 397 61 037 44 125 23 942	32 385 23 472 7 711 222 344 61 397 61 037 44 125 23 942	32 385 23 472 7 711 222 344 61 397 61 037 44 125 23 942	1 229 795 144 10 296 3 323 3 305 2 422 547	1 490 948 174 12 057 3 956 3 913 2 787 704	1 794 1 368 312 11 442 2 929 2 923 2 140 1 061	10 892 8 228 2 940 41 178 9 026 8 954 5 870 6 772
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Fomilies Percent below poverty level	21 228 5.9 12 847 16 555 9 385 9 122 5 760 5 699 3 512 10 467 5 920 9 557 5 129 48 566 26 058 11 120 115 853 8.7 34 991 33 108 21 080 14 440	17 142 5.7 10 520 13 156 7 630 7 540 4 779 4 642 2 914 7 465 4 118 41 932 22 558 9 476 96 000 8 77 27 552 25 996 16 273 12 287	4 086 6.6 2 327 3 399 1 755 1 582 981 1 057 598 2 204 1 176 2 092 1 011 6 634 3 500 1 644 19 853 8,9 7 439 7 112 4 807 2 153	4 086 6.6 2 327 3 379 1 755 1 582 981 1 057 598 2 204 1 176 2 092 1 011 6 634 3 500 1 644 19 853 8.9 7 439 7 112 4 807 2 153	4 086 6.6 2 327 3 399 1 755 1 582 981 1 057 598 2 204 1 176 2 092 1 011 6 634 3 500 1 644 19 853 8.9 7 439 7 112 4 807 2 153	123 4.3 87 107 29 28 23 19 14 78 57 78 15 207 66 648 6.3 288 270 213	229 7.1 143 176 130 81 48 60 60 131 95 97 70 237 80 11 058 8.8 487 444 275 54	133 4.1 88 111 78 46 18 24 18 74 57 74 47 302 136 54 645 5.6 166 160 82 85	1 304 12.1 655 1 196 659 340 223 271 173 860 382 425 2 550 1 496 698 6 514 15.8 2 292 2 224 1 412 813
Persons 60 years and over Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	46 864 161 813	39 626 133 800	7 238 28 013	7 238 28 013	7 238 28 013	165 856	319 1 338	221 795	2 292 8 969

Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and camplementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Tatals far split to	acts/8NA's in Clark (County, WA	Evergreen COP, Clark Caunty, WA	Orchards Sauth COP, Clark Caunty, WA	Vancauver city, Clark Caunty, WA	Remainder af Clark	Caunty, WA
Area	Tract 411.06	Tract 412.04	Tract 413.07	Tract 413.07 (pt.)	Tract 413.04	Tract 417	Tract 412.04 (pt.)	Tract 413.08
Executive, administrative, and managerial accupations — cernicians and related support accupations — cernicians — certicians — cer	3 307 350 418 136 345 528 9 38 348 33 490 312 171 129	3 275 377 246 122 420 626 - 50 358 45 466 302 110 153	2 985 430 375 100 337 546 17 28 267 58 327 185 195	2 623 378 348 79 283 475 7 19 242 47 27 158 195	3 113 316 247 64 391 611 26 - 370 39 447 212 184 206	1 427 156 104 53 122 173 - 279 279 218 156 89 77	2 529 304 184 102 349 478 - 40 274 25 362 248 73 90	2 948 375 465 151 418 525 17 40 295 17 326 118 85
NCOME IN 1989 Households Ess than \$5,000 \$5,000 ta \$7,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$25,000 ta \$24,999 \$25,000 ta \$34,999 \$25,000 ta \$49,999 \$75,000 ta \$74,999 \$75,000 ta \$974,999 \$75,000 ta \$974	2 652 1106 226 2279 569 467 590 301 89 25 27 466 31 206 1 860 31 349	2 643 45 168 259 414 515 668 444 95 35 33 528 35 687 1 828 40 141	2 088 36 63 82 282 540 457 67 39 783 1 650 38 800 13 830	1 841 21 555 69 241 481 479 404 60 31 36 133 39 723 1 477 37 950 13 484	2 319 75 115 137 505 490 576 329 59 33 31 833 34 728 1 709 33 581	1 395 156 156 218 401 265 133 52 10 4 17 493 21 134 780 20 441 9 617	1 913 32 76 180 281 352 499 383 75 36 069 38 112 1 477 41 040	2 241 71 111 134 421 449 483 408 111 533 33 276 38 293 1 500 38 471
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households Mean earnings Mean earnings (dallars) With Social Security incame Mean Sacial Security incame (dallars) With public assistance incame Mean public assistance incame (dallars)	2 652 2 171 30 890 626 8 122 138 5 061	2 643 2 126 37 247 570 7 960 125 4 197	2 088 1 938 37 819 232 8 854 77 3 871	1 841 1 707 38 214 184 8 305 77 3 871	2 319 2 038 34 751 429 8 296 77 4 162	1 395 1 076 22 111 296 6 784 256 3 903	1 913 1 582 39 008 353 8 935 83 4 233	2 241 1 836 39 537 457 8 070 100 4 086
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With awn children under 18 years (dollars) Married-couple families (dollars) With awn children under 18 years (dollars) Femole householder, no husband present (dollars) With awn children under 18 years (dollars)	34 531 35 341 37 314 40 802 20 002 14 396	40 741 40 026 43 489 43 897 23 716 20 513	42 224 38 716 45 073 42 848 21 387 18 835	41 827 37 970 44 591 41 658 22 361 19 607	36 114 35 132 39 988 39 565 17 978 18 258	23 602 20 773 29 418 27 760 12 419 11 542	41 987 42 284 44 226 45 387 25 793 22 252	42 985 43 026 45 933 47 383 20 814 22 182
All Income Levels In 1989 Families Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years With related children under 5 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 5 years With related children under 5 years Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined. Nanfamily householder 65 years and over Persons under 18 years Related children 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years	1 860 1 404 906 379 1 551 1 192 704 313 225 159 144 41 1 121 792 210 6 642 1 709 1 688 1 194 721	1 828 1 554 1 058 425 1 501 1 278 820 357 254 212 188 60 1 151 815 301 6 719 1 803 1 795 1 238 616	1 650 1 521 1 043 370 1 424 1 321 827 326 158 141 148 17 705 438 55 5 972 2 000 1 989 1 449 289	1 477 1 372 974 361 1 267 1 188 774 317 142 125 132 17 584 364 555 5 352 1 881 1 870 1 342 211	1 709 1 447 1 075 453 1 380 1 156 844 396 292 263 216 57 906 610 121 6 401 2 065 1 495 433	780 629 549 331 506 427 301 196 214 157 105 880 615 117 3 150 834 814	1 477 1 246 866 317 1 236 1 048 691 270 184 150 134 39 638 436 140 5 292 1 545 1 537 1 090 393	1 500 1 283 861 300 1 236 681 278 176 143 148 22 980 741 255 5 548 1 479 92 605
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Families Percent below poverty level Hausehalder warked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years Married-couple families Hausehalder warked in 1989 With related children under 5 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Female householder, no husband present Hausehalder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Unrelated individuals Nanfamily househalder 65 years and aver Persons Percent belaw paverty level Person under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persans 65 years and aver	169 9.1 89 129 60 76 46 446 44 36 70 35 70 16 177 61 50 686 10.3 275 254 178 84	73 4.0 41 60 33 30 24 17 8 43 17 43 25 160 75 111 363 5.4 114 106 61	59 3.6 42 59 11 7 7 7 7 7 52 35 52 4 118 41 10 327 5.5 147 136 113 10	51 3.5 3.4 51 11 7 7 7 7 7 44 27 44 4 99 26 10 293 5.5 140 129 106	157 9.2 98 104 73 54 53 33 33 94 655 62 40 119 59 11 621 9.7 271 260 169 54	152 19.5 97 152 106 25 25 25 17 101 61 101 76 237 134 44 667 21.2 283 263 129 44	51 3.5 27 45 18 23 17 17 18 28 10 28 10 110 62 11 276 5.2 99	31 2.1 8 23 16 8 8 8 - 15 15 143 84 41 233 4.2 47 47 47

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshald is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Clark County, V	VA
Area	PortlandVancauver, OR WA CMSA	Oregan (pt.)	Washington (pt.)	Vancauver, WA PMSA	Tatal	Vancouver city
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	40 958	38 218	2 740	2 740	2 740	958
Native Foreign barn	39 751 1 207	37 096 1 122	2 655 85	2 655 85	2 655 85	958 928 30
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isolated hauseholds	218	212	6	6	6	6
Persons 5 years and over Speak a language ather than English On nat speak English "very well" In linguistically isolated households	36 683 2 105 690 323	34 226 1 945 637 317	2 457 160 53 6	2 457 160 53 6	2 457 160 53 6	797 52 21 6
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	13 712	12 778	934	934	934	303
Preprimary school Public school Elementary or high schaal Public school	1 046 891 9 688 9 108 2 978	940 785 9 035 8 461 2 803	106 106 653 647 175	106 106 653 647 175	106 106 653 647 175	58 58 181 181 64
Callege Public college EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	2 389	2 240	149	149	149	47
Persons 25 years and over Less than 9th grade 9th to 12th grade, na diplomo High school graduate (includes equivalency)	22 118 1 579 3 990 5 738 6 359	20 757 1 492 3 858 5 401 5 862	1 361 87 132 337 497	1 361 87 132 337 497	1 361 87 132 337 497	441 54 72 107 144
Associate degree Bachelor's degree Graduate or prafessional degree Percent high school graduate or higher	74.8	1 230 1 957 957 74.2	132 131 45 83.9	132 131 45 83.9	132 131 45 83.9	31 23 10 7 <u>1</u> .4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.0	1 483	12.9	12.9	12.9	7.5
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	36 683	34 226	2 457	2 457	1 352 2 457	1 461
Same house Oifferent house in United States Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	14 057	13 293 20 667 13 554 1 235	964 1 446 264 186	964 1 446 264 186	2 437 964 1 446 264 186	797 215 574 105 24 415
Different MSA/PMSA Not in an MSA/PMSA Abraod	6 053 821 513	5 148 730 466	905 91 47	905 91 47	905 91 47	415 30 8
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over Car, truck, or van Orove olone	15 807 11 184	14 737 10 211	1 070 973	1 070 973	1 070 973	263 200
Carpooled Public tronsportation Other means	9 068 2 116 3 247 1 094	8 199 2 012 3 208 1 065	869 104 39 29	869 104 39 29	869 104 39 29	263 200 189 11 17 23 23 20.5
Worked at home	282 22.4 14 807 12 235	253 22.5 14 331 11 973	29 21.7 476 262 214	29 21.7 476 262	29 21.7 476 262	128 107
Outside central city Worked autside MSA/PMSA af residence	2 572 1 000	2 358 406	594	214 594	214 594	21 135
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and aver	27 858 18 586	26 035 17 315	1 823 1 271	1 823 1 271	1 823 271	602 363 252
Emplayed Unemployed Percent of civilion labor farce Females 16 years and aver Employed	16 237 2 262 12.2 13 676	15 152 2 110 12.2 12 866	1 085 152 12.3 810	1 085 152 12.3 810	1 085 152 12.3 810	83 24.8 281
Employed Unemployed With awn children under 6 years In labor farce	7 533 871 2 566 1 548	7 113 800 2 407 1 466	420 71 159 82	420 71 159 82	420 71 159 82	85 40 85 33
With awn children 6 ta 17 years anly In labor farce Persons 16 ta 19 years	2 640 2 143 2 697	2 422 1 972 2 450	218 171 247	218 171 247	218 171 247	85 40 85 33 48 26 69 54 34 26
Nat enralled in schaal	. 599 364 299 80 84	516 314 248 62 69	83 50 51 18 15	83 50 51 18	83 50 51 18	9
UnemplayedNat in labar force	135	117	18	15 18	15 18	13
Persans 16 years and over who warked in 1989	19 559 14 789	18 239 13 757	1 320 1 032	1 320 1 032	1 320 1 032	380 294
50 to 52 weeks	8 964	8 311	653	653	653	157
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years With a mability ar self-care limitation With a mability limitation	24 180 1 782 847	22 562 1 738 831	1 618 44 16	1 618 44 16	1 618 44 16	478 - -
In labar farce With a self-care limitation With a work disability In labar farce	211 1 380 3 356 1 233	211 1 336 3 211 1 203	44 145 30	44 145 30	44 145 30	- - 42 10
Prevented from working	1 820 20 824 16 931	1 705 19 351 15 731	115 1 473 1 200	115 1 473 1 200	115 1 473 1 200	32 436 318
ond over With a mobility ar self-care limitation With a mobility limitation With o self-care limitation	2 863 865 598 627	2 744 806 571 585	119 59 27 42	119 59 27 42	119 59 27 42	55 38 6 32

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Clark Caunty,	WA
Area	Partland-Vancouver, OR- WA CMSA	Oregon (pt.)	Woshingtan (pt.)	Voncouver, WA PMSA	Tatal	Vancauver cit
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations Prafessional specialty occupations Icehnicians and related support occupations Administrative support accupations, including derical Private household accupations Protective service occupations Service occupations, except protective and hausehold Precision production, craft, and repair occupations Precision production, craft, and repair occupations Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	1 925 477 1 449 3 096	15 152 1 226 1 791 440 1 329 2 945 71 316 2 898 133 1 071 1 212	1 085 91 134 37 120 151 18 19 124 - 132 88	1 085 91 134 37 120 151 18 19 124 - 132 88	1 085 91 134 37 120 151 18 19 124 - 132 88	25 1 3 1 2 3 3
Transportation and moterial maving occupations Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers INCOME IN 1989		660 1 060	96 75	96 75	96 75	3
Housoholds Less thon \$5,000 55,000 ta \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$35,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 or mare Median (dallars) Fomilies Median income (dollars)		13 122 1 690 2 263 1 522 2 657 1 847 1 715 1 086 220 122 18 614 24 408 8 628 21 657 8 594	859 54 101 60 131 136 187 141 37 12 31 304 33 875 650 31 698 10 523	859 54 101 60 131 136 187 141 37 12 31 304 33 875 650 31 698 10 523	859 54 101 60 131 136 187 141 37 12 31 304 33 875 650 31 698 10 523	33 2 8 4 4 8 2 5 5 15 27 21 03 21 14 06 7 39
With earnings Mean earnings (dallars) Mean Social Security income Mean Social Security income Mean public ossistance incame (dallars)	13 981 11 146 26 769 2 890 6 709 2 442 4 008	13 122 10 430 26 195 2 779 6 612 2 304 3 896	859 716 35 120 111 9 126 138 5 864	859 716 35 120 111 9 126 138 5 864	859 716 35 120 111 9 126 138 5 864	33: 24 23 25 5 7 099 7 5 38
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Fomilies (dollors) With awn children under 18 years (dallors) Morried-couple fomilies (dollors) With awn children under 18 yeors (dollors) Femole housoholder, no husbond present (dollors) With awn children under 18 yeors (dollars)	27 759 25 233 38 450 37 479 14 978 12 633	27 187 24 581 37 672 36 656 15 089 12 603	35 359 32 966 46 909 45 030 12 898 13 108	35 359 32 966 46 909 45 030 12 898 13 108	35 359 32 966 46 909 45 030 12 898 13 108	22 00 16 90 39 02 34 74: 8 62' 7 17.
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 All Income Levels In 1989						,
Families With related warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Warried-couple families Householder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years Femole householder, no husband present Hauseholder warked in 1989 With related children under 5 years Femole householder, no husband present With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	9 278 6 882 6 492 2 902 4 770 3 811 2 949 1 319 3 785 2 497 3 020 1 341	8 628 6 391 6 014 2 723 4 368 3 469 2 663 1 210 3 593 2 404 2 859 1 277	650 491 478 179 402 342 286 109 192 93 161 64	650 491 478 179 402 342 286 109 192 93 161 64	650 491 478 179 402 342 286 109 192 93 161 64	21. 14 16: 9: 8. 6: 4: 3: 10' 5: 10' 5:
Unrolated individuals for whom povorty status is determined. Nonfamily householder	7 621 4 703 1 130 39 532 13 823 13 711 9 683 2 863	7 201 4 494 1 100 36 884 12 801 12 711 8 945 2 744	420 209 30 2 648 1 022 1 000 738 119	420 209 30 2 648 1 022 1 000 738 119	420 209 30 2 648 1 022 1 000 738 119	21: 118 2: 899 35: 35: 20: 5:
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level Fomilios Percent below poverty level Householder warked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years Morriod-couple fomilios Householder warked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years	2 378 25.6 1 142 2 091 1 239 507 253 392	2 242 26.0 1 102 1 981 1 187 500 253 392	136 20.9 40 110 52 7	136 20.9 40 110 52 7 -	136 20.9 40 110 52 7 -	102 47.4 45 95 46 7
With related children under 5 years Fomole householder, no husband prosont Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years Unrolated children under 5 years Unrolated Individuols Nonfamily householder Porsons Percent belaw poverty level	251 1 710 779 1 558 901 2 896 1 399 466 11 400 28.8	251 1 586 744 1 453 849 2 761 1 382 455 10 805 29.3	124 35 105 52 135 17 11 595 22.5	124 35 105 52 135 17 11 595	124 35 105 52 135 17 11 595 22.5	99 33 99 44 77 11 43.
Persons under 18 years	4 966 4 864 3 055 764	4 668 4 588 2 893 734	298 276 162 30	298 276 162 30	298 276 162 30	23 23 13 23
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	4 762 14 152	4 484 13 439	278 713	278 713	278 713	17: 48

Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Doto bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Clork County, WA	
Area	Portland—Vancouver, OR— WA CMSA	Oregon (pt.)	Woshington (pt.)	Voncouver, WA PMSA	Total	Voncouver city
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	14 536	12 165	2 371	2 371	2 371	656
NotiveForeign born	14 258 278	11 896 269	2 362	2 362	2 362 9	653 3
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguisticolly isoloted households	60	51	9	9	9	
Persons 5 years and over Speok o longuoge other than English	13 339 1 203	11 136 1 128	2 203 75	2 203 75	2 203	608
Oo not speok English "very well"	496 143	473 134	23 9	23 9	75 23 9	31 _ _
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	3 927	3 227	700	700	700	174
Preprimory school	208 150 2 757	195 137 2 249	13 13	13 13	13 13	
Elementory or high school Public school College	2 737 2 582 962	2 249 2 094 783	508 488 179	508 488 179	508 488 179	150 144 24
Public college	697	576	121	121	iži	10
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over Less than 9th grade	8 338 546	7 079 467	1 259 79	1 259 79	1 259 79	33 8
9th to 12th grode, no diplomoHigh school groduote (includes equivolency)	1 511 2 230	1 331 1 822	180 408	180 408	180 408	68 121
Some college, no degreeAssociote degree	2 433 676	2 076 574	357 102	357 102	357 1 <u>02</u>	105 5
8ochelor's degree Groduote or professionol degree	636 306	559 250	77 56	77 56	77 56	7 18
Percent high school groduote or higher Percent bochelor's degree or higher	75.3 11.3	74.6 11.4	79.4 10.6	79.4 10.6	79.4 10.6	75.7 7.4
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 427	1 427	1 426	1 426	1 426	1 822
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over	13 339	11 136	2 203	2 203	2 203	608
Some house Different house in United States	4 382 8 853	3 849 7 207	533 1 646	533 1 646	533 1 646	120
Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA Different MSA/PMSA	2 934 2 334 2 160	2 559 1 842 1 669	375 492 491	375 492 491	375 492 491	484 133 76 167
Not in on MSA/PMSAAbrood	1 425 104	i 137 80	288 24	288 24	288 24	108
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over	6 387	5 303	1 084	1 084	1 084	204
Cor, truck, or von	5 100 4 055	4 161 3 248	939 807	939 807	939 807	286 252 206
CorpooledPublic tronsportation	1 045 646	913 594	132 52	132 52	132 52	46 9
Other meons Worked of home Meon trovel time to work (minutes)	477 164 23.6	406 142 24,5	71 22 19,2	71 22 19.2	71 22 19.2	25
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	5 765 3 108	5 044 2 787	721 321	721 321	721 321	18.6 203 141
Outside centrol city Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	2 657 622	2 257 259	400 363	400 363	400 363	62 83
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and aver	10 716	8 915	1 801	1 801	1 801	483
In lobor forceEmployed	7 428 6 515	6 170 5 420	1 258 1 095	1 258 1 095	1 258 1 095	483 325 286 39
Unemployed Percent of civilian labor force Females 16 years and aver	898 12.1 5 652	735 11.9 4 727	163 13.0 925	163 13.0	163 13.0	39 12.0
EmployedUnemployed	3 155 430	2 626 362	529 68	529 68	529 68	168 23
With own children under 6 years	1 001 520	84 8 416	153 104	153 104	153 104	38 34
In lobor force Persans 16 ta 19 years	1 115 837 1 022	874 665 802	241 172 220	241 172 220	241 172	68 63
Not enrolled in school Unemployed or not in labor force	412 262	339 211	73 51	73 51	220 73 51	168 23 38 34 68 63 3 44 18 18
Not high school groduote Employed	300 91	246 81	54 10	54 10	54 10	18
Unemployed Not in labor force	106 103	79 86	27 17	27 17	27 17	14
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in						
1989 Usually worked 35 or more hours per week 50 to 52 weeks	8 045 6 325 3 831	6 717 5 279 3 120	1 328 1 046 711	1 328 1 046 711	1 328 1 046 711	345 289
DISABILITY	3 631	3 120	, · · ·	, , , ,	711	182
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years With a mobility or self-core limitation	9 877 610	8 203 526	1 674 84	1 674 84	1 674	428
With a mobility limitation In labor force	411 112	366 104	45 8	45 8	84 45 8	38 17 5
With a self-care limitation With a work disability	373 1 528	315 1 247	58 281	58 281	58 281	29 104
In labor force Prevented from working	696 710	608 557 4 854	88 153	88 153	88 153	5 29 104 26 63 324
No work disability In labor force Civillan naninstitutionalized persons 65 years	8 349 6 657	6 956 5 487	1 393 1 170	1 393 1 170	1 393 1 170	324 299
With a mobility or self-care limitation	606 193	526 161	80 32	80 32 25	80 32 25 21	34 11
With a self-care limitation	179 84	154 63	25 21	25 21	25 21	11

Table 25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Doto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

December September Septe	Census Tract or Block Numbering					Clork County,	WA
## Empired serves in some one form: ## Subject serves in a year and form: ## Subject serves in year and form: ## Subjec	Area	Portland-Voncouver, OR- WA CMSA	Oregon (pt.)	Woshington (pt.)	Vancouver, WA PMSA	Total	Voncouver city
State Stat	Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, administrative, and monogerial accupations Professional specialty occupations Technicians and related support occupations Administrative support occupations, including clerical Private household occupations Service occupations, except protective and household Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transportation and moterial moving occupations	656 536 201 561 1 011 4 64 1 108 194 847 610 357	554 418 169 481 863 4 49 933 159 721 450 295	102 118 32 80 148 - 15 175 35 126 160 62	102 118 32 80 148 - 15 175 35 126 160 62	102 118 32 80 148 - 15 175 35 126 160 62	286 12 12 5 23 50 - 15 29 8 8 26 87 -
Heuseholds	Households Less thon \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$35,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$99,999 \$100,000 or more Medion (dollors) Medion (dollors) Medion income (dollors)	355 539 474 930 816 881 517 169 87 26 194 30 545 3 263 28 584	310 483 359 779 651 719 453 169 87 26 312 31 234 2 713 29 631	45 56 115 151 165 162 62 64 25 769 26 899 550 25 109	45 56 115 151 162 64 4 25 769 26 899 500 25 109	45 56 115 151 165 162 64 25 769 26 899 550 25 109	220 10 335 39 62 43 31
Families (Gallers)	Households With eornings Meon eornings (dollors) With Sociol Security income Meon Sociol Security income Meon Sociol Security income With public ossistonce income	4 224 30 011 742 7 239 689	3 555 30 747 629 7 413 534	669 26 101 113 6 271 155	669 26 101 113 6 271 155	669 26 101 113 6 271 155	220 184 21 072 48 6 664 37 3 575
All Income Levels In 1989	Fomilies (dollors) With own children under 18 yeors (dollors) Married-couple fomilies (dollors) With own children under 18 yeors (dollors) Femole householder, no husbond present (dollors)	29 249 40 512 37 145 18 838	30 318 42 389 38 809 19 564	24 547 31 556 30 573 14 836	24 547 31 556 30 573 14 836	24 547 31 556 30 573 14 836	23 378 19 062 23 529 21 720 15 778 12 761
Fomilies	All Income Levels In 1989 Fomilies	2 736 2 137 8 2 95 2 095 1 808 1 232 474 892 689 726 302 2 947 1 505 216 14 068 4 097 4 038 2 919	2 293 1 754 701 1 732 1 503 989 386 755 597 608 271 2 528 1 297 1 197 11 749 3 445 3 408 2 454	443 383 134 365 243 88 137 92 118 31 419 208 19 2 319 652 630 465	443 383 305 243 88 137 92 118 31 419 208 19 2 319 652 630	443 383 134 363 305 243 88 137 92 118 31 419 208 19 208 19 2319 652 630 465	127 95 60 20 80 57 34 6 24 19 20 8 161 93 156 632 196 191 146
Persons under 18 years 1 140 972 168 168 Related children under 18 years 1 081 935 146 146 Related children 5 to 17 years 659 557 102 102 Persons 65 years and over 110 91 19 19 Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level: 1 259 1 123 136 136 136	Fomilies Percent below poverty level Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Morried-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 18 years Female householder, no husbond present Householder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 18 years Unrelated individuals Nonfamily householder 65 years ond over Persons Percent below poverty level Persons under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 17 years Persons Related children 17 years Persons 65 years ond over Resto of income in 1989 to poverty level:	17.5 338 515 258 149 108 127 52 354 188 321 184 1 092 356 56 3 074 21.9 1 140 1 081 659 110	17.1 280 417 205 110 80 95 31 297 167 264 161 980 333 566 2 667 22.7 972 935 557	19.1 58 98 53 39 28 32 21 57 21 57 23 112 23 - 407 17.6 168 146 102	19. 1 58 98 53 39 28 32 21 57 21 57 23 112 23 - 407 17.6 168 146 102	19.1 58 98 53 39 28 32 21 57 21 57 23 112 23 407 17.6 168 146 102 19	13 10.2 7 6 - 13 7 6 6 - 13 7 7 6 6 153 24.2 71 66 50 13

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Doto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Clork County, W	Α
Area	Portland-Vancouver, OR- WA CM5A	Oregon (pt.)	Woshington (pt.)	Voncouver, WA PMSA	Total	Voncouver city
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	50 837	45 196	5 641	5 641	5 641	1 501
NotiveForeign born	20 417 30 420	17 936 27 260	2 481 3 160	2 481 3 160	2 481 3 160	1 521 576 945
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO		27 200	0 .00	5 100	3 100	743
SPEAK ENGLISH Linguistically isoloted households	4 254	3 861	393	393	393	173
Persons 5 years and over Speck o longuage other than English	46 543 32 791	41 448 29 537	5 095 3 254	5 095 3 254	5 095 3 254	1 341 1 005
Do not speok English "very well" In linguistically isoloted households	17 750 11 511	16 019 10 293	1 731 1 218	1 731 1 218	1 731 1 218	605 494
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL	19 022	14 705	0.027			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school Preprimory school Public school Elementory or high school	1 105 612	16 785 965 510	2 237 140 102	2 237 140 102	2 237 140	551 54
Elementory or high school	11 006 10 180	9 351 8 628	1 655 1 552	1 655 1 552	102 1 655 1 552	46 379 366
Public school College Public college	6 911 5 172	6 469 4 776	442 396	442 396	442 396	118 110
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						110
Persons 25 years and over Less than 9th grade 9th to 12th grade, no diploma	29 007 3 496	26 053 3 183	2 954 313	2 954 313	2 954 313	772 142
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	2 721 5 469	2 383 4 834	338 635	338 635	338 635	140 192
Some college, no degree	5 716 2 655	5 044 2 426	672 229	672 229	672 229	99 52
Groduote or professional degree	6 006 2 944	5 498 2 685	508 259	508 259	508 259	192 99 52 99 48
Percent high school groduote or higher Percent bochelor's degree or higher	78.6 30.9	78.6 31.4	78.0 26.0	78.0 26.0	78.0 26.0	63.5 19.0
FERTILITY						
Children ever bom per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years RESIDENCE IN 1985	1 106	1 070	1 411	1 411	1 411	1 370
Persons 5 years and over	46 543 17 123	41 448 15 186	5 095 1 937	5 095 1 937	5 095 1 937	1 341 519
Different house in United States	21 543 8 135	19 062 7 602	2 481 533	2 481 533	2 481 533	616
Remoinder of this M5A/PMSA Different M5A/PM5A Not in on M5A/PM5A	5 925 6 335	5 449 5 020	476 1 315	476 1 315	476 1 315	301 72 204
Not in on M5A/PM5A Abrood	1 148 7 877	991 7 200	157 677	157 677	157 677	204 39 206
JOURNEY TO WORK						
Workers 16 years and over	24 094 20 276	21 840 18 192	2 254 2 084	2 254 2 084	2 254 2 084	530 458
Drove oloneCorpooled	16 047 4 229	14 276 3 916	1 771 3 <u>1</u> 3	1 771 3 <u>1</u> 3	1 771 313	379 79
Public tronsportotionOther meons	2 031 1 311	1 957 1 261	74 50	74 50	74 50	458 379 79 43 15
Worked of home	476 20.8	430 20.9	46 19.9	46 19.9	46 19.9	17.5
Worked in M5A/PM5A of residence Centrol city	22 303 12 987	20 994 12 336	1 309 651	- 1 309 - 651	1 309 651	333 224
Outside centrol city Worked outside M5A/PM5A of residence	9 316 1 791	8 658 846	658 945	658 ; 945	658 945	109 197
LABOR FORCE STATUS Persons 16 years and over	36 898	33 176	3 722	3 722	3 722	1 017
In lobor force	26 027 24 548	23 502 22 252	2 525 2 296	2 525 2 296	2 525 2 296	600 546 54
UnemployedPercent of civilion lobor force	1 421 5.5	1 202 5.1	219 8.7	219 8.7	219 8.7	54 9.0
Females 16 years and overEmployed	19 061 11 372	17 039 10 308	2 022 1 064	2 022 1 064	2 022 1 064	559
Unemployed With own children under 6 yeors	714 3 769	569 3 330	145 439	145 439	145 439	246 42 161
In labor force With own children 6 to 17 years only	2 215 3 894	1 999 3 391	216 503	216 503	216 503	161 82 71 53 96
In labor force	3 227 3 539	2 796 3 083	431 456	431 456	431 456	53 96
Not enrolled in school Unemployed or not in lobor force	439 159	403 155	36 4	36	36 4	-
Not high school groduate Employed	170 97	157 84	13 13	13 13	13 13	-
Unemployed Not in lobor force	8 65	8 65	Ξ	=	-	_
WORK STATUS IN 1989						
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	27 910 22 308	25 113 20 113	2 797 2 195	2 797 2 195	2 797 2 195	683
50 to 52 weeks	14 763	13 404	1 359	1 359	1 359	503 288
DISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64						
With a mobility or self-core limitation	34 125 1 811	30 609 1 640	3 516 171	3 516 171	3 516 171	921 85
With a mobility limitation	704 255	592 216	112 39	112 39	112 39	85 45 5
With a self-core limitation	1 527 1 831	1 375 1 607	152 224	152 224	152 224	71 106 29 69
In lobor force Prevented from working	770 924	671 818	99 106	99 106	99 106	29 69
No work disobility In lobor force	32 294 24 865	29 002 22 466	3 292 2 399	3 292 2 399	3 292 2 399	815 566
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	2 551	2 360	191	191	191	91
With a mobility or self-care limitation With a mobility limitation	628 455 287	578 412 367	50 43	50 43	50 43	33 26
With a self-care limitotion	387	357	30	30	30	26

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Clark Caunty, V	VA
Area	Portland-Vancouver, OR- WA CMSA	Oregon (pt.)	Washington (pt.)	Vancauver, WA PMSA	Total	Vancouver city
OCCUPATION Employed porsons 16 years and aver Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations Prafessional specially occupations Technicians and related support occupations Administrative support occupations, including clerical Private household accupations Service accupations, except protective and household forming, forestry, and fishing accupations Precision production, craft, and repoir occupations Mochine operators, assemblers, and inspectars Transportation and material moving occupations Handlers, equipment deaners, helpers, and loborers	24 548 2 310 3 588 1 119 2 394 3 232 49 128 4 381 182 2 428 3 698 422 617	22 252 2 106 3 282 1 022 2 187 3 025 49 89 3 986 166 2 178 3 264 358 540	2 296 204 306 97 207 207 39 395 16 250 434 64	2 296 204 306 97 207 207 - 39 395 16 250 434 64 77	2 296 204 306 97 207 207 - 39 395 16 250 434 64 77	546 13 57 15 41 53 - 9 100 5 74 136 8
INCOME IN 1989	2 386 2 838 2 177 583 479 28 983 35 933 11 049 33 060	13 669 1 078 1 102 1 351 2 567 2 132 2 539 1 975 497 428 28 439 35 628 9 972 33 128 11 186	1 405 57 103 94 259 254 299 202 86 51 32 307 38 901 1 077 32 225 10 591	1 405 57 103 94 259 254 299 202 86 51 32 307 38 901 1 077 32 225	1 405 57 103 94 259 254 299 202 86 51 32 307 38 901 1 077 32 225	437 55 53 55 115 37 74 24 15 9 19 258 27 321 349 23 454 8 002
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Househalds With earnings Mean eornings (dallars) With Social Secunity incame Mean Social Secunity incame (dallars) With public assistance incame (dallars) Mean public assistance incame (dallars)	13 485 36 486 1 632 7 017	13 669 12 190 36 240 1 516 7 106 1 004 4 120	1 405 1 295 38 797 116 5 867 184 5 282	1 405 1 295 38 797 116 5 867 184 5 282	1 405 1 295 38 797 116 5 867 184 5 282	437 356 28 610 60 5 159 122 5 270
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dallars) With own children under 18 years (dollars) Married-cauple families (dollars) With awn children under 18 years (dollars) Female hausehalder, no husband present (dallars) With awn children under 18 years (dollars)	17 322	39 912 39 273 44 463 44 073 16 977 14 131	39 743 39 710 44 840 44 768 19 900 17 948	39 743 39 710 44 840 44 768 19 900 17 948	39 743 39 710 44 840 44 768 19 900 17 948	30 794 25 390 37 136 31 005 12 491 12 704
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 All Income Levels In 1989 Families Householder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Married-couple families Householder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years Unrelated individuals for wham poverty status is determined Nanfamily householder 65 years and aver Persans far wham poverty status is determined. Persans far wham poverty status is determined. Related children under 18 years Related children 5 to 17 years Persans 65 years and aver Related children 5 to 17 years Persans 65 years and aver	9 651 7 236 3 034 8 750 7 933 5 850 2 534 1 505 1 032	9 972 8 700 6 431 2 703 7 902 7 150 5 200 2 272 1 327 902 928 305 5 937 3 697 654 44 322 13 441 13 331 9 640 2 360	1 077 951 805 331 848 783 650 262 178 130 123 51 514 328 27 5 636 2 224 2 215 1 669 191	1 077 951 805 331 848 783 650 262 178 130 123 51 514 328 27 5 636 2 224 2 215 1 669 191	1 077 951 805 331 848 783 650 262 178 130 123 51 51 514 328 27 5 636 2 224 2 215 1 669	349 275 211 93 254 221 149 62 79 42 51 25 110 88 27 1 516 551 551 371 91
Families Percent below poverty level	839 1 230 582 882 571 684 319 566 209 485 247 2 121 962 194 8 172 16.4 2 929 2 810 2 066	1 426 14.3 784 1 116 519 802 537 622 272 518 196 445 238 2 001 917 187 7 413 16.7 2 576 2 466 1 835	140 13.0 55 5114 63 80 34 62 47 48 13 40 9 120 45 7 7 59 13.5 353 344 225 41	140 13.0 55 114 63 80 34 62 47 48 13 40 9 120 45 7 759 13.5 353 344 225 41	140 13.0 55 114 63 80 34 62 47 48 13 40 9 120 45 7 759 13.5 353 344 225 41	84 24.1 25 64 29 38 7 7 26 22 37 13 29 3 39 22 7 383 25,3 181 181
Ratio of income in 1989 ta poverty levei: Persons below 50 percent of poverty level Persons below 125 percent of poverty level		3 467 9 474	274 1 014	274 1 014	274 1 014	156 522

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hisponic origin may be of any roce. Threshold is 400 persons. Ooto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Clork County, N	WA
Area	Portland-Vancouver, OR- WA CMSA	Oregon (pt.)	Woshington (pt.)	Voncouver, WA PMSA	Total	Voncouver city
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	48 587	42 912	5 675	5 675	5 675	1 568
NotiveForeign born	32 849 15 738	27 985 14 927	4 864 811	4 864 811	4 864 811	1 278 290
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH Linguisticolly isoloted households	1 925	1 791	134	134	134	72
Persons 5 years and over	42 627 23 381	37 671 21 509	4 956 1 872	4 956 1 872	4 956 1 872	1 358
Speok o longuage other than English Oo not speok English "very well" In linguistically isolated households	11 852 6 063	11 170 5 790	682 273	682 273	682 273	537 204 156
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL	15 690					
Preprimory school Public school	1 063 756	13 712 881 638	1 978 182 118	1 978 182 118	1 978 182 118	484 28 25
Elementory or high school	11 371 10 506	9 834 9 092	1 537 1 414	1 537 1 414	1 537 1 414	395 367
CollegePublic college	3 256 2 671	2 997 2 446	259 225	259 225	259 225	61 58
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over	22 856	20 271	2 585	2 585	2 585	724
Less than 9th grade9th to 12th grade, no diplomo	5 535 3 260	5 250 2 928	285 332	285 332	285 332	83 109
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	4 904 4 798	4 218 4 019	686 779	686 779	686 779	155 255 63 45
Some college, no degree Associote degree Bochelor's degree	1 409 2 055	1 256 1 784	153 271	153 271	153 271	63 45
Groduote or professional degree Percent high school groduote or higher Percent bochelor's degree or higher	895 61.5	816 59.7	79 76.1	79 76.1	79 76.1	14 73.5 8.1
	12.9	12.8	13.5	13.5	13.5	8.1
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 yeors	1 425	1 420	1 466	1 466	1 466	1 486
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 yeors and over	42 627	37 671	4 956	4 956	4 956	1 358
Some houseOfferent house in United States	12 647 24 745	10 975 21 698	1 672 3 047	1 672 3 047	1 672 3 047	449 835 345 78 283 129
Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA Oifferent MSA/PMSA Not in on MSA/PMSA	5 915 9 000 7 664	5 169 8 329 6 337	746 671 1 327	746 671 1 327	746 671 1 327	345 78
Not in on MSA/PMSA	2 166 5 235	1 863 4 998	303 237	303 237	303 237	129 74
JOURNEY TO WORK						
Workers 16 years and over	22 071 18 142 11 970	19 927 16 216	2 144 1 926	2 144 1 926	2 144 1 926	583 506
Orove olone Corpooled Public tronsportotion	6 172 1 664	10 406 5 810 1 595	1 564 362 69	1 564 362 69	1 564 362 69	506 360 146
Other meons Worked ot home	1 705 560	1 604 512	101 48	101	101 48	42 35
Meon trovel time to work (minutes) Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	21.4 20 347	21.5 19 037	20.7 1 310	20.7 1 310	20.7 1 310	19.9 390
Central cityOutside central city	7 780 12 567	7 233 11 804	547 763	547 763	547 763	390 260 130
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence LABOR FORCE STATUS	1 724	890	834	834	834	193
Persons 16 years and over	32 026 24 413	28 534 21 956	3 492 2 457	3 492 2 457	3 492 2 457	995 681
EmployedUnemployed	22 615 1 784	20 386 1 557	2 229 227	2 229 227	2 229 227	681 607 74
Percent of civilion labor force Females 16 years and over	7.3 14 104	7.1 12 360	9.2 1 744	9.2 1 744	9.2 1 744	10.9 458
Employed Unemployed With own children under 6 yeors	8 710 741 3 434	7 812 604 2 978	898 137 456	898 137 456	898 137 456	239 47 117
In labor force With own children 6 to 17 years only	2 008 2 617	1 764 2 202	244 415	244 415	244 415	78 84
In lobor force Persons 16 to 19 years	2 039 3 626	1 798 3 249	241 377	241 377	241 377	28 109
Not enrolled in school Unemployed or not in labor force	1 371 482	1 291 449	80 33	80 33	80 33	41 19
Not high school groduate Employed	1 038 635 123	982 608 123	56 27	56 27	56 27	26 7
Unemployed Not in lobor force	280	251	29	29	29	19
WORK STATUS IN 1989 Persons 16 years and over who worked in						
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	25 835 20 506	23 147 18 440	2 688 2 066	2 688 2 066	2 688 2 066	735 545 329
50 to 52 weeks	11 880	10 497	1 383	1 383	1 383	329
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64	30 197	26 887	3 310	3 310	3 310	912
With a mobility or self-core limitation	1 048 460	955 404	93 56	93 56	93 56	32 13
In labor force With a self-care limitotian	159 799	154 754	5 45 210	5 45	5 45	5 19
With o work disability In labor force Prevented from working	2 199 1 159 861	1 880 1 038 691	319 121 170	319 121 170	319 121 170	135 67 61
Na work disability	861 27 998 23 069	25 007 20 739	2 991 2 330	2 991 2 330	2 991 2 330	777 609
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years	1 100	999	101	101	101	49
With o mobility ar self-care limitation	227 151	203 134	24 17 15	24 17	24 17 15	-
With o self-core limitotion	127	112	15	15	15	-

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hisponic origin may be of only roce. Threshold is 400 persons. Dato based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Clork County	, WA
Area	PortlandVoncouver, OR WA CMSA	Oregon (pt.)	Woshington (pt.)	Voncouver, WA PMSA	Total	Voncouver city
DCCUPATION Employed persons 16 years and ever Executive, administrative, and monogeriol occupations Professional specialty occupations Technicians and related suppart occupations Sales accupations Administrative suppart occupations, including clerical Protective service occupations Service occupations, except protective and household Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations Precision production, croft, and repair occupations Machine aperators, ossemblers, and inspectors Hondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and loborers Hondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and loborers	22 615 1 498 1 672 541 1 610 2 674 101 1655 3 717 3 451 2 277 2 503 802 1 604	20 386 1 261 1 469 486 1 410 2 387 78 130 3 375 3 369 2 022 2 204 694 1 501	2 229 237 203 55 200 287 23 35 342 82 255 299 108 103	2 229 237 / 203 55 200 287 23 35 342 82 255 299 108 103	2 229 237 203 55 200 287 23 35 342 82 2255 299 108 103	607 47 62 5 14 109 - 21 87 16 55 132 29
NCOME IN 1989 Households Less thon \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$74,999 \$10,000 or more Medion (dollors) Menor (dollors) Menor (dollors) Medion income (dollors) Per copito income (dollors) Per copito income (dollors)	12 107 731 1 099 1 422 2 920 2 324 1 941 1 114 348 208 24 589 30 018 8 638 25 243 8 225	10 629 663 989 1 243 2 596 2 097 1 659 935 302 1 145 24 331 28 958 7 502 24 775 7 963	1 478 68 110 179 324 227 282 179 46 63 27 377 37 643 1 136 29 192	1 478 68 110 179 324 227 282 179 46 63 27 377 37 643 1 136 29 192 10 211	1 478 68 110 179 324 227 282 179 46 63 27 377 37 643 1 136 29 192	448 45 56 75 114 83 23 35 12 5 20 179 24 934 301 21 875 7 421
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households With earnings Meon earnings (dollars) With Social Security income Meon Social Security income (dollars) With public ossistance income Mean public ossistance income (dollars)	12 107 11 237 29 774 1 146 6 669 1 061 4 097	10 629 9 891 28 655 1 004 6 290 875 3 917	1 478 1 346 37 997 142 9 342 186 4 946	1 478 1 346 37 997 142 9 342 186 4 946	1 478 1 346 37 997 142 9 342 186 4 946	448 372 26 785 71 6 490 62 3 985
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Families (dollars) With own children under 18 yeors (dollars) Morried-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 yeors (dollars) (dollars) With own children under 18 yeors (dollars) With own children under 18 yeors (dollars)	31 611 30 033 36 878 36 108 16 293 13 812	30 159 28 387 34 678 33 655 16 772 14 297	41 199 41 319 50 567 52 980 12 535 9 837	41 199 41 319 50 567 52 980 12 535 9 837	41 199 41 319 50 567 52 980 12 535 9 837	26 626 22 364 34 894 31 487 12 268 7 587
All Income Levels In 1989 Families Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 years Worried-couple families Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 5 years With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 years Unrelated inder 18 years With reloted children under 18 years With reloted children under 5 years Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	8 638 7 675 6 299 3 121 6 002 5 463 4 367 2 338 1 692 1 353 1 334 510	7 502 6 703 5 525 2 751 5 171 4 720 3 831 2 067 1 501 1 231 1 184 458	1 136 972 774 370 831 743 536 271 191 122 150 52	1 136 972 774 370 831 743 536 271 191 122 150 52	1 136 972 774 370 831 743 536 271 191 122 150 52	301 227 208 88 192 158 115 58 68 35 52 11
Nonfornily householder 65 yeors and over Persons for whom poverty status is determined Persons under 18 yeors Reloted children under 18 yeors Reloted children 5 to 17 yeors Persons 65 years and over	3 469 486 47 133 17 545 17 311 11 637 1 100	3 127 460 41 590 15 191 14 963 9 985 999	342 26 5 543 2 354 2 348 1 652 101	342 26 5 543 2 354 2 348 1 652 101	342 26 5 543 2 354 2 348 1 652 101	147 26 1 501 616 614 427 49
Forilies Percent below poverty Level Percent below poverty level Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 yeors Married-couple families With reloted children under 5 yeors Married-couple families With reloted children under 18 yeors With reloted children under 5 yeors Female householder, no husband present Householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 yeors Female householder worked in 1989 With reloted children under 18 yeors With reloted children under 18 yeors Unreloted individuals Nonfomity householder 55 yeors and over Persons Percent below poverty level Persons under 18 yeors Reloted children 5 to 17 yeors	1 490 17.2 1 046 1 357 809 720 574 641 428 597 363 363 564 327 3 865 693 184 11 381 24.1 4 744 4 553 2 858	1 337 17.8 975 1 210 749 672 550 599 408 519 336 486 296 3 730 653 184 10 352 24.9 4 141 3 956 2 439	153 13.5 71 147 60 48 24 42 20 78 27 78 31 135 40 - 1 029 18.6 603 597 419	153 13.5 71 147 60 48 48 24 42 20 78 27 78 31 135 40 — 1 029 18.6 603 597 419	153 13.5 71 147 60 48 24 42 20 78 27 78 31 135 40 - 1 029 18.6 603 597 419	70 23.3 27 70 13 22 7 7 22 7 30 9 9 30 6 77 25 - 486 32.4 270 268 198
Persons 65 yeors and over	244 4 943 14 772	236 4 563 13 378	380 1 394	380 1 394	380 1 394	217 616

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold ond complementory threshold ore 400 persons. Ooto bosed on somple and subject to sompling voriability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Clork County, W	A
Area	PortlandVoncouver, OR- WA CMSA	Oregon (pt.)	Woshington (pt.)	Voncouver, WA PMSA	Total	Voncouver city
PLACE OF BIRTH All persons	1 325 243 1 285 096	1 103 386 1 067 893	221 857 217 203	221 857 217 203	221 857 217 203	41 784
Foreign born LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO	40 147	35 493	4 654	4 654	4 654	40 827 957
SPEAK ENGLISH tinguisticolly isoloted households	3 354 1 231 763	2 932	422	422	422	113
Persons 5 years and over Speok o language other than English Do not speok English "very well"	50 270 15 432	1 026 687 43 260 13 336	205 076 7 010 2 096	205 076 7 010 2 096	205 076 7 010 2 096	38 737 1 466 384
In linguistically isolated households SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	6 132 322 792	5 521 266 274	611 56 518	56 518	611 56 518	161 8 709
Preprimory school Public school Elementory or high school	25 908 14 816 208 725	21 260 11 814 168 599	4 648 3 002 40 126	4 648 3 002 40 126	4 648 3 002 40 126	632 458 5 504
Public school College Public college	191 110 88 159 68 106	153 323 76 415 57 986	37 787 11 744 10 120	37 787 11 744 10 120	37 787 11 744 10 120	5 189 2 573 2 215
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Persons 25 years and over	883 396	741 751	141 645	141 645	141 645	28 032
Less than 9th grade 9th to 12th grade, no diploma High school graduate (includes equivalency)	36 914 90 401 238 328	30 522 74 391 194 816	6 392 16 010 43 512	6 392 16 010 43 512	6 392 16 010 43 512	1 909 3 469 8 568 7 726
Some college, no degree	240 242 65 777 142 561 69 173	199 929 54 105 126 339 61 649	40 313 11 672 16 222	40 313 11 672 16 222	40 313 11 672 16 222	2 063 2 831
Percent high school graduate or higher Percent bochelor's degree or higher	85.6 24.0	85.9 25.3	7 524 84.2 16.8	7 524 84.2 16.8	7 524 84.2 16.8	1 466 80.8 15.3
FERTILITY Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 188	1 153	1 366	1 366	1 366	1 123
RESIDENCE IN 1985 Persons 5 years and over Some house	1 231 763 586 471	1 026 687 492 824	205 076 93 647	205 076 93 647	205 076 93 647	38 737
Different house in United States Central city of this MSA/PMSA Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	634 546 168 531 238 589	524 240 145 672 202 525	110 306 22 859 36 064	110 306 22 859 36 064	110 306 22 859 36 064	16 157 22 360 7 902 4 719
Different MSA/PMSA	160 506 66 920 10 746	122 685 53 358 9 623	37 821 13 562 1 123	37 821 13 562 1 123	37 821 13 562 1 123	7 153 2 586 220
JOURNEY TO WORK Workers 16 years and over	657 228	554 692	102 536	102 536	102 536	18 202
Car, truck, or von Drove olone Corpooled	569 631 493 930 75 701	475 674 411 084 64 590	93 957 82 846 11 111	93 957 82 846 11 111	93 957 82 846 11 111	16 109 13 896 · 2 213
Public tronsportation Other means Worked at home	31 833 29 923 25 841	29 763 26 859 22 396	2 070 3 064 3 445	2 070 3 064 3 445	2 070 3 064 3 445	750 812 531
Mean trovel time to work (minutes) Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence Central city	21.7 598 134 292 715	21.8 532 032 265 162	21.2 66 102 27 553	21.2 66 102 27 553	21.2 66 102 27 553	18.0 12 102 7 628
Outside centrol city Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence LABOR FORCE STATUS	305 419 59 094	266 870 22 660	38 549 36 434	38 549 36 434	38 549 36 434	4 474 6 100
Persons 16 years ond over In lobor force Employed	1 030 341 704 458 669 447	8 63 391 593 573 565 031	166 950 110 885 104 416	166 950 110 885 104 416	166 950 110 885 104 416	33 482 19 946 18 434
Unemployed Percent of civilion lobor force Females 16 years and over	33 542 4.8 535 952	27 392 4.6 449 966	6 150 5.6 85 986	6 150 5.6 85 986	6 150 5.6 85 9 86	1 430 7.2 17 889
Employed Unemployed With own children under 6 yeors	303 902 14 989 79 246	258 130 12 201 65 508	45 772 2 788 13 738	45 772 2 788 13 738	45 772 2 788 13 738	8 372 724 2 414
In lobor force With own children 6 to 17 yeors only In lobor force	47 712 86 889 67 143	40 182 70 432 54 844	7 530 16 457 12 299	7 530 16 457 12 299	7 530 16 457 12 299	1 270 2 307 1 691
Persons 16 to 19 years Not enrolled in school Unemployed or not in lobor force	64 370 15 690 5 496	52 0 88 12 546 4 292	12 282 3 144 1 204	12 282 3 144 1 204	1 2 282 3 144 1 204	1 965 799 338
Not high school graduate Employed Unemployed	6 915 3 245 1 170	5 471 2 662 882	1 444 583 288	1 444 583 288	1 444 583 288	401 138 51
Not in lobor forceWORK STATUS IN 1989	2 490	1 917	573	573	573	212
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	762 596 589 370 415 908	641 894 496 845 351 280	120 702 92 525 64 628	120 702 92 525	120 702 92 525	22 229 17 129
DISABILITY Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64	415 706	331 200	04 020	64 628	64 628	11 064
years	855 296 25 319 13 946	714 382 20 878 11 457	140 914 4 441 2 489	140 914 4 441 2 489	140 914 4 441 2 489	25 491 1 097 719
In lobor force With a self-core limitation With a work disability	3 691 17 048 76 333	3 038 14 206 62 730	653 2 842 13 603	653 2 842 13 603	653 2 842 13 603	197 590 3 321
In labor force Prevented from working No work disability	40 480 28 220 778 963	33 798 22 735 651 652	6 682 5 485 127 311	6 682 5 485 127 311	6 682 5 485 127 311	1 426 1 522 22 170
In labor force 65 years Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	644 136 161 814	542 357 137 934	101 779 23 8 80	101 779 23 880	101 779 23 880	17 902 6 746
With a mobility or self-core limitotian With a mobility limitation With o self-core limitation	29 632 23 364 16 731	25 441 19 939 14 542	4 191 3 425 2 189	4 191 3 425 2 189	4 191 3 425 2 189	1 262 1 031 668

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshald and camplementary threshald are 400 persons. Dota bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Clark Caunty, \	WA
Area	PartlandVancouver, OR WA CMSA	Oregon (pt.)	Washington (pt.)	Voncouver, WA PMSA	Tatal	Vancauver city
OCCUPATION Employed persons 16 years and over Executive, administrative, and managenal occupations	669 447 92 320	565 031 79 861	104 416 12 459	104 416 12 459	104 416 12 459	18 434 2 026
Prafessional specialty occupations Technicians and related support accupations	100 440 23 401	87 721 19 670	12 719 3 731	12 719 3 731	12 719 3 731	2 238 579
Sales accupationsAdministrative support occupations, including clericol	86 257 108 909	73 417 93 092 2 074	12 840 15 817	12 840 15 817	12 840 15 817	1 830 2 825
Private househald occupations Protective service accupations Service accupations, except protective and househald		7 309 56 622	329 1 580 11 409	329 1 580 11 409	329 1 580 11 409	39 344 2 715
Farming, farestry, and fishing accupations Precision production, craft, and repair accupations	12 165 73 655	10 438 60 000	1 727 13 655	1 727 13 655	1 727 13 655	142 2 267 1 431 1 093
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors Transpartation and material maving occupations Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	38 289 28 636 26 052	30 666 22 892 21 269	7 623 5 744 4 783	7 623 5 744 4 783	7 623 5 744 4 783	1 431 1 093
INCOME IN 1989						905
Households		446 628 18 287 34 070	84 140 3 309 6 471	84 140 3 309	84 140 3 309	18 729 1 278
less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$75,000 to \$74,999 \$75,000 to \$74,999 \$100,000 or more Median (dollars) Meon (dollars) Meon (dollars)	43 591 96 784	36 941 81 981	6 650 14 803	6 471 6 650 14 803	6 471 6 650 14 803	1 278 2 543 2 359 4 330
\$25,000 ta \$34,999	93 562 105 693	78 516 87 944	15 046 17 749	15 046 17 749	15 046 17 749	3 114 2 783
\$50,000 ta \$74,999 \$75,000 ta \$99,999	83 933 24 872	69 982 21 086	13 951 3 786	13 951 3 786	13 951 3 786	1 497 444
\$100,000 or more Median (dollars)	20 196 31 536	17 821 31 462	2 375 31 906	2 375 31 906	2 375 31 906	381 21 771
Meon (dollars) Median incame (dollars)	38 972 355 340 37 489	39 262 294 475 37 769	37 429 60 865 36 459	37 429 60 865 36 459	37 429 60 865 36 459	28 424 10 584 27 492
Per copita incame (dollars)	15 720	16 013	14 261	14 261	14 261	13 105
INCOME TYPE IN 1989 Households	530 768	446 628	84 140	84 140	84 140	18 729
With earnings Mean earnings (dollars)	435 248 38 693	366 473 38 977 112 430	68 775 37 177 19 977	68 775 37 177 19 977	68 775 37 177	13 670 28 415
With Social Security incame Mean Social Security income (dollars)	132 407 8 439 25 827	8 466 20 475	8 283 5 352	8 283 5 352	19 977 8 283 5 352	5 617 8 003 1 938
With public assistance income Meon public assistance income (dollars)	3 949	3 868	4 262	4 262	4 262	4 090
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE Fomilies (dollors)	45 340 43 771	46 052 44 624	41 898 39 916	41 898 39 916	41 898 39 916	34 299 27 828
With own children under 18 years (dallars) Married-couple families (dollars) With own children under 18 years (dallars)	49 378 49 917	50 174 50 881	45 546 45 564	45 546 45 564	45 546 45 564	39 935 36 321
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) With awn children under 18 years (dollars)	23 546	24 029	21 175	21 175	21 175	17 380
With awn children under 18 years (dollars) POVERTY STATUS IN 1989	18 639	19 127	16 518	16 518	16 518	12 782
All Income Levels In 1989						
Fomilies	352 326 289 814 178 274	292 189 240 660 146 239	60 137 49 154 32 035	60 110 49 130 31 990	60 107 49 136 32 024	10 411 7 792 5 119
With related children under 18 years	74 507 291 068	61 972 241 137	12 535 49 931	12 508 49 872	12 529 49 900	2 450 7 657
Hausehalder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	241 382 138 697	200 134 113 610	41 248 25 087	41 192 25 032	41 230 25 075	5 872 3 178
With related children under 5 yeors Female householder, no husband present	61 293 45 772	51 061 38 054	10 232 7 718	10 204 7 740	10 218 7 719	1 634 2 225
Hausehalder worked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	34 861 30 413 9 899	29 048 24 932 8 090	5 813 5 481 1 809	5 835 5 488 1 810	5 813 5 482 1 817	1 488 1 636 672
With reloted children under 5 yeors turnelated individuois for whom poverty status is determined	236 085	204 600	31 485	31 516	31 512	
Nanfamity householder65 years and over	170 348 55 254	147 647 47 809	22 701 7 445	22 732 7 443	22 728 7 469	10 361 7 809 2 832 39 704
Persons for whom poverty status is determined_ Persons under 18 years	1 298 069 322 612 320 471	1 080 372 262 845 261 042	217 697 59 767 59 429	217 701 59 767 59 429	217 694 59 767 59 429	8 598
Related children under 18 years Related children 5 ta 17 years Persons 65 years and aver	228 018 158 256	185 005 134 747	43 013 23 509	43 013 23 504	43 013 23 528	8 538 5 570 6 606
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level			4 031			
Fomilies Percent belaw paverty level Househalder warked in 1989	6.0	17 414 5.9 10 484	6.6 2 251	4 010 6.6 2 252	4 024 6.6 2 251	1 265 12.0 619
With related children under 18 years With related children under 5 years	16 666	13 339 7 432	3 327 1 761	3 299 1 744	3 320 1 761	1 128 642
Morried-couple families Householder warked in 1989	9 302 5 762	7 737 4 810	1 565 952	1 564 959	1 557 952	327 190
With related children under 18 yeors With related children under 5 years	3 408	4 790 2 810	1 044 598	1 036 590	1 036 590	237 145
Femole householder, no husbond present Hauseholder warked in 1989 With related children under 18 years	5 806	8 317 4 674 7 470	2 179 1 132 2 046	2 165 1 132 2 032	2 180 1 132 2 047	839 374 800
With related children under 5 years	5 061 46 240	4 044 39 842	1 017 6 398	1 008 6 405	1 025 6 415	432 2 394
Nanfamily hausehalder65 vears and aver65	24 852 10 609	21 510 9 018	3 342 1 591	3 349 1 589	3 359 1 608	1 386 666
Percent belaw paverty level	110 764 8.5	91 659 8.5 25 603	19 105 8.8 7 007	19 091 8.8 7 007	19 115 8.8 7 007	6 136 15.5
Persans under 18 years Related children under 18 years Related children 5 ta 17 years	30 803	25 603 24 101 15 039	6 702 4 469	6 702 4 469	7 007 6 702 4 469	2 100 2 044 1 253
Persons 65 years and aver		11 895	2 121	2 119	2 138	802
Persans below 100 percent of paverty level Persans below 125 percent of paverty level	45 065 155 090	38 053 128 106	7 012 26 984	6 980 26 985	7 012 26 987	2 079 8 465

[Doto bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering							Clork County, WA		
Area	Portlond—Von- couver, OR—WA CMSA	Oregon (pt.)	Woshington (pt.)	Voncouver, WA PMSA	Total	Evergreen CDP	Orchords South	Salmon Creek CDP	Voncouver city
Ail housing units	605 513	512 664	92 849	92 849	92 849	4 076	4 776	4 962	21 025
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or earlier	19 144 42 304 51 530 156 985 93 595 73 612 56 875 111 468	13 616 33 346 41 628 126 881 79 562 64 662 49 790 103 179	5 528 8 958 9 902 30 104 14 033 8 950 7 085 8 289	5 528 8 958 9 902 30 104 14 033 8 950 7 085 8 289	5 528 8 958 9 902 30 104 14 033 8 950 7 085 8 289	506 309 426 2 335 385 56 49 10	746 644 477 1 926 660 188 64	363 651 1 144 1 836 568 190 86	231 575 1 170 4 351 4 448 3 560 3 214 3 476
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	16 527 75 867 181 083 230 749 81 354 19 933	15 025 67 222 153 949 190 450 68 867 17 151	1 502 8 645 27 134 40 299 12 487 2 782	1 502 8 645 27 134 40 299 12 487 2 782	1 502 8 645 27 134 40 299 12 487 2 782	47 195 789 2 427 560 58	293 1 100 2 891 425 67	58 574 1 474 2 094 643 119	933 3 538 8 885 5 539 1 737 393
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS	0.450	7 510							
Owner-occupied condominium housing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vocont condominium housing units	8 652 6 780 1 074	7 512 5 850 911	1 140 930 163	1 140 930 163	1 140 930 163	61	35 30	342 146 40	145 169 19
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		500 101							
Complete kitchen focilities Source of woter, public system or private compony Sewage disposol, public sever Locking complete plumbing focilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units Occupied housing units	600 880 546 494 463 194 3 115 1 075 1 485 575 531	508 694 469 905 401 982 2 681 860 1 378 487 091	92 186 76 589 61 212 434 215 107	92 186 76 589 61 212 434 215 107	92 186 76 589 61 212 434 215 107	4 063 3 956 3 009 19 - 12 3 874	4 753 4 426 3 202 9 9 - 4 399	4 949 4 836 3 928 25 25 - 4 709	20 793 21 011 19 567 88 7 43 20 138
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gos	169 987 4 955 265 160 87 245 47 288 896	164 037 4 493 197 273 82 565 37 888 835	5 950 462 67 887 4 680 9 400 61	5 950 462 67 887 4 680 9 400 61	5 950 462 67 887 4 680 9 400 61	279 6 3 348 16 225	90 3 814 34 461	89 44 4 261 46 269	2 759 49 14 513 2 107 705 5
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	50 631 185 656 227 485 111 759 1.8	45 561 160 620 191 368 89 542 1.7	5 070 25 036 36 117 22 217 2.0	5 070 25 036 36 117 22 217 2.0	5 070 25 036 36 117 22 217 2.0	64 965 1 947 898 2.0	103 1 207 2 056 1 033 2.0	159 1 442 2 020 1 088 1.9	2 811 8 464 6 455 2 408 1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	352 564 42 300 90 435 53 277 93 920 72 632 222 967 104 343 83 948 20 660 10 532 3 484	295 692 34 514 74 088 44 774 79 145 63 171 191 399 88 678 72 351 18 028 9 221 3 121	56 872 7 786 16 347 8 503 14 775 9 461 31 568 15 665 11 597 2 632 1 311 363	56 872 7 786 16 347 8 503 14 775 9 461 31 568 15 665 11 597 2 632 1 311 363	56 872 7 786 16 347 8 503 14 775 9 461 31 568 15 665 11 597 2 632 1 311 363	2 507 532 879 362 666 68 1 367 617 580 138 20	2 723 566 845 476 667 169 1 676 1 024 502 105 39 6	3 098 600 939 571 781 207 1 611 839 637 97 38	8 688 775 1 928 927 2 058 3 000 11 450 5 234 4 243 1 148 668 157
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit Householder 65 years and over Owner-occupied housing units Locking complete plumbing focilities No telephone in unit No wehicle ovoiloble Complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room 1.00 or less persons per room	17 678 117 197 86 426 404 1 845 24 193 572 971 556 419 16 552 2 560 2 288 272	14 989 100 874 74 126 373 1 579 21 553 484 853 470 772 14 081 2 238 2 018 2 20	2 689 16 323 12 300 31 266 2 640 88 118 85 647 2 471 322 270 52	2 689 16 323 12 300 31 266 2 640 88 118 85 647 2 471 322 270 52	2 689 16 323 12 300 31 266 2 640 88 118 85 647 2 471 322 270 52	48 356 288 - 17 3 862 3 769 93 12 12	78 346 288 - 27 4 390 4 251 139 9	112 717 571 - 74 4 684 4 564 120 25 25	984 5 163 3 042 129 1 453 20 088 19 491 597 50 35
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollors) Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	46 052 25 247 55 866 16 052 39 814	46 564 25 157 47 750 13 493 34 257	43 392 25 793 8 116 2 559 5 557	43 392 25 793 8 116 2 559 5 557	43 392 25 793 8 116 2 559 5 557	42 145 30 144 229 54 175	38 152 33 046 361 149 212	47 837 25 576 291 66 225	38 438 20 615 3 055 438 2 617

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text, For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Totals	far split tracts/8N	IA's in Clark Caun	ity, WA			
Area	Tract 404.01	Tract 407.03	Tract 408.01	Tract 409.02	Tract 409.03	Tract 410.02	Tract 410.03	Tract 410.05	Tract 410.07	Tract 411.04
All housing units	2 361	1 184	3 152	2 646	2 077	2 347	1 264	964	1 263	848
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 ta March 1990	152 416 307 614 246 169 196 261	37 60 41 684 251 14 53 44	343 431 421 1 058 411 308 117 63	185 447 469 808 280 129 95 233	110 226 129 1 066 337 39 66	139 155 190 698 615 318 176 56	45 33 34 377 306 291 91 87	17 19 192 74 161 371	11 48 57 251 423 364 85 24	44 150 90 264 198 43 39 20
BEDROOMS										
Na bedraom	8 178 445 1 184 442 104	27 128 821 192 16	282 1 078 1 210 487 95	125 828 1 270 345 78	35 115 1 209 606 112	72 296 925 750 263 41	53 210 662 292 47	38 146 542 219 13 6	129 374 515 162 83	26 162 602 58
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied candominium hausing units Renter-occupied condominium hausing units Vacant candominium hausing units	=	Ξ	13 45 —	318 81 36	=	118	22 12 -	=	31 17 -	35 10
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities Source of water, public system ar private company Sewage dispasal, public sewer Lacking camplete plumbing facilities Owner-occupied hausing units Occupied housing units Occupied housing units	2 346 1 053 815 15 15 	1 184 1 061 398 - - - 1 136	3 152 3 019 2 298 - - - 2 887	2 646 1 775 1 442 11 11 -	2 077 1 937 1 097 3 3 -	2 296 2 328 2 091 7 - - 2 243	1 260 1 257 1 012 4 - - 1 239	954 908 872 13 6 6	1 263 1 263 1 136 - - - - 1 244	839 812 459 9 9
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	6 18 1 887 79 285	23 5 1 012 - 96	187 30 2 447 87 136	2 229 50 224	125 - 1 640 62 205	260 47 1 651 204 81	118 - 812 225 84 -	160 16 589 93 55	180 30 842 127 65	23 - 681 5 120
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
Nane	46 353 1 031 845 2.3	11 279 477 369 2.2	88 843 1 329 627 2.0	73 681 1 095 688 2.0	13 260 1 038 721 2.4	172 724 796 551 1.9	36 312 556 335 2.0	149 377 282 105 1.5	75 433 461 275 1.9	20 184 416 209 2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or eorlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or eorlier	1 838 300 596 308 378 256 437 238 169 10	913 120 308 161 244 80 223 67 137	1 716 339 395 257 529 196 1 171 669 444 48	2 102 431 687 361 427 196 435 146 198 73 18	1 753 310 547 228 543 125 279 134 123 9 13	1 385 266 306 171 294 348 858 499 267 76 8	1 018 121 250 129 285 233 221 122 64 26	458 58 98 45 166 91 455 192 204 39 20	784 62 145 71 193 313 460 203 191 45 11	546 75 192 54 131 94 283 157 105 15
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
Na telephane in unit	15 - 41 2 260 2 211 49 15	18 130 121 - - 1 136 1 090 46 - -	128 431 371 	51 521 469 	4 169 167 - - 9 2 029 2 024 5 3 3	63 578 468 7 91 2 243 2 212 31 -	9 246 232 - 21 1 239 1 230 9 - -	122 195 148 - 16 51 901 857 44 12 6	43 350 261 - 19 1 244 1 200 44 - -	13 118 89 - - 4 820 769 51 9
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-accupied housing units (dallars) Renter-accupied housing units (dallars) Hausehold income in 1989 belaw poverty level Owner-accupied hausing units Renter-accupied housing units	84	34 935 28 843 80 28 52	50 196 24 403 235 23 212	46 427 34 190 98 60 38	49 538 41 410 66 53 13	43 821 26 156 223 81 142	46 046 26 669 62 19 43	27 195 15 799 234 29 205	41 169 21 036 102 39 63	33 477 32 274 56 32 24

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Oata based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Totals far	split tracts/8NA's	in Clark County,	WA—Con.			
Area	Tract 411.06	Troct 412.01	Tract 412.03	Tract 412.04	Tract 413.05	Tract 413.06	Tract 413.07	Troct 416	Tract 418	Tract 431
All housing units	2 843	1 634	1 426	2 891	1 896	2 058	2 260	1 215	1 629	1 615
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or earlier	8 214 523 968 478 352 208 92	65 258 123 357 342 294 103 92	43 122 226 443 365 116 87 24	111 317 110 1 380 563 330 74 6	257 238 240 875 172 55 14	242 164 141 1 136 278 46 41	285 189 346 1 283 117 16 8	13 298 330 420 112 25	39 106 332 217 283 342 310	14 24 72 156 311 834 181 23
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	319 1 066 1 115 263 80	14 156 397 763 243 61	150 410 717 137 12	89 181 956 1 340 275 50	21 128 1 381 329 37	47 167 295 1 174 339 36	28 563 1 417 230 22	34 353 495 292 32 9	7 274 940 296 98 14	25 428 836 236 90
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium hausing units Renter-accupied condominium hausing units Vacant candaminium hausing units	118 93 22	=	66 24 -	10 15 -	=	61 - -	=	11 6 -	=	37 - 4
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Camplete kitchen facilities Source of water, public system or private company Sewage disposal, public sewer Lacking complete plumbing facilities Owner-occupied hausing units Renter-accupied hausing units Occupied housing units	2 843 2 755 2 368 8 8 -	1 626 1 547 816 8 - -	1 426 1 391 1 056 - - - 1 383	2 806 2 860 2 155 - - - 2 828	1 896 1 564 1 256 - - - 1 821	2 052 1 981 1 165 - - - 1 914	2 253 2 128 1 978 19 - 12 2 190	1 209 1 208 1 160 16 - 10	1 620 1 629 1 540 - - - 1 546	1 615 1 599 905 - - - - 1 576
HOUSE HEATING FUEL	1,20	. 551	. 555	2 020		. ,,,	2 170	1 100	1 340	1 3/0
Utility gas	82 11 2 268 171 191	131 3 1 191 157 69	39 - 1 257 35 52	173 - 2 482 3 170	46 - 1 496 27 252	89 6 1 689 7 123	197 - 1 860 24 109	56 7 1 064 10 29	250 7 1 122 109 58	235 - 1 026 278 37
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
Nane	132 852 1 146 593 1.9	13 425 785 328 2.0	37 481 572 293 1.9	183 835 1 141 669 1.9	34 256 966 565 2.2	43 512 868 491 2.0	21 477 1 229 463 2.1	161 574 345 86 1.3	174 736 449 187 1.5	66 406 744 360 2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1970 gearlier	1 456 139 292 206 421 398 1 267 755 403 79 27	1 040 126 241 87 306 280 511 318 173 9 5	701 44 213 101 217 126 682 405 216 41 11	1 529 150 431 186 564 198 1 299 633 454 149 63	1 428 355 496 223 284 70 393 191 170 25	1 362 162 419 216 497 68 552 261 219 46 14	1 349 391 561 187 197 13 841 365 378 92 6	321 21 91 36 56 117 845 379 339 60 62 5	685 74 149 117 138 207 861 396 346 57 52	1 183 92 239 116 261 475 393 151 204 24
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
Na telephane in unit	36 445 362 - 84 2 715 2 614 101 8	23 277 262 - - 7 1 551 1 527 24 - -	34 254 182 - 12 1 383 1 332 51 -	44 503 255 - 20 105 2 828 2 733 95 -	19 104 90 - - 5 1 821 1 785 36 -	11 204 177 - - 5 1 914 1 853 61 -	37 194 153 - 12 2 178 2 146 32 12 12	91 210 130 - 8 39 1 156 1 079 77 10	124 286 230 - 16 77 1 546 1 471 75 -	33 459 428 - 20 1 576 1 566
1.01 ar mare persons per roam Mean household income In 1989; Owner-occupied housing units (dallars) Renter-occupied housing units (dallars) Hausehold income in 1989 belaw paverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	38 107 23 176 262 79 183	59 710 25 526 98 44 54	39 439 28 176 120 34 86	39 975 29 500 167 55 112	43 243 33 134 75 41 34	39 792 30 788 139 49 90	44 037 30 746 110 25 85	30 299 19 403 216 19	24 980 18 801 303 77 226	54 920 26 615 55 44 11

[Ooto bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Evergreen COP, Clo	ork County, WA	0	rchords South COP,	Clork County, WA		Salmon Cr	reek COP, Clork Cou	nty, WA
Area	Troct 413.06 (pt.)	Troct 413.07 (pt.)	Troct 407.03 (pt.)	Troct 411.04 (pt.)	Troct 413.04	Troct 413.05 (pt.)	Troct 404.01 (pt.)	Troct 408.01 (pt.)	Troct 409.02 (pt.)
All housing units	2 058	2 018	24	386	2 707	1 659	77	1 175	1 716
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to Morch 1990	242 164 141 1 136 278 46 41	264 145 285 1 199 107 10 8	- - - 7 - 5	29 85 14 116 111 21 - 10	485 374 253 1 000 416 116 49	232 185 210 810 126 51 10 35	- - 21 21 7	28 142 281 513 88 41 58 24	168 347 409 542 163 33 21 33
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	47 167 295 1 174 339 36	28 494 1 253 221 22	- 5 7 12 -	18 125 235 8	258 853 1 378 172 46	- 17 117 1 271 233 21	- - 4 62 11	88 338 475 232 42	85 630 823 169 9
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS	,								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vocont condominium housing units	61 - -	- -	=	35 10	20	Ξ	=	18	318 81 36
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen focilities	2 052 1 981 1 165 - - - 1 914	2 011 1 975 1 844 19 - 12	24 24 - - - - 24	377 377 201 9 9 -	2 693 2 485 1 745 - - - 2 418	1 659 1 540 1 256 - - - 1 584	77 67 - - - - 73	1 175 1 136 920 - - - 1 133	1 716 1 665 1 422 11 11 -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gos	89 6 1 689 7 123	190 1 659 9 102	12 12 - - -	15 302 - 56	21 2 194 7 196	42 - 1 306 27 209 -	53 20	17 10 1 022 27 57	- 34 1 511 - 81
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	43 512 868 491 2.0	21 453 1 079 407 2.0	- 12 5 7 1.8	14 124 166 69 1.8	60 852 9 8 9 517 1.9	29 219 896 440 2.2	- 16 57 3.1	25 296 521 291 2.1	55 533 676 362 1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
0wner-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or eorlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1970 to 1979 1969 or eorlier	1 362 162 419 216 497 68 552 261 219 46 14	1 145 370 460 146 169 - 815 356 361 92 6	24 - - - 24 - - - -	167 14 31 27 71 24 206 118 82 -	1 319 222 405 249 359 84 1 099 731 256 80 26	1 213 330 409 200 237 37 371 175 164 25 7	73 21 44 8 - - - -	750 85 194 186 240 45 383 206 177	1 339 362 467 224 234 52 287 96 118 55
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit Householder 65 years ond over Owner-occupied housing units Lacking complete plumbing facilities No telephone in unit No vehicle ovoiloble Complete plumbing focilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room Locking complete plumbing focilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room	11 204 177 - - 5 1 914 1 853 61 - -	37 152 111 - 12 1 948 1 916 32 12 12	5 5 - - 24 24 - - -	8 42 13 - 4 364 334 30 9 9	51 209 194 — 23 2 418 2 345 73 —	19 90 76 - - 1 584 1 548 36 - - -	- - - - - 73 73 - - -	43 134 107 - - 9 1 133 1 093 40 - -	13 358 312 - 40 1 615 1 587 28 11
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	39 792 30 788 139 49 90	44 944 29 707 90 5 85	27 956 - - - -	32 631 29 299 36 12 24	35 993 33 768 261 107 154	41 460 32 986 64 30 34	37 280 - - - -	60 872 20 706 104 16 88	42 028 37 048 57 30 27

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Solmon Creek County, W	CDP, Clark /A—Con.				Voncouver city,	Clork County, WA			
Area	Troct 409.03 (pt.)	Troct 409.04	Troct 410.02 (pt.)	Troct 410.03 (pt.)	Troct 410.05 (pt.)	Troct 410.07 (pt.)	Troct 411.06 (pt.)	Troct 412.01 (pt.)	Troct 412.03 (pt.)	Tract 412.04 (pt.)
All housing units	89	1 905	_	1 077	748	57	591	181	38	824
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT 1989 to Morch 1990	7 	160 162 436 708 284 99 -	-	26 33 34 299 306 259 54 66	10 - 86 53 148 356 95	- - 14 11 30 2	- 84 132 271 63 35 6	- 3 - 20 67 59 19	- - 5 33 - -	67 212 5 213 257 70
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	7 7 5 59 18	58 394 497 675 213 68	- - - - -	27 139 584 288 39	27 99 441 168 7 6	- - 24 24 9	216 315 39 21	- 3 32 125 13 8	11 - 23 4 -	89 87 419 200 17 12
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vocont condominium housing units	- -	24 47 4	=	=	=	=	15	=	=	10 15 ~
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen focilities	89 89 42 - - - 89	1 892 1 879 1 544 14 14 -	-	1 077 1 070 873 - - - 1 062	739 748 726 6 - 6 700	57 57 20 - - - 57	591 591 591 - - - 530	181 181 65 - - - 171	38 38 18 - - - 38	739 824 773 - - - 794
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	- 79 - 10	72 1 596 19 101	-	100 - 704 205 53 -	147 5 443 82 23	17 - 35 5 - -	- 524 6 - -	40 3 119 5 4	34 - 4 -	22 745 3 24
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	25 27 37 2.1	79 588 780 341 1.8	=======================================	36 273 463 290 2.0	139 295 198 68 1.4	13 9 35 2.9	57 267 174 32 1.4	7 29 98 37 2.0	5 16 13 4 1.4	136 320 241 97 1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or eorlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier	77 12 13 12 35 5 12 12	859 141 244 149 228 97 929 525 342 42 20	-	936 111 216 118 272 219 126 61 39 26 -	310 24 62 33 105 86 390 178 174 21 17	45 	26 19 7 - - 504 331 109 44 20	142 5 18 6 46 67 29 18 11	13 - - 13 - 25 5 - - 15 5	178 41 42 4 63 28 616 321 198 59 38
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit Householder 65 years and over Owner-accupied hausing units Lacking complete plumbing facilities No telephone in unit No vehicle ovoiloble Complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or mare persons per room Lacking complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or mare persons per room 1.01 or mare persons per room	- 13 13 - - - 89 89 - -	56 212 139 — 25 1 774 1 722 52 14 14	-	224 216 - 21 1 062 1 053 9 - -	78 173 126 - 16 51 694 662 32 6 - 6	- 7 7 - - 57 57 - - -	27 33 - - 18 530 500 30 - -	- 38 38 - 7 171 168 3 - -	- - - - - 38 27 11 - -	27 205 17 20 89 794 780 14 -
Meon household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	83 465 14 956 7 7	43 214 24 177 123 13 110	=======================================	46 750 26 533 46 19 27	26 055 16 040 192 18 174	52 877 59 483 - - -	46 890 20 750 72 - 72	49 754 22 535 14 14	26 845 15 324 16 - 16	39 009 26 929 34 — 34

[Doto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Vonc	couver city, Clork	County, WA-Con				
Area	Troct 416 (pt.)	Troct 417	Troct 418 (pt.)	Troct 419	Troct 420	Troct 421	Troct 423	Troct 424	Troct 425	Troct 426
All housing units	1 215	1 620	1 480	1 072	614	1 135	1 418	450	647	2 037
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to Morch 1990	13 298 330 420 112 25 17	69 91 532 179 202 379 168	24 106 320 195 247 299 289	11 6 158 77 107 144 258 311	11 - 6 19 20 188 299 71	6 14 27 150 107 186 210 435	- 301 82 115 164 756	12 - 7 203 22 17 189	- - 35 95 42 94 381	9 19 85 500 437 296 279 412
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	34 353 495 292 32 9	28 295 957 267 58 15	7 230 858 277 94 14	142 204 406 210 100 10	27 285 176 101 25	81 564 332 148 10	33 450 582 238 91 24	293 128 20 9 -	81 149 237 114 57 9	138 381 1 158 294 49 17
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	11	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	87
Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vocont condominium housing units	6 -	Ξ	Ξ	19	Ξ	-	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	87 81 15
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen focilities Source of woter, public system or private compony Sewage disposol, public sewer Locking complete plumbing focilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units Occupied housing units	1 209 1 208 1 160 16 - 10	1 612 1 620 1 565 4 - 4 1 537	1 471 1 480 1 438 - - - 1 413	1 053 1 072 1 052 19 - - 1 044	607 614 610 7 7 - 592	1 130 1 135 1 128 - - - 1 101	1 412 1 418 1 398 15 - 9	392 450 450 14 - 14 412	647 647 647 - - - -	2 037 2 037 1 957 - - - 1 962
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gos	56 7 1 064 10 29 -	176 8 1 199 90 64	221 7 1 027 109 49	173 - 633 184 54 -	142 - 225 214 11	168 606 274 53	316 13 825 131 73	77 - 310 8 17 -	196 6 231 144 24	259 1 574 81 48
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	161 574 345 86 1.3	234 747 437 119 1.3	165 648 430 170 1.5	229 426 250 139 1.3	36 256 212 88 1.6	87 504 415 95 1.5	373 597 274 114 1.1	237 143 19 13 .5	84 279 186 52 1.4	210 1 011 616 125 1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or eorlier	321 21 91 36 56 117 845 379 339 60 62 5	428 29 112 49 100 138 1 109 637 362 52 53 5	603 65 134 115 104 185 810 373 325 50 52 10	486 50 116 69 113 138 558 261 185 76 31	456 45 119 19 61 212 136 66 41 10 19	602 18 152 93 119 220 499 180 216 56 19 28	371 16 100 47 102 106 987 355 453 107 72	13 - - 13 - - 399 153 142 28 49 27	248 31 47 22 43 105 353 164 105 36 32	588 47 107 63 140 231 1 374 631 521 161 41 20
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	91 210 130 8 39 1 156 1 079 77 10	62 225 170 9 63 1 533 1 464 69 4	116 254 198 - 16 68 1 413 1 347 66 - -	42 414 185 13 196 1 044 1 025 19	12 222 200 - 29 585 585 - 7 7	52 282 233 -5 38 1 101 1 084 17 -	111 358 77 -6 225 1 349 1 309 40 9	63 207 - 16 148 398 381 17 14	39 175 104 - 8 40 601 589 12 - -	80 466 302 - 80 1 962 1 900 62 -
Mean household Income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollors) Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	30 299 19 403 216 19	26 065 18 608 334 45 289	25 992 18 845 254 46 208	29 825 19 375 141 24 117	32 381 27 580 18 10 8	30 910 20 062 183 57 126	29 263 15 652 362 24 338	30 598 13 505 147 - 147	30 746 14 077 86 14 72	29 835 26 950 234 40 194

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Oata based an sample and subject ta sampling variability, see text. Far definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Vancauver city, Clark County, WA—Can.					Remainde	er af Clark Coun	ty, WA	
Area	Troct 427	Tract 428	Tract 429	Tract 430	Tract 431 (pt.)	Tract 401	Tract 402	Tract 403	Tract 404.01 (pt.)	Tract 404.02
All housing units	1 941	1 269	589	779	1 243	1 570	2 792	1 282	2 284	3 076
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 ta March 1990	101 52 169 804 326 173 267 49	21 29 91 334 260 322 212	- - 5 129 388 61 6	- - 33 515 209 22	3 25 115 250 702 136	57 115 199 487 195 107 129 281	139 249 502 1 029 241 207 112 313	43 66 125 314 191 113 133 297	152 416 307 593 225 152 189 250	204 352 374 1 079 387 234 249
BEDROOMS										
No bedraom	51 582 1 011 229 61 7	5 100 305 546 237 76	5 59 93 309 91 32	40 212 384 125 18	- 16 356 699 119 53	36 117 453 641 205 118	39 112 735 1 301 458 147	17 84 292 584 261 44	8 178 441 1 122 431 104	16 302 680 1 452 540 86
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-accupied condaminium housing units Renter-occupied candaminium housing units Vacant condaminium housing units	33	=	= =	- - -	37 - 4	=	-	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen focilities Source of woter, public system or private company Sewage dispasol, public sewer Lacking complete plumbing facilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	1 934 1 941 1 903 - - - 1 839	1 262 1 269 1 112 7 - - 1 229	589 589 549 — — — 549	773 779 767 - - - 771	1 243 1 243 765 - - 1 212	1 554 332 77 40 33 7	2 751 569 209 62 32 6	1 270 488 442 17 - 17 1 224	2 269 986 815 15 15 - 2 202	3 076 2 058 1 367 - - - 2 974
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					:					
Utility gas	76 - 1 670 50 43 -	225 - 771 203 25 5	22 443 51 33 	170 - 522 42 37 -	156 - 809 210 37 -	23 618 17 786	3 37 1 632 79 885 15	51 16 796 56 305	6 18 1 834 79 265	31 8 2 213 42 680
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	359 938 434 108 1.2	58 387 557 227 1.8	77 166 215 91 1.6	61 244 314 152 1.8	60 331 555 266 1.9	57 237 571 579 2.3	84 393 1 067 1 107 2.5	19 214 491 500 2.5	46 353 1 015 788 2.3	162 626 1 174 1 012 2.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupled housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier Renter-occupied housing units 1988 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier	362 76 60 30 55 141 1 477 663 544 206 59	845 64 169 62 241 309 384 181 130 49 5	370 17 90 21 116 126 179 50 62 46 16	463 42 92 59 103 167 308 98 106 28 64 12	882 54 184 64 182 398 330 129 169 18	1 204 118 280 258 365 183 240 82 108 25 12	2 295 279 690 451 639 236 356 158 80 48 53	937 90 242 206 205 194 287 92 110 43 34	1 765 300 575 308 334 248 437 238 169 10	2 219 381 583 332 707 216 755 345 282 86 21 21
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
Na telephane in unit Hausehalder 65 years and over	106 546 163 - 12 184 1 839 1 792 47 - -	17 346 334 - 34 1 229 1 198 31 - -	30 201 125 - 48 549 541 8 - -	7 226 91 - 61 771 748 23 - -	24 351 326 - 14 1 212 1 202 10 -	38 224 208 208 39 1 404 1 350 54 40 28	154 469 423 9 18 31 2 613 2 516 97 38 23 15	56 232 213 - 8 11 1 207 1 164 43 17 7	39 302 278 15 - 41 2 187 2 138 49 15 15	114 519 360
Mean household income in 1989; Owner-accupied housing units (dallars) Hausehold income in 1989 belaw paverty level Owner-accupied housing units Renter-accupied housing units	25 608 21 965 376 33 343	66 257 23 423 89 13 76	45 129 11 308 116 12 104	50 878 19 448 84 20 64	42 856 25 723 41 30 11	34 152 26 794 169 104 65	43 831 25 443 231 135 96	44 568 24 990 114 73 41	48 278 37 624 121 84 37	42 739 20 381 435 216 219

[Doto bosed on sample and subject to sampling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remoinder	of Clork County, W	ACon.			
Area	Troct 405.01	Troct 405.02	Troct 405.03	Troct 406.01	Troct 406.02	Troct 407.02	Troct 407.03 (pt.)	Troct 407.04	Troct 408.01 (pt.)
All housing units	2 019	1 646	2 055	1 593	1 359	1 478	1 160	1 987	1 977
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or eorlier	117 219 297 788 217 67 62 252	95 190 315 592 151 123 63 117	53 59 50 531 279 304 339 440	78 157 219 697 112 90 88 152	49 143 84 418 208 120 150 187	19 138 254 450 180 83 131 223	37 60 41 684 244 14 48 32	35 142 259 1 163 225 63 55 45	315 289 140 545 323 267 59 39
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	6 71 360 991 433 158	17 110 472 787 235 25	13 129 796 712 292 113	13 53 265 876 322 64	49 275 670 267 98	57 360 702 315 44	27 123 814 180 16	15 75 319 1 370 176 32	194 740 735 255 53
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vocant condominium housing units	- -	=======================================	=======================================	=	=	=	=	Ξ	13 27 -
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen focilities	2 013 954 55 6 - 6	1 618 514 470 22 22 -	2 055 1 905 1 599 - - 1 966	1 593 113 86 - - - 1 556	1 344 517 260 9 5 4	1 475 517 143 8 8 -	1 160 1 037 398 - - - - 1 112	1 980 1 626 925 21 6 8	1 977 1 883 1 378 - - - - 1 754
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gos	30 1 237 41 593 17	7 41 1 005 48 476	153 21 1 224 218 350	18 1 113 55 370	62 8 907 51 295 6	8 7 1 001 111 317	11 5 1 000 - 96	1 630 25 278	170 20 1 425 60 79
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	24 197 773 924 2.7	43 256 697 581 2.3	145 696 643 482 1.8	18 187 690 661 2.5	56 295 553 425 2.2	31 199 624 590 2.5	11 267 472 362 2.2	47 416 865 605 2.2	63 547 808 336 1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	1 751 220 604 283 483 161 167 83 60 17 7	1 283 149 395 282 328 129 294 117 129 29	1 303 163 291 134 334 381 663 239 263 81 75	1 374 136 362 282 411 183 182 63 67 30 12	1 177 114 341 173 295 254 152 58 43 33 6	1 259 162 369 257 279 192 185 64 110	889 120 308 161 244 56 223 67 137	1 385 123 472 307 419 64 548 201 252 60 31	966 254 201 71 289 151 788 463 267 48
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	38 187 180 - 7 14 1 912 1 833 79 6 6	60 217 181 7 - 30 1 555 1 477 78 22 22	79 595 434 99 1 966 1 937 29 	34 232 220 - 12 1 556 1 504 52 - -	24 250 231 - 8 21 1 320 1 300 20 9	33 290 264 7 24 1 436 1 394 42 8	18 125 116 - - - 1 112 1 066 46 - -	22 161 138 - 6 14 1 919 1 854 65 14 14	85 297 264 — 11 36 1 754 1 718 36 —
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollors) Renter-occupied housing units (dollors) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	47 963 31 253 96 60 36	41 046 21 203 164 91 73	36 121 20 665 207 62 145	48 547 27 310 70 54 16	44 881 24 959 66 37 29	40 727 29 643 73 54 19	35 123 28 843 80 28 52	37 832 29 136 165 66 99	41 908 26 199 131 7 124

[Doto bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remoinder	of Clork County, W	A — Con.			
Area	Troct 408.02	Troct 409.02 (pt.)	Troct 409.03 (pt.)	Troct 410.02 (pt.)	Troct 410.03 (pt.)	Troct 410.05 (pt.)	Troct 410.06	Troct 410.07 (pt.)	Troct 411.03
All housing units	1 840	930	1 988	2 347	187	216	2 564	1 206	1 567
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to Morch 1990	67 179 115 824 274 190 97	17 100 60 266 117 96 74 200	103 226 111 1 014 325 39 66 104	139 155 190 698 615 318 176 56	19 - - 78 - 32 37 21	7 19 106 21 13 15 35	199 272 176 888 591 249 58	11 48 57 237 412 334 83 24	315 315 159 373 283 53 39 30
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	76 171 1 137 379 77	40 198 447 176 69	28 110 1 150 588 112	72 296 925 750 263 41	26 71 78 4 8	11 47 101 51 6 -	175 472 1 298 503 116	129 374 491 138 74	7 185 458 760 118 39
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vocont condominium housing units	=	=	=	118	22 12 -	Ē	45 63 11	31 17 -	122 117 17
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen focilities Source of woter, public system or private compony Sewage disposol, public sewer Locking complete plumbing focilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units Occupied housing units	1 840 1 281 468 - - - 1 786	930 110 20 - - - 911	1 988 1 848 1 055 3 3 -	2 296 2 328 2 091 7 - - 2 243	183 187 139 4 - - 177	215 160 146 7 6 - 213	2 564 2 528 2 385 7 7 - 2 498	1 206 1 206 1 116 	1 557 1 459 1 284 - - - 1 463
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gos	6 1 518 60 202	718 50 143	125 - 1 561 62 195	260 47 1 651 204 81	18 - 108 20 31	13 11 146 11 32	223 - 2 073 107 95	163 30 807 122 65	31 1 355 6 71
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	14 330 731 711 2.4	18 148 419 326 2.3	13 235 1 011 684 2.4	172 724 796 551 1.9	39 93 45 2.0	10 82 84 37 1.7	97 683 1 040 678 2.0	75 420 452 240 1.8	17 497 657 292 1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or eorlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or eorlier	1 520 188 463 204 467 198 266 85 147 13 10	763 69 220 137 193 144 148 50 80 18	1 676 298 534 216 508 120 267 122 123 9 13	1 385 266 306 171 294 348 858 499 267 76 8	82 10 34 11 13 14 95 61 25 - 9	148 34 36 12 61 5 65 14 30 18	1 732 159 601 174 575 223 766 380 272 40 61	739 62 135 67 169 306 448 203 179 45 11	825 152 234 128 186 125 638 536 77 25
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit Householder 65 years ond over	18 238 220 - 6 1 786 1 747 39 - -	38 163 157 - 8 8 911 887 24 - -	156 154 - - 9 1 940 1 935 5 3 3	63 578 468 7 91 2 243 2 212 31 -	9 22 16 - - 177 177 - - -	22 22 22 - - - 207 195 12 6	33 525 429 - 34 2 491 2 397 94 7	43 343 254 - 19 1 187 1 143 44 - -	8 235 155 — 17 1 463 1 431 32 — —
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	43 050 25 842 108 47 61	54 147 28 646 41 30	47 980 42 598 59 46 13	43 821 26 156 223 81 142	38 011 26 849 16 - 16	29 585 14 351 42 11 31	49 077 23 701 204 41 163	40 456 20 006 102 39 63	52 939 41 267 49 21 28

[Oata bosed on sample and subject to sampling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remoinder	of Clork County, W	A—Con.			
Area	Troct 411.04 (pt.)	Troct 411.05	Troct 411.06 (pt.)	Troct 412.01 (pt.)	Troct 412.03 (pt.)	Troct 412.04 (pt.)	Troct 413.05 (pt.)	Tract 413.06 (pt.)	Troct 413.07 (pt.)
All housing units	462	1 324	2 252	1 453	1 388	2 067	237	-	242
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1960 to 1969 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1939 or eorlier	15 65 76 148 87 22 39	198 72 136 501 157 151 78 31	8 130 391 697 415 317 202 92	65 255 123 337 275 235 84 79	43 122 226 438 332 116 87 24	44 105 105 1 167 306 260 74	25 53 30 65 46 4 4	-	21 44 61 84 10 6 -
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	8 37 367 50	80 372 720 95 57	103 751 1 076 242 80	14 153 365 638 230 53	139 410 694 133 12	94 537 1 140 258 38	- 4 11 110 96 16	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	- 69 164 9
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vocont condominium housing units	-	=	118 78 22	=	66 24 -	Ξ	-	=	Ē
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen focilities. Source of woter, public system or private company Sewage disposol, public sewer Locking complete plumbing focilities. Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	462 435 258 - -	1 324 1 222 903 - -	2 252 2 164 1 777 8 8	1 445 1 366 751 8 -	1 388 1 353 1 038 - -	2 067 2 036 1 382 - - -	237 24 - - - -	- - - - -	242 153 134 - -
Occupied housing units	456	1 210	2 193	1 380	1 345	2 034	237	-	230
Utility gos	8 - 379 5 64	48 - 968 83 111	82 11 1 744 165 191	91 - 1 072 152 65 -	39 - 1 223 35 48 -	151 1 737 146	4 - 190 - 43		7 - 201 15 7
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	6 60 250 140 2.2	45 284 553 328 2.1	75 585 972 561 2.1	6 396 687 291 2.0	32 465 559 289 1.9	47 515 900 572 2.1	5 37 70 125 2.6	- - - -	24 150 56 2.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or eorlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or eorlier	379 61 161 27 60 70 77 39 23 15	833 101 213 107 201 211 377 217 118 35 7	1 430 120 285 206 421 398 763 424 294 35 7	898 121 223 81 260 213 482 300 162 9 5	688 44 213 101 204 126 657 400 216 26 6	1 351 109 389 182 501 170 683 312 256 90 25	215 25 87 23 47 33 22 16 6 - -		204 21 101 41 28 13 26 9 17 -
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephane in unit Householder 65 years ond over Owner-occupied housing units Locking complete plumbing facilities No telephone in unit No vehicle ovoilable	5 76 76 - - - 456	29 236 222 - - 26 1 210	9 412 362 - 66 2 185	23 239 224 - - - 1 380	34 254 182 - 12	17 298 238 - - 16 2 034	- 14 14 - 5	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	- 42 42 - - - -
Complete plumbing focilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room Locking complete plumbing focilities. 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room	456 435 21 - - -	1 187 23 - -	2 114 2 114 71 8 8	1 359 21 - -	1 345 1 305 40 - -	2 034 1 953 81 - -	237 237 - - - -	- - - - -	230 230 — — —
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	33 850 40 231 20 20	35 362 27 913 137 36 101	37 947 24 779 190 79 111	61 284 25 706 84 30 54	39 677 28 665 104 34 70	40 103 31 819 133 55 78	53 302 35 623 11 11	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	38 945 63 318 20 20

[Ooto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remoinder o	of Clork County, W	A—Con.			
Area	Troct 413.08	Troct 413.09	Troct 413.10	Troct 413.11	Troct 414	Troct 415	Troct 416 (pt.)	Troct 418 (pt.)	Troct 431 (pt.)
All housing units	2 847	1 644	1 554	554	1 326	1 016	-	149	372
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988	492 672 637 923 84 13 26	175 302 231 859 57 15 5	227 803 388 89 - 21 - 26	35 141 80 118 21 21 42 96	22 70 62 212 201 207 243 309	35 12 39 111 82 132 248 357	-	15 - 12 22 36 43 21	14 21 47 41 61 132 45
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	121 256 966 1 220 284	234 429 645 302 34	75 769 389 267 54	6 - 142 273 118 15	28 107 384 547 207 53	25 179 299 290 165 58	=	- 44 82 19 4 -	9 72 137 117 37
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units Renter-occupied condominium housing units Vocont condominium housing units	42 89 12	10 6	127 25 6	=	Ξ	=	= =	Ξ	Ξ
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kirchen focilities Source of woter, public system or privote compony Sewoge disposol, public sewer Locking complete plumbing focilities Owner-occupied housing units Occupied housing units Occupied housing units	2 745 2 831 2 559 	1 644 1 612 1 546 - - - 1 551	1 533 1 495 1 501 21 10 -	548 253 289 - - - - 514	1 308 1 292 1 188 18 13 -	998 1 013 1 010 10 6 4	-	149 149 102 - - - 133	372 356 140 - - - 364
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									•
Utility gas	131 2 363 - 37	82 1 427 42	368 1 025 16 14	47 - 363 43 43 18	102 818 207 139	130 6 557 164 9 1	1	29 95 - 9	79 217 68 -
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	174 785 1 029 543 1.9	25 3 9 4 784 348 2.0	5 434 759 225 1.9	11 123 209 171 2.3	84 366 470 346 2.0	181 286 313 168 1.6	= = =	9 88 1 9 17 1.3	6 75 189 94 2.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979	1 292 255 560 183 248 46 1 239 817 378 29 15	837 135 290 124 274 14 714 439 243 32	960 256 460 189 35 20 463 306 157 —	403 31 180 58 100 34 111 33 48 14	787 97 120 102 184 284 479 201 223 34 16 5	519 43 128 64 129 155 429 173 161 43 45		82 9 15 2 34 22 51 23 21 7	301 38 55 52 79 77 63 22 35 6
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
Na telephone in unit Householder 65 years ond over Owner-occupied housing units Lacking complete plumbing foolities No telephone in unit No vehicle avoiloble Complete plumbing foolities 1.00 or less persons per room	52 443 232 - 26 131 2 531 2 424	5 145 104 - - 9 1 551 1 529	10 317 310 - - - 1 413 1 409	- 161 145 - - - 514 514	92 302 262 - 41 1 253 1 238	120 280 179 - 14 71 938 907	-	8 32 32 - 9 133 124	9 108 102 - - 6 364 364
1.01 or more persons per room Locking complete plumbing foolilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room	107 - - -	22 - - - -	10 10 -	=======================================	15 13 13 -	31 10 10 -	=======================================	9 - - -	=
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household incame in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	44 287 30 823 150 17 133	53 970 36 870 40 18 22	61 432 45 493 15 7	62 964 37 836 11 	39 970 25 444 116 51 65	40 014 20 575 120 42 78	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	17 534 18 093 49 31 18	90 270 31 290 14 14

[Oota based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering							Clork County, WA		
Area	Portlond—Von- couver, OR—WA CMSA	Oregon (pt.)	Woshington (pt.)	Voncouver, WA PMSA	Total	Evergreen CDP	Orchords South	Solmon Creek COP	Voncouver city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	290 895	245 763	45 132	45 132	45 132	2 185	2 223	2 547	7 847
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	213 470	179 327	34 143	34 143	34 143	1 906	2 007	2 147	4 763
Less thon \$300	4 350 13 050 23 679	3 131 10 450 19 835	1 219 2 600 3 844	1 219 2 600 3 844	1 219 2 600 3 844	13 121 213	33 127 258	72 88 204	378 616
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$799	31 747 62 181	26 523 51 589	5 224 10 592	5 224 10 592	5 224 10 592	300 766	336	307 660	772 954 1 167
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499	39 418 29 121	33 311 25 335	6 107 3 786	6 107 3 786	6 107 3 786	354 131	928 279 46	446 342	513 281
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$799 \$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,000 to \$1,499 \$2,000 or more	6 473 3 451 703	5 951 3 202 709	522 249 676	522 249 676	522 249 676	8	- - 452	28	46 36 567
Not mortgaged Less thon \$100	77 425 1 378	66 436 712	10 989 666	10 989 666	10 989 666	665 279 7	653 216 13	744 400 9	2 084
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	20 585 37 503	14 529 33 920	6 056 3 583	6 056 3 583	6 056 3 583	91 162	111 85	193 183	249 1 854 753 128
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	12 240 3 188 2 531	11 801 3 048 2 426	439 140 105	439 140	439 140	19 -	7 -	8 =	128 61 39
\$500 or more Medion (dollors) HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED	239	248	183	105 · 183	105 183	221	186	7 199	172
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less thon \$20,000	52 191	44 267	7 924	7 924	7 924	194	361	314	2 260
20 to 24 percent	13 085 6 097	10 044 5 383	3 041 714	3 041 714	3 041 714	63 19	87 28	89 13	1 079 250
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	5 205 4 610 21 800	4 581 4 068 19 012	624 542 2 788	624 542 2 788	624 542 2 788	26 30 51	19 44 179	45 43 109	138 148 616
Not computed Medion	1 394 31.1	1 179 31.9	215 25.8	215 25.8	215 25.8	5 27.4	4 35.1	15 30.3	29 20.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less thon 20 percent	68 983 29 681	58 417 25 051	10 566 4 630	10 566 4 630	10 566 4 630	607 154	577 137	509 203	2 060 1 217
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	11 639 10 879 8 081	9 864 9 147 6 737	1 775 1 732 1 344	1 775 1 732 1 344	1 775 1 732 1 344	117 199 75	104 124 126	90 76 105	240 275
35 percent or more	8 694 9	7 609	1 085	1 085	1 085	62	86	35	145 183
Medion \$35,000 to \$49,999	22.1 69 546	22.1 58 025	21.8 11 521	21.8 11 521	21.8 11 521	25.8 661	26.9 711	22.9 587	15.7 1 669
Less thon 20 percent	39 506 16 389 8 396	32 702 13 607 7 110	6 804 2 782 1 286	6 804 2 782 1 286	6 804 2 782 1 286	380 193 45	428 222 58	248 171 141	1 238 280
30 to 34 percent	3 220 2 027	2 831 1 775	389 252	389 252	389 252	29 14	3 -	21	1 669 1 238 280 88 45 18
Not computed	18.6	18.7	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.8	18.8	21.3	15.3
\$50,000 or more	100 175 80 173 12 643	85 054 67 491 10 878	15 121 12 682 1 765	15 121 12 682 1 765	15 121 12 682 1 765	723 621 72	574 535 31	1 137 959 117	1 858 1 729 112
25 to 29 percent	4 725 1 492	4 240 1 400	485 92	485 92	485 92	30	8 -	46 15	12
35 percent or moreNot computed	1 111 31 14.1	1 014 31 14.1	97 - 13.8	97 - 13.8	97 _ 13.8	- 14.4	-	-	5
Medion Specified renter-occupied housing units GROSS RENT	219 872	188 815	31 057	31 057	31 057	1 364	13.8 1 676	15.1 1 594	10.8 11 432
Less thon \$100 \$100 to \$199	2 440 10 063	2 131 8 693	309 1 370	309 1 370	309 1 370	27	_ 25	7 28	222 857
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	19 430 51 106	17 176 44 150	2 254 6 956	2 254 6 956	2 254 6 956	26 130	28 134	71 610	1 281 3 574
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749	59 231 34 766 24 800	50 885 29 257 20 894	8 346 5 509 3 906	8 346 5 509 3 906	8 346 5 509 3 906	337 297 446	422 488 409	406 214 103	3 257 1 293
\$750 to \$799 \$750 to \$979	9 534 3 994	8 160 3 685	1 374 309	1 374 309	1 374 309	80 8	146	80 16	565 192 33
No cosh rent Medion (dollars)	4 508 438	3 784 437	724 447	724 447	724 447	13 545	24 540	59 409	158 393
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less thon \$10,000 Less thon 20 percent	46 288 1 492	39 975 1 273	6 313 219	6 313 219	6 313 219	137	163	220 -	3 307 153
20 to 24 percent	1 950 3 088 2 140	1 692 2 612 1 845	258 476 295	258 476 295	258 476 295	- 5 22	15	6	161 337
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more Not computed	33 668 3 950	29 109 3 444	4 559 506	4 559 506	4 559 506	106	130	172 35	209 2 264 183
Medion \$10,000 to \$19,999	50.0+ 56 472	50.0+ 48 719	50.0 + 7 753	50.0+ 7 753	50.0+ 7 753	50.0+ 260	50.0+ 262	50.0+ 512	50.0+ 3 476
Less thon 20 percent	3 298 6 865 10 285	2 959 5 975 8 833	339 890 1 452	339 890 1 452	339 890 1 452	4 7 56	25 34 11	22 52 124	159 438
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	10 263 10 575 24 154	9 059 20 820	1 516 3 334	1 516 3 334	1 516 3 334	39 145	14 167	178 178 125	776 710 1 355
Not computed Median \$20,000 to \$34,999	1 295 33.4	1 073 33.3	222 33.6	222 33.6	222 33.6	9 40.8	11 39.0	11 31.5	1 355 38 32.4
Less thon 20 percent	68 212 26 736	58 733 23 252	9 479 3 484 2 957	9 479 3 484	9 479 3 484	466 114	596 110	543 255	2 981 1 510
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	20 903 11 282 4 439	18 046 9 660 3 746	2 857 1 622 693	2 857 1 622 693	2 857 1 622 693	167 55 79	213 128 53	146 51 49	845 399 87
35 percent or moreNot computed	3 729 1 123	3 110 919	619 204	619 204	619 204	51	86 6	24 18	83 57
Medion \$35,000 or more	21.6 48 900	21.6 41 388	22.0 7 512 4 391	22.0 7 512	22.0 7 512	23.6 501 391	24.3 655	20.3 319	19.8 1 668
Less than 20 percent	41 376 4 797 1 206	34 995 3 985 1 078	6 381 812 128	6 381 812 128	6 381 812 128	391 97 5	519 121 11	257 27 17	1 538 96
30 to 34 percent	371 279	338 259	33 20	33 20	33 20	- 8	4 -	- 5	7
Not computed Medion	871 14.4	733 14.4	138 14.4	138 14.4	138 14.4	16.5	15.0	13 14.4	23 13.2

[Doto based on sample and subject to sompling voriability, see text. For definitions of terms and meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Totols (for split trocts/BN	A's in Clark Coun	ty, WA			
Area	Troct 404.01	Troct 407.03	Troct 408.01	Troct 409.02	Troct 409.03	Tract 410.02	Troct 410.03	Troct 410.05	Troct 410.07	Tract 411.04
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 306	691	1 424	1 446	1 632	1 027	994	320	741	493
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgoge	999	573 29	1 128	1 183 30	1 486	781	711	168	457	431
Less thon \$300\$300 to \$399	25 45	63	46 76	39	6 71	23 61	18 55	5 47	31 57	17 48
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	36 92	62 126	95 174 194	142 125	140 141	76 115	93 95	47 59	21 99	65 72 185
\$600 to \$799 \$800 to \$999	285 333 160	243 50	269 256	395 261	531 331 219	257 130	218 173	10	157 75 17	185
\$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999	12	Ξ.	18	151 20	47	111 8	51 8	_	- 17	-
\$2,000 or more Median (dollors)	809	605	790 296	20 737	745 146	694 246	657	456	614	612
Not mortgoged	307 5 185	118 11 60	14 190	263 17 85	5 59	8 139	283 8 154	152 19	284	62
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	109	47	83 9	143	65 8	99	98 12	123 10	186 98	28 30
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499 \$500 or more	-	Ξ.	<u>-</u>	9	4 5	=	6	=	_	=
Medion (dollors)	184	183	169	212	213	189	186	151	182	196
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	187	133	195	180	105	186	138	143	100	120
Less thon \$20,000 Less thon 20 percent	93	43 13	75	40	3	75	58 20	63	100 33 19	130 39
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	41	11 20	25 28	13 17	8 4	24 8	9 7	26 7	- 7	18
35 percent or more	34	46	67	86 15	69 14	72	34 10	47	35	11 52
Not computed Medion \$20,000 to \$34,999	19.4 230	29.8 183	29.5 243	36.9 275	44.2 377	27.3 218	21.5 224	21.6 84	23.7	30.0
Less thon 20 percent	93 21	55 65	150 45	71 69	109 70	106 33	127 18	62 10	279 150	135 50 23 33
25 to 29 percent	15 23	29 16	23	46 52	63 65	55 24	39 20	10	34 37 30	33 14
35 percent or moreNot computed	78	18	19	37	70	-	20	-	28	15
Median	25.3 368	22.8 208	12.8 348	24.8 306	25.8 433	20.5 211	17.1 248	11.7 54	15.6 138	23.8
Less thon 20 percent	149 154	138 70	134 61	144 129	215 109	107 52	147 64	54 -	108	134 109 20
25 to 29 percent	52 13	-	111 26	15	57 23	34 10	17 15	=	20	5
35 percent or moreNot computed			16	10	29	8	5	Ξ	=	=
Median\$50,000 or more	21.1 521	17.5 167	23.3 638	20.3 685	20.1 717	19.9 412	17.3 384	12.2 39	15.0 224	17.7 94
Less thon 20 percent	391 105	154 13	504 101	564 75	559 122	333 79	362 16	39	214 10	83 11
25 to 29 percent	19	-	24	46	30		6	-	-	<u>''</u>
35 percent or moreNot computed		_	É	-	=		=	Ξ	Ξ.	Ξ.
Medion Specified renter-occupied housing units	15.1 404	14.6 223	14.7 1 154	15.2 376	15.2 270	13.1 848	12.3 221	10.9 442	10.0 – 460	13.3 283
GROSS RENT Less thon \$100								8		200
\$100 to \$199	27 34		18 61	6 8	=	=	9 13	45 64	-	6
\$300 to \$399	49 82	7 42	396 456	55 96	9	170 303	10 43	122 152	63 90 171	38 35 120
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749	96 62	48 82	120 48	81 27	25 55 70	245 86	81 31	22 14	101 20	120
\$750 to \$999 \$1,000 or more	31	25	29	62 11	79 20	15	18	-	15	64 13
No cash rent	12 508	19 606	26 414	30 506	12 697	22 469	13 524	15 381	- - 440	550
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS		000	717	300	0,,	407	324	301	440	330
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less thon \$10,000	64	36	182	44	25	158	41	216	105	39
Less thon 20 percent	10	_	Ξ	_	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	_	- 6
25 to 29 percent	=		Ę	6	Ξ	Ξ	9	20 20	11	
35 percent or moreNot computed	10	30	164 18	21 17	21 4	138 20	32	151 25	94	33
Medion \$10,000 to \$19,999	50.0+	50.0+ 41	50.0+ 364	50.0+ 90	50.0+ -	50.0+ 193	50.0+ 31	50.0 + 88	50.0+ 157	50.0+ 7
Less than 20 percent		=	17 44		Ξ.	Ē	5 -	3 16	63	_
25 ta 29 percent	10	15	78 110	13 48	_	53 21	Ξ.	18 10	28 21	3
35 percent or more Not computed	12	16 10	96 19	29	Ξ	119	26	34 7	45 -	4 -
Median	35.8 120	50.0+ 68	31.5 364	33.3 124	102	41.0 311	50.0+ 73	31.7 90	27.8 126	50.0+ 96
Less thon 20 percent	12	20 13	181 120	30 46	14 19	87 160	10 14	53 33	40 72	40 26
25 to 29 percent	7 18	7 22	27 7	8 27	33 10	20 16	31 9	4	10	22 8
35 percent or more Not computed	27 12	6	29	13	18	20 8	9	=	4	=
Median	24.2 198	25.7 78	20.0 244	23.5 118	27.1 143	22.0 186	27.0 76	18.7 48	21.6 72	21.5 141
Less than 20 percent 20 to 24 percent	178	55 20	197 29	94 11	107 25	186	59	48 -	66 6	91 45
25 to 29 percent	10	=	11	=	11	=	4 -	Ξ	Ξ	5 -
35 percent or more Nat computed	-	3	7	13		-	13		-	_
Median	13.3	17.2	13.8	13.6	15.3	13.5	16.0	12.1	16.3	17.2

Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Doto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Totals for	split trocts/BNA's	in Clork County,	WA — Con.	•		
Area	Troct 411.06	Troct 412.01	Troct 412.03	Troct 412.04	Troct 413.05	Troct 413.06	Troct 413.07	Troct 416	Troct 418	Troct 431
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 249	974	624	1 479	1 295	1 158	1 118	230	572	1 116
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	918	654	488	1 223	1 205	1 009	956	136	358	669
Less thon \$300 \$300 to \$399	46 80	23 63	33 42	44 138	7 46	13 114	7	7 17	63 87	57 50 62
\$400 to \$499	128 149	36 107	42 73 84	182 181	120 129	153 168	82 132	8 41	81 102	62 83
Less mon \$300 \$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$799 \$800 to \$799 \$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999	313 157	118 123	145 77 22	479 170	574 231	153 168 339 161	132 438 219 70	37	25	215
\$1,000 to \$1,499	45	146	22	22	98	61	70	26	=	50 107
\$2,000 OF MORE		17 21	12	7		<u>.</u>	8 -	Ξ	_	24 21
Medion (doilors)	331	734 320	612 136	621 256	699 90	621 149	694 162	589 94	443 214	660 447 21 231 116
Less than \$100	1 17	13 159	_ 53	28 171	47	69	7 41	5 79	32 147	21
\$200 to \$299	1 /2	110 24	77 6	43	43	80	95 19	10	35	116
\$300 to \$399		-	-	7	-	-	'-	=	=	32 29 18
\$500 or more Medion (dollors)	175	14 195	213	166	197	205	228	163	139	18 187
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	244	160	138	276	140	121	0/	70	000	061
Less thon \$20,000	l 98	73	58	107	160 27	42	86 21	73 30 5	282 111	251 109
20 to 24 percent	22	22 6	6	38 24	23	11 17		5 -	39	19 13
30 to 34 percent	16	48	13 61	9 89	8 102	16 35	14 23	38	46 86	_
Not computed	15	11 20.3	31.9	23.5	43.6	27.2	5 28.8	42.5	28.8	91 19
Medion	312 128	211 108	160 73	314 125	329 67	350 111	267 43	45 45	127	21.8 236
20 to 24 percent	1 65	42	45	47	66	72	45	-	76 21	236 111 34 30 18
25 to 29 percent	41	16 22	24 13	47 93 23 26	58 99	99 29	100 56	_	25	30 18
35 percent or more	36	23	5	26	39	39	23	=	5	43
Medion	22.2	18.6 245	20.8 149	23.4 459	27.7 421	24.4 357	27.3 336	10.0 - 55	13.7 109	21.0
Less thon 20 percent	218	186 25	106	459 305 127	184 172	199 123	336 206	42	103	244 198
20 to 24 percent	45	24	27 16	21	39 9	14	77 31	5	6	40
30 to 34 percent	1 8	10	_	6	9 17	15	14 8	8 -	-	. 6
Not computedMedion	_	14.4	16.0	_ 17.7	20.8	18.9	18.4	14.8	12.4	- 15.6
\$50,000 or more	299	358 275	177 156	430 391	385 323	330 306	429 351	57 39	54 54	385
Less thon 20 percent	15	58	21	33	48	24	48	18	- -	336 24
25 to 29 percent	-	12 6	-	6	8 6	=	30	=	-	19
35 percent or moreNot computed	-	7		_	_	_	_	-	_	6
Medion Specified renter-occupied housing units	11.0	13.6 511	13.9 677	13.5 1 299	15.3 393	13.0 549	15.8 841	11.3 845	11.5 861	10.0- 393
GROSS RENT		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••		•	•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			373
Less thon \$100	-	_	_	_	_	9	18	17 52 151	11 13	13
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	39	8 67	13 106	36 318	13 7	15 15	11 115	241	43 340	18 38 185
\$400 to \$499	488	290 64	223 190	262 351	34 91	118 131	228 175	266 67	356 55 29	185
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749	131	35	91	223	194	210	244	32	29	84 43
\$750 to \$999 \$1,000 or more	32 17	19 11	34 5	101 8	48	43	37 8	8 -	Ξ	- 4
No cosh rent	17 23 461	17 458	15 495	506	6 632	8 588	5 521	11 380	14 403	8 466
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS									••	
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less thon \$10,000	219	59	68	171	7	76	61	224	214	11
Less thon 20 percent	-	-		-	-	-	-	18	8	-
20 to 24 percent	-	=	-	-	-	,-	5	36	15	5
30 to 34 percent	198	55	63	171	7	14 58	8 48	132	169	- 6
Not computed Medion	21	4 50.0+	5 50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0 +	50.0+	35 50.0+	22 50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	356	174	153	320 7	75	93	167	206	309	153
Less thon 20 percent	1 -	8	6	63	13	-	7	16	33	3
25 to 29 percent	114	38 43	13 15	29 30	5	6 22	50 17	54 41	71 50	28 33 73
35 percent or moreNot computed	. 183	76 9	114 5	191	57 -	57 4	88 5	87 5	155	73 8
Medion \$20,000 to \$34,999	35.6 439	34.2 171	42.4 262	37.3 416	50.0+ 139	46.6 137	37.3 338	33.4 305	35.0 235	35.1 146
Less thon 20 percent	12/	71 42	64 112	177 120	37	16 38	107 129	178 90	235 122	48 56
20 to 24 percent	137	35	44	34	33	11	44	30	93 13	23
30 to 34 percent	16	9	17 22	62 23	8 55	49 23	30 28	7	7	15 4
Not computed Medion	. 14	8 21.3	3 22.9	21.3	6 29.5	30.4	22.4	18.6	19.7	22.2
\$35,000 or more	253	107 96	194 177	392 345	172 128	243 199	275 209	110 100	103 93	83 83
Less thon 20 percent	. 18	11	5	47	37	39	58	10	10	-
25 to 29 percent		-	5 -	-	3	5 -	-	-	_	_
35 percent or more	-	=	7	-			8 -	-	_	-
Medion	15.9	14.1	14.6	14.7	17.4	16.6	16.2	13.7	12.7	11.7

[Oato based on somple and subject to sompling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Evergreen COP, Ck	ork County, WA	0	rchords South COP,	Clork County, WA		Solmon Ci	reek CDP, Clork Cour	nty, WA
Area	Troct 413.06 (pt.)	Troct 413.07 (pt.)	Troct 407.03 (pt.)	Troct 411.04 (pt.)	Troct 413.04	Troct 413.05 (pt.)	Troct 404.01 (pt.)	Troct 408.01 (pt.)	Troct 409.02 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 158	1 027	12	158	922	1 131	55	702	942
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	1 009 13	897	7	150	798 19	1 052	40	609	785
Less thon \$300 \$300 to \$399	114 153	7 60		23	64 96	40 112	-	31 37	13 7
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	168	132	Ξ.	23 50 34 39	181	121	11	39 78	98 100
\$600 to \$799 \$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499	339 161	427 193	Ξ.	4	333 95	556 180	6 23	117 130 159	337 155 65
\$1.500 to \$1.999	61	70 8	Ξ	_	10	36	-	159 18	65 10
\$2,000 or more Medion (dollors)	621	693	225	507	626	682	811	803	715
Not mortgoged Less than \$100	149	130 7	5	8 4	124 9	79	15 -	93 -	157
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	69 80	22 82	5 -	4 -	62 46	40 39	7	71 22	68 89
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	=	19 -	_	_	- -	-	8 -	_	_
\$500 or more Median (dollors)	205	240	175	125	170	199	303	142	206
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOSHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$20,000	121	73	5	51	154	151	15	57	121
Less thon 20 percent	42	21	5	8	47	27 20	8	26	15
25 to 29 percent	17	9 14	=	5 6	14 30	- 8	7	15 6	13
35 percent or moreNot computed	35	16	_	28 4	55	96	-	10	17 52 15
Medion\$20,000 to \$34,999	27.2 350	27.8 257	12.5	39.5 37	31.3 226	43.0 307	19.7 11	25.8 112	
Less thon 20 percent	111 72	43 45	7	10	63 34	57 62	11	73 13	240 71 60 38 52
25 to 29 percent	99	100	Ξ.	10	60 31	54 95	'-	8	38
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	29 39	46 23	=	9	38	39	Ξ.	6 12	52 19
Not computed	24.4	27.0 304	12.5	25.2	26.3	28.2	22.5	10.0-	24.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999 Less than 20 percent	357 199	181	Ξ	39 39	305 217	367 172	13	154 49	197 76
20 to 24 percent	123	70 31	Ξ	=	50 38	172 20	13	24 74	114 7
30 to 34 percent	15 6	14	Ξ	=	-	3 -	Ξ.	7 -	_
Not computed	18.9	18.7	Ξ	16.9	17.8	20.3	22.5	25.3	21.0
\$50,000 or more Less thon 20 percent	330 306	393 315	Ξ	31 31	237 237	306 267	16 16	379 296	384 352
20 to 24 percent	24	48 30	Ξ	_	Ξ.	31 8	Ξ.	57 17	8 24
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	Ξ.	=	-	=	=	=	-	9 -	-
Not computed Median	13.0	16.2	Ξ	10.0-	13.0	15.1	17.5	14.8	15.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units GROSS RENT	549	815	-	206	1 099	371	-	383	277
Less than \$100\$100 to \$199	9	18	Ξ	- 6	19	_	-	-	
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	15 15	11 115	Ξ	33	15 94	13 7	-	31 217	31
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	118 131	219 166	Ξ	33 30 85	358 312	34 91	-	103 10	62 81
\$600 to \$749 \$750 to \$999	210 43	236 37	Ξ	44 8	193 90	172 48	-	11	18 44
\$1,000 or more No cash rent	- 8	8 5	Ξ	_	18	- 6	-	11	11 30
Medion (dollars) HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS	588	519	-	535	515	627	-	388	525
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less thon \$10,000	76	61		39	117	7		£0	07
Less thon 20 percent	,,,	-	Ξ	- 6	9	-	_	58 -	27 -
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	14	5	Ξ	-	-	-	-	-	=
35 percent or moreNot computed	58	48	Ξ.	33	90 18	7	=	40 18	10 17
Medion	50.0 + 93	50.0 + 167	Ξ.	50.0 + 7	50.0+ 180	50.0 +	=	50.0+ 175	50.0+
Less than 20 percent	4	7	=	<u>-</u>	25 21	13	_	10 20	74 -
25 to 29 percent	6 22	50 17	Ξ	- 3	6	5	=	30 74	13
35 percent or more	57	88 5	-	4	106	57	-	30 11	41 20
Median	46.6 137	37.3 329	=	50.0 + 71	37.3 396	50.0+	-	31.5	32.9
Less thon 20 percent	16 38	98 129	=	23 26	87 150	129 - 37	=	85 72	85 7 39
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	11 49	44 30	-	26 14 8	81	33	=	13	8
35 percent or moreNat computed	23	28	-	-	37 41	8 45	=	Ξ	18 13
Medion	30.4 243	22.6 258	-	22.4 89	23.7	28.7	=	17.5	24.6
Less than 20 percent	199 39	192 58	-	50	406 347	160 122	-	65 44	91 67
25 to 29 percent	5	58 -	=	39 -	51 8	31	-	10 11	11
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more Not camputed		8	Ξ.	Ξ	=	4 -	Ξ	=	_
Medion	16.6	16.3	=	18.8	13.5	17.2	Ξ	13.4	13 15.0

[Doto bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Solmon Creek County, W	CDP, Clork /A—Con.				Voncouver city,	Clork County, WA			
Area	Troct 409.03 (pt.)	Troct 409.04	Troct 410.02 (pt.)	Troct 410.03 (pt.)	Troct 410.05 (pt.)	Tract 410.07 (pt.)	Troct 411.06 (pt.)	Troct 412.01 (pt.)	Troct 412.03 (pt.)	Troct 412.04 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	77	771	-	934	303	45	13	134	13	178
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	66	647	_	675	162	29	13	85	13	160
Less than \$300 \$300 to \$399	_	28 44	-	18 49	5 47	_	_	5 11	13	_ 37
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	5 12	51 117	_	89 90	41 59	-	- 7	16 10	-	7
\$400 to \$799	24	176	Ξ	201	10	.4	_	17	Ξ	36 61
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999	19	132 99	_	169 51	-	16 9	6	22	_	12
\$1,500 to \$1,999 \$2,000 or more	_	_	Ξ	8	Ξ		_	- 4	_	7
Medion (dollors)	746 11	721 124	-	660 259	448	854	546	606	375	600
Not mortgaged	_	9	_	8	141 19	16	=	49 13	-	18
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	5 6	49 59	Ξ	137 91	117 5	7	_	14 16	_	18
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499		_	_	12 6	-	_	_	6	-	_
\$500 or more Medion (dollors)	254	7 203	-	5 188	- 146	_ 256	-	_ 191	_	_
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF	254	203		100	140	236	_	171	-	150
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less thon \$20,000	7	114	_	118	138	_	_	27	_	20
Less thon 20 percent	-	40 4	-	53 20	58 26	-	=	21	-	-
25 to 29 percent	_	10	-	5	7	-	-	Ξ	-	9
30 to 34 percent	7	20 40	Ξ	23 10	47	_	_	- 6	_	11
Not computed	50.0+	30.7		10 20.2	22.1	_	_	17.5	-	35.5
Medion	16	130 48	-	206 109	78 56	17 7	-	15 10	13	53
20 to 24 percent	"_	6	-	18	10	<u>'</u>	=	5	13	16
25 to 29 percent	5	30 42	_	39 20	12	_	_	-	Ξ	29
35 percent or moreNot computed	_	4 -	-	20	_	10	_	_	_	8
Medion \$35,000 to \$49,999	12.5	26.8 218	_	18.8 242	14.2 48	35.7 10	13	13.8 40	17.5	26.8
Less thon 20 percent	5	118	=	141	48	4	7	31	-	71 48
20 to 24 percent	_	20 60	_	64 17	_	6	6	9	Ξ	15 8
30 to 34 percent	_	14 6	_	15 5	-	_	_	_	_	-
Not computed	17.5	18.9	-	17.3	12.2	_ 25.8	19.6	11.5	_	.
Medion \$50,000 or more	49	309	_	368	39	18	-	52	_	14.6 34 27
Less thon 20 percent	43 6	252 46	=	346 16	39	18	_	43 9	_	27 7
25 to 29 percent	_	5	_	6	_	-	_	_		_
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	=
Not computed Medion Specified renter-occupied housing units	10.0-	15.2	=	12.5	10.9	10.0		11.8	-	13.7
GROSS RENT	12	922	-	126	390	12	504	29	25	616
Less thon \$100\$ \$100 to \$199	-	7 28	-	-	8 41	-	-	-	-	-
\$200 to \$299	=	40	=	8	50	=	_	<u> </u>		5
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	7	362 234	=	21	103 144	_	196 219	18	4	168 83 217
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749	5	118 85	_	60 25	22 14	2 5	81 8	3 5	5 11	217 81
\$750 to \$999	-	25	_	9	-	5	_	_	'-	54
\$1,000 or moreNo cosh rent		18	Ξ	_	8	, . .		3	5	8 -
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS	496	406	-	537	388	640	434	368	605	514
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	_									
Less thon \$10,000 Less thon 20 percent	7	128	_	23	185	_	89	6	5 _	108
20 to 24 percent	Ξ	- 6	-	_	16	-		-	_	-
30 to 34 percent	-	7	-	23	20 129	-	- 89	7	-	
35 percent or moreNot computed	7	115		_	20	Ξ.		6	5 -	108
Median \$10,000 to \$19,999	50.0+	50.0+ 263	Ξ.	50.0 + 19	50.0 + 74	=	50.0+ 194	45.0 18	50.0+ 16	50.0+ 160
Less thon 20 percent	-	12 32	_	_	3 16	-	-	-	=	14
25 to 29 percent	=	81	-	-	11	-	33	12	-	17
30 to 34 percent	_	63 75	Ξ.	19	10 34	=	78 83	3	11	24 105
Not computed	_	30.5	_	50.0+	33.5	=	34.1	28.8	5 50.0+	39.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	5	368 176	-	51	86 49	-	162 74	-	4	161
Less than 20 percent20 to 24 percent	_	94	=	10	33	-	48	Ξ.	4	61 4 <u>4</u>
25 to 29 percent	5 -	38 31	-	31 6	4	Ξ	40 -	-	-	7 26
35 percent or moreNot computed	-	11	_	Ė		-	-	_	-	23
Medion	27.5	20.0	-	26.9	19.0		20.7	-	17.5	22.2
\$35,000 or more Less than 20 percent	=	163 146	-	33 29	45 45	12 12	59 59	5 5	=	187 187
20 to 24 percent	_	6	-	<u>-</u>	=	-	-	_	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	5	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or moreNot computed	-	-	-				=	=	-	-
Medion	-	14.7	-	14.3	12.4	14.3	13.3	12.5	-	14.1

[Ooto bosed on somple and subject to sompling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering					coover city, Clork	County, WA—Cor	1.			
Area	Troct 416 (pt.)	Troct 417	Troct 418 (pt.)	Troct 419	Troct 420	Troct 421	Troct 423	Troct 424	Troct 425	Troct 426
Specified owner-occupied housing units	230	403	492	443	427	558	353	9	211	413
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	136	209	327	249	250	299	239	9	106	179
ess thon \$300	7 17	12 34	46 76	31 21	32	12 48	17 62	Ξ	4 11	2
400 to \$499	8	61	78	46 52	48	33 68 90	47	9	19	4:
500 to \$599	41 37	47 45	102 25	76	47 89	90	72 35	Ξ	31 33 8	4
800 to \$999	26	10	-	12 11	34	33 15	6	Ξ	8	1
1,500 to \$1,999	-	-	-	- '-	-	-	-	-	-	
2,000 or more	589	497	461	560	595	591	486	425	581	46 23
Not mortgaged	94 5	194 40	165 14	194 20	177 6	259 12	114 8	Ξ	105 23	23
100 to \$199	79 10	116 38	116 35	127	142 20	144 85	85 21	-	66 16	15 2
300 to \$399	- "-	-	-	42 5	5	13		_	-	2
400 to \$499	=	Ξ	=	Ξ	4	5 -	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	
Nedion (dollors)	163	148	143	164	160	185	144	-	159	14
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	70	154	215	101	115	150	,,,		20	
Less thon \$20,000	73 30	154 87	215 85	181 115	76	150 60	111 32	9 -	83 39	20 12 3
20 to 24 percent	5	11 9	24	15 15	13	7 7	15 6	-	11 10	3
30 to 34 percent	38	47	28 78	36	_ 26	12 57	26 25	9	8	2
Not computed	_	_	-	-	_	7	7	=	15	
Medion	42.5 45	17.4 143	29.7 127	16.7 93	14.4 142	28.2 227	29.2 132	32.5	21.1 72	18 13
Less thon 20 percent	45	68 15	76 21	93 70 11	68 33	163 21	132 87 5	_	29 19	13 7
25 to 29 percent	_	39	25	12	29	19	15	Ξ.	8	
30 to 34 percent	Ξ	6 15	5	_	5 7	24	25 —	Ξ	5 11	2
Not computed	10.0-	21.2	13.7	13.4	20.5	12.9	16.3	Ξ	21.8	13.
35,000 to \$49,999	55 42	66	103 97	104	95 59	92	71 71	_	28	2
Less thon 20 percent	-	61 5	6	52 45	18	53 19	- /1	Ξ	12 16	2
25 to 29 percent	5 8	-	-	4 3	18	14 6	_	_	-	
35 percent or more	=	-	_	-	=	-	-	-	-	
Not computed	14.8	15.0	12.7	20.0	17.7	18.8	12.4	Ξ	20.6	12.
50,000 or moreLess thon 20 percent	57 39	40 40	47 47	65 65	75 75	89 89	39 39	Ξ	28 28	4
20 to 24 percent	18	-	_	-	-	-	-	-		
30 to 34 percent	=	_	=	Ξ	=	Ξ	=	Ξ	Ξ	
35 percent or moreNot computed	Ξ	=	-	_	Ξ	=	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	
Medion Specified renter-occupied housing units	11.3 845	10.0– 1 109	12.2 810	10.0- 558	13.0 136	12.2 499	10.0- 987	399	10.0- 353	10.0 1 37
GROSS RENT		,				***		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	030	,
ess thon \$100	17 52	23	11 4	14 58	_	22	37 223	16 165	15	1
200 to \$299	151 241	89 432	43 310	101 178	13 29	42 177	210 261	144 20	114 143	13 46
400 to \$499	266	444	344	130	18	162	130	10	20	42 16
5500 to \$599	67 32	99 11	55 29	41 36	28 26	38 41	83 28	24	36 7	16
750 to \$999	8	5	_	_	14	- 3	15	20	_	5
lo cosh rent	11	6 401	14	-	8	14	_		18	.2
Aedion (dollors)HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS	380	401	406	346	509	401	_ 309	208	319	40
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					.,					
Less thon \$10,000	224 18	283	208 8	216 7	16	133 11	464 21	266 15	143	21
20 to 24 percent	3 36	17	_ 15	7 20	Ξ	-	52 98	8 52	7	1
30 to 34 percent	_	12	-	6	_	7	52	35	16	. 2
35 percent or moreNot computed	132 35	233 21	163 22	176	8 8	115	241	151 5	108 12	14
Medion	50.0+ 206	50.0+ 425	50.0+ 279	50.0+ 124	37.5 49	50.0+ 179	38.0 234	39.1 64	45.8 116	50.0 41
Less thon 20 percent	3	23 59	-	8	_	12	29	23	_	3
20 to 24 percent	16 54	105	28 65	14 38	9	14 39	38 60	21	22 25	8
30 to 34 percent	41 87	102 136	50 136	34 30	16 24	36 73	54 53	20	20 49	9 12
Not computed	5	-	-	_	-	5	_	-	_	
Medion	33.4 305	31.3 302	34.6 226	30.3 126	34.8 27	33.1 128	29.2 177	22.1 33	32.7 82	30. 45
Less than 20 percent	178 90	165 89	113 93	55 37	4 5	69 28	80 53	23 10	33 20	24
25 to 29 percent	30	36	13	34	18	19	25	-	13	6
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	7	6	7	_	_	7	9 10	_	5 -	1
Not computed	18.6	6 19.3	20.0	21.1	26.3	5 19.0	20.8	10.0-	11 20.6	19.
35,000 or more	110 100	99 99	97	92	44	59	112	36	12	28 26
20 to 24 percent	100	-	87 10	83 9	30 14	52 3	84 28	36	12 -	26
25 to 29 percent	-	-	=	_	=	-	=	-	-	
35 percent or moreNot computed	-	-	<u>-</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Medion	13.7	12.2	13.0	13.0	13.5	4 11.8	13.3	10.0-	12.5	13.

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering		Vancouver cit	y, Clork County, V	/A—Con.			Remoind	er of Clork Coun	ty, WA	
Area	Troct 427	Troct 428	Troct 429	Troct 430	Troct 431 (pt.)	Troct 401	Troct 402	Troct 403	Tract 404.01 (pt.)	Troct 404.02
Specified owner-occupied housing units SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	277	808	362	426	815	517	1 026	534	1 251	1 489
With a mortgage	152	461	239	294	477	334	767	358	959	1 166
Less thon \$300	12 23 59	11 39	46 10	36 42	57 50	21 30	24 38	10 23	25 45	40 60
\$400 to \$499\$500 to \$599	l 16	44 71	29 22 88	39 60	54 78	67 40	88 174	60	25 92	123 161
\$600 to \$799	29 13	71 95 57	88 33	60 55 25 37	158	96	214	60 61 73 44	279	415
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499	-	92 20	11		29	52 12	116 104	63 22	310 160	190 143
\$1,500 to \$1,999\$2,000 or more	-	32			11	16 -	9	2	12 11	22 12
Median (dollors) Not mortgaged	472 125	716 347	652 123	545 132	600 338	618 183	646 259	674 176	809 292	705 323
Less thon \$100 \$100 to \$199	17 92	89	61	_ 87	21 202	24 131	3 138	12 106	5 185	7 205
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	6 10	151 60	51 11	45	84	21	93 17	58	102	97
\$400 to \$499		27 20	<u>''</u>	-	15	3	8	Ξ	=	14
\$500 or more Medion (dollors)	133	237	201	186	10 173	156	195	171	180	184
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less thon \$20,000	137	143	77	85	219	147	133	120	170	
Less thon 20 percent	77	69	10	43	103	72	39	139 69	172 85	266 59 36
20 to 24 percent	20 5	18 13	26 <u>6</u>	13	19 13	17 24	5 19	20 4	6 34	8
30 to 34 percent	35	26 17	7 28	5 24	- 79	6 28	22 48	3 29	34	23 134
Not computed	17.5	20.7	_ 27.1	19.9	21.1	20.4	30.8	14 19.1	13 19.4	6
20,000 to \$34,999 Less thon 20 percent	43 22	155 83	106 67	78 54	176	129 80	304 157	110	219	36.0 328 138
20 to 24 percent	-	13	13	6	18	22	46	51 26	93 10	138 63 70
25 to 29 percent	21	18 7	9	5	13	15 2	40 49	16 14	15 23	70 29
35 percent or moreNot computed	_	34	17	13	43	10	12	3	78 -	29 28
Medion	19.6 62	18.4 156	12.5 74	11.1 110	17.9 204	17.1 148	19.6 225	20.8 127	27.2 355	22.1
Less thon 20 percent	49 8	138 13	74 57 12	73 10	170	64 51	141 19	80	149	431 216
25 to 29 percent	5	-	5	6	-	16	37	35	141 52	130 71
30 to 34 percent	_	5	Ξ	13 8	-	_ 17	26 2	3 _	13	14
Not computed	15.3	12.4	14.2	17.6	15.5	21.0	18.1	18.0	21.0	20.0
50,000 or more	35 27	354 294	105 100	153 153	216 216	93 88	364 294	158 122	505 375	464
20 to 24 percent	8	49	5	-	-	5	56	29	105	464 373 77
25 to 29 percent		_	=	Ξ	-	Ξ	14 -	7 -	19 6	14
35 percent or moreNot computed	_	5 -	_	_	_	Ξ	Ξ	_	_	
Medion Specified renter-occupied housing units	10.0 1 464	10.9 379	11.1 179	10.0 308	10.0- 330	12.0 205	13.9 290	14.8 243	14.8 404	13.5 729
GROSS RENT		•					2,0	240	404	
ess than \$100	93 125	4	16 84	6	13	13	13 49	22	27	37 107
3200 to \$299	90 501	45 122	8 28	30 161	_ 26	45 38	49 39	13 68	34 49	30 226
400 to \$499 500 to \$599	467 146	109 56	26 6	63 17	177	40 23	66 27	60 28	82	104
600 to \$749	19	13	_	31	37	5	30	23	96 62	127 39
750 to \$999	Ξ	9	=	=	=	15	13	3	31 11	35
o cash rent	23 386	12 410	11 187	365	8 468	26 369	44 428	26 409	12 508	24 382
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS										332
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 ess than \$10,000	467	54	118	69	11	64	65	50	64	207
Less thon 20 percent	56 61	_	17 13	_	_	Ξ	2	5 4	10	29
25 to 29 percent	43	8	27 27	- 6	5	9	11	_	=	36
30 to 34 percent	6 29 <u>4</u>	42	30	63	6	47	50	34	44	19 99 24
Not computed	7 50.0+	50.0 +	30.0	50.0+	50.0+	8 50.0+	2 46.9	7 47.8	10 50.0+	24 44.2
10,000 to \$19,999 Less thon 20 percent	449 7	148 4	37 5	130	138	33 9	73	45 3	22	252
20 to 24 percent	72 120	10 43	13	22 32	3 28	5	_ 3	4 7	-	25 10
30 to 34 percent	84	20	4	17	24	<u> -</u>	36	5	10	44 101
35 percent or more	160 6	67 4	10 5	59 -	67 8	2 9	8 26	16 10	12	72 -
Medion	31.3 358	33.8 97	29.2 19	33.2 59	35.4 124	23.0 65	32.8 85	33.5 94	35.8 120	32.3 142
Less thon 20 percent	211 102	55 19	7 6	36 17	43 48	49 11	7 18	34	44 12	34
25 to 29 percent	33	5	=	-	23	-	26	32 17	7	50 35
30 to 34 percent	7	9	-	6	-	=	25 9	2	18 27	12 11
Not computed	5 18.9	4 19.1	6 19.6	18.4	22.0	5 17.0	28.4	9 21.3	12 24.2	23.7
35,000 or more	190 171	80 80	5 5	50 36	57 57	43 23	67 51	54 40	198	128
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	14	-	5	_	7	178 10	128
25 to 29 percent	_	Ξ.	Ξ	-	_	7	Ξ	-	10	
35 percent or moreNot computed	_ 19		_	-	-	- 8	_ 16	- 7	-	-
Medion	13.4	12.6	12.5	17.1	13.5	16.6	16.7	15.7	13.3	11.8

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering				Remoinder	af Clark Caunty, W	A—Con.			
Area	Tract 405.01	Tract 405.02	Tract 405.03	Tract 406.01	Tract 406.02	Tract 407.02	Tract 407.03 (pt.)	Tract 407.04	Tract 408.01 (pt.
Specified awner-occupied housing units	1 246	679	1 176	930	842	747	679	1 140	722
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	1 008	562	668	759	617	602	566	1 026	519
Less than \$300 \$300 ta \$399	14 30	23 39	23 70	13 29	21 51	5 30	22 63	41 111	1.
\$400 ta \$499 \$500 to \$599	62 124	61 81	83 137	97 86	34 75	33 66	62 126	139 293	3' 5' 9' 7' 13' 9'
\$600 to \$799 \$800 ta \$999	351 234	141 105	213 100	194 178	207 145	183 168	243 50	322 95	7
51,000 ta \$1,499 51,500 to \$1,999	172 21	95 11	29 8	146 16	71	96 13	-	25	9
\$2,000 or mare	753	6 725	5 615	759	6 708	8 779	- (00	_	
Medion (dallars)	238	117	508	171	225	145	608 113	580 114	76 20
Less than \$100 \$100 ta \$199	21 107	4 62	73 284	74	152	13 100	11 55 47	20 42	1 11
\$200 ta \$299 \$300 to \$399	103 7	46 5	151	78 19	63 10	32	47	52	6
\$400 to \$499 \$500 or more	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	=	_	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	
Median (dallars)	193	187	173	211	169	164	184	193	179
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$20,000	108	109	286	53	150	99	128	167	130
Less thon 20 percent	53 18	22 17	141 19	Ξ	51 13	45	38	32 11	49
25 to 29 percent	7	1/	31 7	5	8	-	13 11	20	j
30 to 34 percent	22	56	76	41	78	50	20 46	6 89	1 2 5
Nat computed	19.5	36.1	12 19.4	50.0+	36.4	35.2	30.5	9 39.5	32
\$20,000 ta \$34,999 Less than 20 percent	249 107	108 36	323 214	253 114	181 88	167 42	176 48	337 120	13 7 3:
20 ta 24 percent	21 40	28 18	48 31	42 33	31 25	42 40 38	48 65 29 16	59 51	3:
30 to 34 percent35 percent or more	43 38	7 19	7 23	33 43 21	25 15 22	38 15 32	16 18	86	
Not computed	24.2	23.2	12.4	21.5	_	-	-	21	
Median	362 137	212	251	242	20.4 193	25.2 211	23.1 208	24.1 370	14.1 19.
Less than 20 percent20 to 24 percent	138	110 56	183 25	139 41	117 37	91 59	138 70	297 53	8:
25 ta 29 percent	62	40 6	31 6	49	16 16	50 11	Ξ	20	192 85 37 37
35 percent ar moreNot camputed	16	_	6	13	7	Ξ	Ξ		16
Medion	21.6 527	19.1 250	16.9 316	16.4 382	17.9 318	21.2 270	17.5 167	16.9 266	21.6
Less than 20 percent	427 78	203 23	294 22	293 47	268	218	154	234	259 208
20 to 24 percent	15	12	-	37	42 4	30 14	13	32	4
30 to 34 percent	7 -	12	Ξ	5 -	4	8 -	-	Ξ	
Nat camputed Median	15.1	14.7	11.7	14.7	13.4	13.9	14.6	12.3	14.
Specified renter-occupied housing units GROSS RENT	133	240	663	161	152	185	223	539	77
Less than \$100	-	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	
\$200 to \$299	12	22 14	104	29	24	28	-	21 13	18 30 179
\$300 to \$399 \$400 ta \$499	20	45 91	239 160	37 32 12	12 25	50 31	7 42	33 178	179 353 110
\$500 ta \$599 \$600 to \$749	17 38	49 _	53 20	12 20	33 36	37 8	48 82	121 126	110
\$750 ta \$999 \$1,000 ar mare	17	_	Ξ	13	6	8	25	47	18
Na cash rent Median (dallars)	23 600	9 441	21 352	18 432	16 518	23 403	19 606	515	15
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	000		332	432	318	403	000	313	436
Less than \$10,000 Less than 20 percent	36	72 -	224	16	12	19	36	81	124
20 to 24 percent	_	10 15	31 18	Ξ	_	Ξ	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	_ 29	47	165	_ 16	12	_ 9		8	10.
Nat computed	7	-	10	-	-	10	30	59 14	124
Median	50.0+ 6	50.0+ 72	46.5 156	50.0+ 47	45.0 72	50.0+ 15	50.0+ 41	50.0+ 80	50.0 1 189
Less than 20 percent	_	12 -	9 35	6 4	_	7	_	_	7
25 ta 29 percent	_	6 -	41 16	5 14	5 16	-	_ 15	13	24 48 36 66
35 percent ar mare Nat computed	- 6	54	52	13	39 12	8	16 10	67	66
Median	31	42.8 69	29.0 181	32.1 60	40.0 39	50.0+ 89	50.0+	44.0	31.6
Less than 20 percent	36	35	100	32	25	33	68 20	212 36	109
20 ta 24 percent	10	17 8	34 31	17	10	47 4	13 7	86 45	31.6 279 109 107 27
35 percent ar mare	5 -	_	8 -	4 -	_	5 -	22 6	28 17	29
Nat camputed	10 27.2	9 19.2	8 17.2	7 18.4	4 16.9	21.2	25.7	24.1	21.4
\$35,000 ar mare Less than 20 percent	60 36	27 27	102 102	38 32	29	62	78	166	179
20 ta 24 percent	7 12	-	-	-	16 13	45 4	55 20	147 12	153 19
25 ta 29 percent	5	-	Ξ	-	-	=	=	7	-
35 percent ar mareNat camputed	=	=	Ξ.	_ 6	Ξ	13	_ 3	-	7
Median	16.7	15.8	11.6	14.0	19.3	10.0-	17.2	14.7	14.1

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Oata based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remainder of Clark Caunty, WA—Con.									
Area	Tract 408.02	Tract 409.02 (pt.)	Troct 409.03 (pt.)	Tract 410.02 (pt.)	Troct 410.03 (pt.)	Troct 410.05 (pt.)	Tract 410.06	Tract 410.07 (pt.)	Tract 411.03	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 270	504	1 555	1 027	60	17	1 586	696	751	
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	1 041	398	1 420	781	36	6	1 206	428	570	
Less than \$300 \$300 to \$399	41 93	17 32	6 71	23 61	-	<u>-</u>	57 93	31	-	
\$400 to \$499	101	44	135	76	6 4	6	111	57 21 99	49 77	
\$500 to \$599	64 378	44 25 58	129 507	115 257	5 17	-	189 357	99 153	98	
\$600 to \$799 \$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499	220	106	325	130	4	Ξ	178	5 9	17: 8:	
\$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 ta \$1,999	127 9	86 10	200 47	111 8		-	169 40	8	8 3' 2 2	
\$2,000 ar more	8	10 20	_	_	-	-	12	<u>-</u>	2	
Median (dallars)Not mortgaged	721 229	868 106	745 135	694 246	625 24	475 11	686 380	604 268	65: 18	
Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199	12 1 29	17 17	5	8 139	17	- 6	17	_		
\$200 to \$299	72	54	54 59	99	17	5	145 153	179 89	6 10	
\$300 ta \$399 \$400 ta \$499	5 11	9	8	Ξ			45 12	Ξ		
\$500 or more	_	-	. 5				8	_		
Median (dollars)HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF	186	221	212	189	150	196	212	182	21-	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	160	59	98	104	20	5	200	100	7.4	
Less than \$20,000 Less than 20 percent	62	25	3	186 7 <u>5</u>	5	5	208 70	100 33	14 2 1	
20 to 24 percent	6 7	_	7 8	7 24	-4	Ξ	14	19	1	
30 to 34 percent	13		.4	8		=	33 19	7		
35 percent ar mare Not camputed	72	34	62 14	72	11	_	62 10	35 6	9	
Median	31.9	45.0	42.2	27.3	50.0+	17.5	27.3	23.7	43	
Less than 20 percent	341 125	35	361 98	218 106	18 18	6	307 142	262 143	15 3 3	
20 to 24 percent	39 37	9 8	70	33 55	-	-	70 31	34 37	3	
30 to 34 percent	81	_	63 60	24	Ξ.	Ξ	50	30	4 2	
35 percent or mare Not computed	59	18	70	_	Ξ	Ξ	14	18	1	
Medion	25.9	35.1	26.0	20.5	10.0-	10.0-	20.8	15.0	25.	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	353 142	109 68	428 210	211 107	6	6	443 248	128 104	16 13 2	
20 to 24 percent	140	68 15	109	52 34	-	=	111	10	2	
25 ta 29 percent	41 19	8	57 23 29	34 10	_	=	48 15	14		
35 percent or more	3	10	29	8	-	-	21	-		
Nat camputed	21.1	14.3	20.2	19.9	17.5	12.5	18.5	13.5	14.0	
\$50,000 ar more	416 367	301 212	668 516	412 333	16 16	Ξ	628 532	206 196	28 23	
20 to 24 percent	26 23	67	116	79	- "-	=	51	10	29	
25 ta 29 percent	23	22	30 6	_	Ξ	Ξ	24 13	_		
35 percent or mare	-	-	<u> </u>	-	-	_	.3	Ξ	1.	
Not computed	14.1	15.2	15.4	13.1	10.0-	_	13.3	10.0-	12.	
Medion Specified renter-occupied housing units	260	99	258	848	95	52	755	448	63.	
GROSS RENT Less than \$100	_	_	_	_	_	_	11	_		
Less than \$100 \$100 ta \$199	.7	6	-	-	9	.4	40	- E		
\$200 to \$299	14 35 67 62 54	8 24	9	170	10	14 19	29 125	63 90		
\$400 ta \$499	67	34	18	303 245	22 21	8	201	171	9	
\$500 ta \$599 \$600 ta \$749	54	9	50 70	86	6	Ξ	131 99	99 15	24 23	
\$750 to \$999	11	18	79	15	9	-	76	10	2	
\$1,000 or mare	6 4	=	20 12	22	13	7	18 25	Ξ	1	
Median (dollars)	507	452	707	469	457	316	485	436	58	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	49	17	18	158	18	31	171	105	4	
Less than 20 percent	_	-	_	_	-	Ξ	11	Ξ	•	
25 to 29 percent	3	-	-	-	9	4	26			
30 ta 34 percent	- 41	6 11	14	138	9	22	120	11 94	3	
Nat camputed	5	-	4	20	_	5	14	_		
Median	50.0+ 44	50.0+ 16	50. 0+ -	50.0 + 193	40.0 12	50.0+ 14	50.0 + 214	50.0 + 157	50.0- 8	
Less than 20 percent	4	-	-	-	5	-	8	-		
20 ta 24 percent	6	_	Ξ	53 21	_	7	37 37	63 28		
30 ta 34 percent	4 30	7	-	21 119	7	-	49 72	21	1	
35 percent ar mareNot camputed	30	_	-	_	<u>'</u>	7	11	45	6	
Median	41.4 114	50.0 + 39	- 97	41.0 311	41.4 22	27.5 4	32.0	27.8	43.	
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less than 20 percent	37	23	14	87	6	4	186 60	126 40	1	
20 to 24 percent	20 35	7	19 28	160 20	4	-	24 62	72 10	22 1 8 4	
30 ta 34 percent	-	9	28 10	16	3	=	8	-	4	
35 percent ar mare Nat computed	18 4	_	18 8	20 8	9	-	18 14	4	4	
Median	24.5	15.6	27.1	22.0	31.7	12.5	25.2	21.6	26.	
\$35,000 ar mareLess than 20 percent	53 40	27 27	143 107	186 186	43 30	3	184 115	60 54	28 24	
20 ta 24 percent	7	-	25	-	-	-	48	6	24 3	
25 ta 29 percent	- 6	-	11	-	-	-	21	-		
30 ta 34 percent	-		=		=			Ξ		
Nat computed	13.2	12.5	15.3	13.5	13 16.9	10.0	17.6		, .	
Median	13.2	12.5	13.3	13.5	10.7	10.0-	17.6	16.6	15	

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remainder of Clork County, WA—Con.									
Area	Troct 411.04 (pt.)	Troct 411.05	Troct 411.06 (pt.)	Troct 412.01 (pt.)	Troct 412.03 (pt.)	Troct 412.04 (pt.)	Troct 413.05 (pt.)	Troct 413.06 (pt.)	Troct 413.07 (pt.)	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	335	759	1 236	840	611	1 301	164		91	
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	281	538	905	569	475	1 063	153	_	59	
ess thon \$300	17	31 47	46	18	33 29	44	-	=	3	
3300 to \$399	25 15	74	80 128	52 20 97	73 84	101 175	6 8	_	2	
500 to \$599600 to \$799	38 146	116 205	142 313	97 101	84 145	145 418	8 18	_	1	
5800 to \$999	40	47 13 5	151	101	77	158	51	-	2	
\$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999	_	5	45 -	146 17	77 22 12	22	62	Ξ		
\$2,000 or more Medion (dollors)	647	601	635	17 745	619	628	955	_	70	
Not mortgaged	54	221 32	331	271	136	238	ίĭ	_	3	
Less than \$100	24	150	235 72	145	53 77	28 153	7	=	1	
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	30	32	/2 7	94 18	6	43 7	4	_	1	
400 to \$499 5500 or more	_	7	Ξ	_ 14	-	7	-	-		
Medion (dollors)	205	157	175	196	213	167	189	Ξ	19	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less thon \$20,000	79	182 97	266 98	133 52	138 58	256 107	9	Ξ	1	
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	6	19 7	98 32 22 16	52 22 6	6	38 15	3	-		
30 to 34 percent	5	_	16	-	13	9	Ξ	_		
35 percent or moreNot computed	24	59 -	83 15	42 11	61	78 9	6	Ξ		
Medion	26.0 98	18.5 216	24.3 312	22.0 196	31.9 147	22.2 261	50.0+	-	50.0	
Less thon 20 percent	40	93	128	98	60	109	22 10	=	ı	
20 to 24 percent	15	49 59	65 41	37 16	45 24	47 64	4	Ξ		
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	14	15	42 36	22 23	13 5	64 23 18	4	-	1	
Not computed	_	_	-	_	-	-		Ξ.		
Medion	23.0 95	21.5 217	22.2 359	20.0 205	21.5 149	22.3 388	21.3 54	_	32. 3	
Less thon 20 percent	70 20	143 54	211 95	155 16	106 27	257 112	54 12	-	3 2	
25 to 29 percent	5	7	45	24	16	13	19	Ξ		
30 to 34 percent	_	13	_ 8	10		6	6 17	Ξ		
Not computed Medion	18.2	17.5	18.4	16.0	14.0	17.0	-	-	10.0	
50,000 or more	63	144	299	15.0 306	16.0 177	17.9 396	28.9 79	Ξ	10.0- 30 30	
Less thon 20 percent20 to 24 percent	52 11	131 8	284 15	232 49	156 21	364 26	56 17	Ξ	3	
25 to 29 percent	_	-		12		6	-	-		
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	=	5	Ξ.	7	=	Ξ	6 -	Ξ		
Not computed	16.3	12.6	11.0	14.1	13.9	13.5	16.4	_	10.9	
Specified renter-occupied housing units	77	377	763	482	652	683	22	-	20	
GROSS RENT Less thon \$100	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	_		
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	7	18 14	39	_ 8	13	31	_	-		
\$300 to \$399	5	46	110	49	106	150	Ξ	Ξ		
\$400 to \$499\$500 to \$599	5 35	113 74	269 150	290 61	219 185	179 134	Ξ	Ξ		
6600 to \$749 6750 to \$999	20	79 22	123 32	30 19	80 34	142	22	-		
1,000 or more		_	17	8	5	-	Ξ	Ξ		
No cosh rent	576	11 496	23 488	17 458	10 492	490	675	_	57:	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS										
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less thon \$10,000	_	86	130	53	63	63	_	_		
Less than 20 percent	_	18	-		-	=	-	-	-	
20 to 24 percent	_	-	Ξ.	=	Ξ	_	Ξ	Ξ		
30 to 34 percent	_	- 68	109	49	_ 58	63	Ξ	Ξ		
Not computed	-	50.0+	21 50.0+	4 50.0+	5	_	-	-		
Medion \$10,000 to \$19,999	_	61	162	156	50.0+ 137	50.0+ 160	_	Ξ		
Less than 20 percent	_	- 6	5	_ 8	-	7 49	Ξ	Ξ		
25 to 29 percent	-	6	18 36	26	13	12	-	-		
35 percent or more] =	38	100	40 73	15 103	6 86	_	Ξ		
Not computed	_	11 38.2	3 38.9	9 34.9	40.5	35.8	_	Ξ		
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less than 20 percent	25 17	102 24	277 53	171 71	258	255 116	10	-	9	
20 to 24 percent	_	35	80	42	60 112	76	-	Ξ	-	
25 to 29 percent	8 -	11 26	97 16	35 9	44 17	27 36	=			
35 percent or more	_	6	17	6	22	-	10	Ξ		
Not computed	15.5	23.9	14 24.9	21.3	3 23.0	20.8	45.0	Ξ	17.5	
335,000 or more Less than 20 percent	52 41	128 119	194 176	102 91	194 177	205 158	12	-	17	
20 to 24 percent	6	9	18	11	5	47	6	Ξ	1/	
25 to 29 percent	5 -	_	Ξ	-	5	_	_	Ξ		
35 percent ar mareNot computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_		
Median	14.6	15.6	16.5	14.3	14.6	15.7	20.0	Ξ	15.3	
							20.0		1.	

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Remainder of Clork County, WA—Con.									
Area	Troct 413.08	Troct 413.09	Troct 413.10	Troct 413.11	Troct 414	Troct 415	Troct 416 (pt.)	Troct 418 (pt.)	Troct 431 (pt.)	
Specified owner-occupied housing units SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	1 075	816	835	213	729	500	-	80	301	
With a mortgage	934	722	624	158	497	322	_	31	192	
Less thon \$300 \$300 to \$399	39	13 27	18	. .	30 58	6 49		17 11		
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599		27 57	39	30 9	68 117	71 45	-	3	8	
600 to \$799	307	168 221	76 159	12 16	119 79	68 65	-	-	57	
31,000 to \$1,499	100	213	244	60	16	12	=	=	10 78	
2,000 or more	-	16	47 41	24 7	10	6	Ξ.	_	13 21	
Aedion (dollors) Not mortgaged	748 141	908 94	1 032 211	1 188 55	576 232	572 178		292 49	1 100 109	
ess thon \$100	10	35	70	19	6 153	11 123	_	18 31	29	
200 to \$299 300 to \$399	59	35 59	128	23	58 15	29 15	-	-	32 26	
400 to \$499	9	-	7	á	13	-	Ξ	Ξ.	14	
500 or more	217	219	223	247	158	161	Ξ	119	8 285	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 ess thon \$20,000	110	67	39	13	204	114		67	32	
Less thon 20 percent	25	20	22	iš	68	39	-	26	6	
20 to 24 percent	29	=	5	=	36 5	10	-	15		
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	56	7 40	12	_	11 78	17 32	-	18 8	12	
Not computed	35.4	45.9	18.6	12.5	6 24.3	10 28.5	Ξ	27.5	14 50.0+	
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less thon 20 percent	264	92 30	123 61	30 16	144 74	118 79	-		60	
20 to 24 percent	50	16	6	14	27	9	Ξ	Ξ.	15 16	
25 to 29 percent	40 87	15 6	15	_	13 15	11 13		-	24 5	
35 percent or moreNot computed	21	25	35	Ξ	15	6	-	Ξ	_	
Medion	27.0	25.0 207	20.4 130	19.3 52	19.1 156	16.9 137	=	-	24.7 40	
Less thon 20 percent	286 120 100	80 67	81 17	52 25 6	98 43	117	-	6	28	
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	44	42	9	_	12	14	_	Ξ	6 -	
30 to 34 percent	15 7	11 7	10 13	7 14	3 -	6	_	_	6	
Not computed	21.1	21.8	16.0	20.8	18.4	13.1	Ξ	10.0-	16.4	
550,000 or more Less thon 20 percent	415 374	450 319	543 362	118 72	225 197	131 119	_	7	169	
20 to 24 percent	25	97	107	12	28	12	=	<u>-</u>	120 24	
25 to 29 percent	16	22	41 9	23 11	Ξ	_	Ξ		19	
35 percent or more	_	12	24	Ξ	=	_	-	Ξ	6	
Medion Specified renter-occupied housing units	15.4 1 239	17.7 714	17.6 463	17.2 93	10.0 469	13.2 429	-	10.0– 51	11.7 63	
GROSS RENT	1 207					427		٠,	03	
ess thon \$100	14	Ξ	=	Ξ	16	23	Ξ	9	Ξ	
200 to \$299 300 to \$399	29	115	_	_	56 134	95 192	_	30	18 12	
400 to \$499 500 to \$599	232 374	134 221	12 206	37 16	136 76	78 24	_	12	. 8 15	
600 to \$749	349	155	191 49	24	35	12	=	Ξ	6	
750 to \$999	148 70	60 29	5		5	-	Ξ	_	4	
lo cosh rent Aedion (dollors)	23 584	536	614	16 505	6 421	5 358	Ξ	361	430	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS										
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 ess thon \$10,000	143	52	8	11	89	101	_	6	_	
Less than 20 percent	14	Ξ	=	=	8 -	- 6	-	_	_	
25 to 29 percent	_	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	- 4	6		Ξ	-	
35 percent or more	111	52	8	11	54 23	57	Ξ.	6	_	
Not computed	18 50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	"-	50.0+	32 50.0+	_	50.0 +	Ξ	
10,000 to \$19,999 Less thon 20 percent	269	127	25 -	Ξ	126 10	140 19	Ξ	30	15	
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	10	19 11	Ξ	_	36 26	27 27 33	Ξ	5 6	_	
30 to 34 percent	47 170	17 80	_ 25	-	26 18 36	33 34	-	_	9	
35 percent or moreNot computed	23	-	_	Ξ	-	-	Ξ	19	6	
Medion	38.8 449	37.4 243	47.5 123	28	28.3 131	29.4 125	Ξ	39.0 9	34.2 22	
Less than 20 percent	77 117	68 71	4 37	10 18	60 28	65 36	-	9 –	5 8	
25 to 29 percent	151	85 12	49 16	_	34	15	-	-	- 5	
35 percent or more	51	7	17	=	5	-	=	-	4	
Not computed	26.0	23.8	27.1	21.1	21.0	19.4	=	10.0-	23.8	
35,000 or more	378 305	292 238	307 273	54 35	123 109	63 57	-	6	26 26	
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	49	47 7	34	3 -	8 -	6	-	-	-	
30 to 34 percent	11 7	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	
35 percent or moreNot computed	-			16	. 6		_	Ξ.	_	
Medion	14.9	14.2	15.2	15.0	15.1	10.0–	_	10.0–	10.0-	

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Oata based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering							Clork County, WA		
Area	Portland—Van- couver, OR—WA CMSA	Oregon (pt.)	Washingtan (pt.)	Vancauver, WA PMSA	Tatal	Evergreen COP	Orchards South	Salmon Creek COP	Vancouver city
Occupied housing units	537 712	452 854	84 858	84 858	84 858	3 668	4 192	4 623	18 881
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to Morch 1990	14 273 37 608 46 320 142 742 84 605 66 196 49 619 96 349	10 239 29 535 37 293 114 744 71 460 57 844 43 107 88 632	4 034 8 073 9 027 27 998 13 145 8 352 6 512 7 717	4 034 8 073 9 027 27 998 13 145 8 352 6 512 7 717	4 034 8 073 9 027 27 998 13 145 8 352 6 512 7 717	375 288 406 2 124 368 52 49	474 568 453 1 773 601 188 64 71	268 633 1 068 1 726 551 177 86 114	227 483 966 3 886 4 027 3 261 2 872 3 159
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	12 857 62 022 156 637 212 386 75 359 18 451	11 594 54 692 132 404 174 660 63 648 15 856	1 263 7 330 24 233 37 726 11 711 2 595	1 263 7 330 24 233 37 726 11 711 2 595	1 263 7 330 24 233 37 726 11 711 2 595	28 140 700 2 228 514 58	242 949 2 595 352 54	54 508 1 349 2 002 605 105	795 3 063 7 966 5 056 1 640 361
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen focilities Source of water, public system ar private compony Sewage disposol, public sewer Lacking complete plumbing facilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	534 280 482 151 405 152 2 233 1 014 1 219	449 895 412 651 350 319 1 914 802 1 112	84 385 69 500 54 833 319 212 107	84 385 69 500 54 833 319 212 107	84 385 69 500 54 833 319 212 107	3 662 3 554 2 664 12 -	4 169 3 867 2 704 9 9	4 619 4 517 3 627 25 25	18 713 18 874 17 561 50 7
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gos	158 822 4 550 246 747 80 811 46 016 766	153 173 4 117 181 800 76 255 36 799 710	5 649 433 64 947 4 556 9 217 56	5 649 433 64 947 4 556 9 217 56	5 649 433 64 947 4 556 9 217 56	279 6 3 180 16 187	90 - 3 622 34 446 -	89 44 4 186 46 258	2 626 33 13 489 2 037 691 5
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	44 156 171 840 215 221 106 495 1.8	39 397 147 965 180 441 85 051 1.8	4 759 23 875 34 780 21 444 2.0	4 759 23 875 34 780 21 444 2.0	4 759 23 875 34 780 21 444 2.0	58 925 1 827 858 2.0	103 1 126 1 995 968 2.0	159 1 409 1 991 1 064 1.9	2 608 7 927 6 062 2 284 1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier	336 347 39 982 85 723 50 916 89 808 69 918 201 365 93 727 75 792 18 794 9 869 3 183	281 082 32 447 69 877 42 764 75 429 60 565 171 772 79 216 64 878 16 258 8 585 2 835	55 265 7 535 15 846 8 152 14 379 9 353 29 593 14 511 10 914 2 536 1 284 348	55 265 7 535 15 846 8 152 14 379 9 353 29 593 14 511 10 914 2 536 1 284 348	55 265 7 535 15 846 8 152 14 379 9 353 29 593 14 511 10 914 2 536 1 284 348	2 391 500 847 335 647 62 1 277 591 534 124 20 8	2 597 536 815 429 648 169 1 595 953 492 105 39 6	3 063 600 939 547 770 207 1 560 793 632 97 38	8 348 722 1 868 830 2 006 2 922 10 533 4 760 3 871 1 105 651 146
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephane in unit Householder 65 years and over Owner-occupied housing units Lacking camplete plumbing focilities Na telephane in unit Na vehicle available Camplete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per roam 1.01 ar mare persans per roam Lacking camplete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per roam 1.01 or mare persons per roam 1.01 or more persons per roam 1.01 or more persons per roam	14 971 113 065 83 848 365 1 676 22 812 535 479 523 978 11 501 2 233 2 048 185	12 491 96 947 71 670 334 4 422 20 218 450 940 441 492 9 448 1 914 1 781 133	2 480 16 118 12 178 31 254 2 594 84 539 82 486 2 053 319 267 52	2 480 16 118 12 178 31 254 2 594 84 539 82 486 2 053 319 267 52	2 480 16 118 12 178 31 254 2 594 84 539 82 486 2 053 319 267 52	41 352 288 - 17 3 656 3 576 80 12 12	78 346 288 27 4 183 4 044 139 9	106 717 571 - 74 4 598 4 489 109 25 25	872 5 013 2 965 117 1 416 18 831 18 417 414 50 35
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dallas) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Hausehold income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied hausing units	46 222 25 684 47 782 14 701 33 081	46 812 25 649 40 171 12 210 27 961	43 220 25 885 7 611 2 491 5 120	43 220 25 885 7 611 2 491 5 120	43 220 25 885 7 611 2 491 5 120	41 815 30 117 207 48 159	38 152 33 484 321 141 180	47 782 25 629 280 66 214	38 566 20 701 2 773 410 2 363

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementory threshold ore 400 persons. Ooto based on somple and subject to sampling voriability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals for split t	rocts/8NA's in Clark	County, WA	Evergreen COP, Clork County, WA	Orchords South COP, Clork County, WA	Voncouver city, Clark County, WA	Remoinder of Clark	County, WA
Area	Troct 411.06	Troct 412.04	Troct 413.07	Troct 413.07 (pt.)	Tract 413.04	Troct 417	Troct 412.04 (pt.)	Troct 413.08
Occupied housing units	2 576	2 693	2 059	1 836	2 315	1 380	1 937	2 321
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to Morch 1990	8 192 431 893 445 312 203 92	103 254 105 1 279 542 330 74 6	256 168 331 1 147 117 16 8	242 128 270 1 071 107 10 8	285 298 245 928 380 116 49	- 62 78 459 163 311	36 91 105 1 066 299 260 74 6	288 542 547 821 84 13 26
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	272 930 1 072 230 72	76 153 859 1 286 269 50	28 531 1 271 207 22	28 466 1 122 198 22	207 702 1 220 153 33	22 271 812 208 52 15	71 483 1 093 252 38	111 182 686 1 086 256
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen focilities	2 576 2 488 2 113 8 8	2 621 2 662 1 957 - -	2 059 1 939 1 797 12 - 12	1 836 1 799 1 676 12 - 12	2 301 2 118 1 395 - - -	1 380 1 380 1 337 4 - 4	1 937 1 906 1 252 -	2 229 2 305 2 033 - -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gos	82 11 2 127 165 191	173 - 2 347 3 170	197 - 1 756 24 82 -	190 - 1 562 9 75 -	21 - 2 091 7 196 -	171 4 1 058 83 64 -	151 - 1 640 - 146 -	107 2 177 37
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	110 808 1 087 571 1.9	183 797 1 083 630 1.9	21 455 1 142 441 2.1	21 431 992 392 2.0	60 784 973 498 1.9	190 694 377 119 1.3	47 503 842 545 2.1	160 704 961 496 1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier Renter-occupied housing units 1989 to March 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier	1 389 139 254 201 397 398 1 187 690 388 79 27	1 482 143 417 186 538 198 1 211 579 420 149 63	1 276 357 544 171 191 13 783 343 351 83 6	1 079 343 443 130 163 - 757 334 83 6 6	1 277 202 389 243 359 84 1 038 680 246 80 26	386 23 107 42 89 125 994 569 320 47 53 5	1 304 102 375 182 475 170 633 284 234 90 25	1 205 232 534 172 221 46 1 116 731 341 29 15
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
Na telephone in unit	36 434 359 - - 73	44 503 255 - 20 105	30 194 153 _ _ 12	30 152 111 - - 12	51 209 194 - - 23	57 212 157 - 9 63	17 298 238 - - 16	44 443 232 - 26 131
Complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per raam 1.01 or more persons per roam Lacking complete plumbing facilities 1.00 ar less persons per raam 1.01 or more persons per raam	2 568 2 480 88 8 8	2 693 2 630 63 - - -	2 047 2 022 25 12 12	1 824 1 799 25 12 12	2 315 2 242 73 - -	1 376 1 325 51 4 4	1 937 1 888 49 - - -	2 321 2 270 51 - -
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units	38 129 23 353 235 76 159	40 083 28 689 167 55	43 658 30 298 103 25 78	44 701 29 164 83 5 78	36 079 34 257 228 99 129	26 870 18 160 307 41 266	40 230 31 214 133 55 78	43 861 31 053 120 9

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold ond complementary threshold ore 400 persons. Ooto based on somple and subject to sompling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Clork County, WA				
Area	PortlondVon- couver, ORWA CMSA	Oregon (pt.)	Woshington (pt.)	Voncouver, WA PMSA	Total	Evergreen COP	Orchards South	Solmon Creek COP	Voncouver city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	276 216	232 519	43 697	43 697	43 697	2 069	2 113	2 512	7 551
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	201 578 3 982	168 741	32 837 1 210	32 837 1 210	32 837 1 210	1 790 13	1 897	2 120	4 537
Less thon \$300 \$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	12 218	2 772 9 705 18 530	2 513 3 701	2 513 3 701	2 513 3 701	111 204	33 127 220	72 77 204	372 590 730
€ 500 ÷o € 500	1 20 023	18 530 24 904 48 312	5 019 10 152	5 019 10 152	5 019 10 152	290 719	327 874	307 650	730 887 1 136
\$600 to \$799 \$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999 \$2,000 or more	37 327 27 837	31 481 24 180	5 846 3 657	5 846 3 657	5 846 3 657	319 126	270 46	446 336	1 136 475 276 35
\$1,500 to \$1,999 \$2,000 or more	6 219 3 377 705	5 729 3 128 711	490 249 675	490 249 675	490 249 675	8 - 663	- 653	28 - 746	35 36 567
Medion (dollors) Not mortgaged Less thon \$100	74 638 1 334	63 778 671	10 860 663	10 860 663	10 860 663	279 7	216 13	392 9	3 014 249
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	19 863 36 079	13 890 32 539	5 973 3 540	5 973 3 540	5 973 3 540	91 162	111 85	193 175	1 801 736 128
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	11 792 3 094	11 353 2 954 2 371	439 140	439 140 105	439 140	19	7 ~	8 -	61
\$500 or more Medion (dollors)	2 476 239	248	105 183	183	105 183	221	186	196	39 172
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$20,000	48 895	41 148	7 747	7 747	7 747	185	352	314	2 156
Less thon 20 percent	12 591 5 795	9 583 5 091	3 008 704	3 008 704	3 008 704	63 19	87 28	89 13	1 046
25 to 29 percent	4 959 4 244	4 350 3 721	609 523	609 523	609 523	17 30	19 44	45 43	250 132 132
35 percent or moreNot computed	20 011 1 295	17 318 1 085	2 693 210	2 693 210	2 693 210	51	170 4	109 15	572 24
Medion \$20,000 to \$34,999 Less thon 20 percent	30.5 65 229 28 439	31.4 55 048 23 869	25.5 10 181 4 570	25.5 10 181 4 570	25.5 10 181 4 570	27.4 576 150	34.5 559 137	30.3 509 203	20.4 1 979
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	10 950 10 124	9 274 8 490	1 676 1 634	1 676 1 634	1 676 1 634	113 189	104 124	90 76	1 188 228 251
30 to 34 percent	7 594 8 113	6 324 7 082	1 270 1 031	1 270 1 031	1 270 1 031	67 57	116 78	105 35	139 173
Not computed Medion \$35,000 to \$49,999	21.9 66 196	22.0 54 981	21.6 11 215	21.6 11 215	21.6 11 215	25.7 644	26.6	22.9	15.5
Less thon 20 percent	37 806 15 389	31 152 12 708	6 654 2 681	6 654 2 681	6 654 2 681	374 193	650 384 205	569 240 161	1 616 1 214 263
25 to 29 percent	7 943 3 060	6 694 2 689	1 249 371	1 249 371	1 249 371	40 23	58 3	141 21	263 76 45
35 percent or moreNot computed	1 990	1 738	252 8	252	252 8	14	-	6	18
Medion \$50,000 or more Less thon 20 percent	18.6 95 896 76 723	18.7 81 342 64 515	18.2 14 554 12 208	18.2 14 554 12 208	18.2 14 554 12 208	18.7 664 566	18.9 552 513	21.4 1 120 948	15.2 1 800 1 687
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent	12 076 4 552	10 379 4 078	1 697 474	1 697 474	1 697 474	68 30	31 8	111 46	96 12
30 to 34 percent	1 443 1 071	1 351 988 31	92 83	92 83	92 83	Ξ	Ξ	15	5
Not computed Median Specified renter-occupied housing units	31 14.1 198 386	14.1 169 299	13.7 29 087	13.7 29 087	13.7 29 087	14.7 1 274	13.8 1 595	15.1 1 543	10.7 10 515
GROSS RENT Less than \$100	2 076	1 781	295	295	295	_	-	7	208
\$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	8 623 16 654	7 371 14 542	1 252 2 112	1 252 2 112	1 252 2 112	23 19	25 21	28 71	777 1 194
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	45 472 53 937	38 936 46 155	6 536 7 782	6 536 7 782	6 536 7 782	130 316	134 388	598 391	3 286 2 961
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749 \$750 to \$999	31 760 22 862 8 918	26 597 19 218 7 614	5 163 3 644 1 304	5 163 3 644 1 304	5 163 3 644 1 304	288 401 80	474 399 130	208 91 74	1 180 538 186
\$1,000 or more No cosh rent	3 844 4 240	3 554 3 531	290 709	290 709	290 709	8 9	24	16 59	27 158
Medion (dollors)	441	440	448	448	448	543	541	407	392
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$10,000	39 863	33 943	5 920	5 920	5 920	128	154	209	3 035
Less than 20 percent 20 to 24 percent	1 250 1 737	1 071 1 500	179 237	179 237	179 237	_	15	-	132 140
25 to 29 percent	2 718 1 813 29 031	2 269 1 539 24 739	449 274 4 292	449 274	449 274	5 22	-	6 7	317 188
Not computed	3 314 50.0+	2 825 50.0+	4 292 489 50.0+	4 292 489 50.0+	4 292 489 50.0+	97 4 50.0+	121 18 50.0+	166 30 50.0+	2 087 171 50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 Less than 20 percent	50 829 2 792	43 591 2 485	7 238 307	7 238 307	7 238 307	240	237 25	505 22	3 192 148
20 to 24 percent	6 161 9 319	5 338 7 942	823 1 377	823 1 377	823 1 377	7 49	27 11	52 117	412 728
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more Not computed	9 668 21 679 1 210	8 237 18 597 992	1 431 3 082 218	1 431 3 082 218	1 431 3 082 218	39 140 5	14 149 11	178 125 11	654 1 212
Median\$20,000 to \$34,999	33.4 62 589	33.4 53 659	33.5 8 930	33.5 8 930	33.5 8 930	41.5 445	39.1 578	31.6 523	38 32.2 2 773
20 to 24 percent	24 274 19 192	20 951 16 546	3 323 2 646	3 323 2 646	3 323 2 646	114 151	100 213	255 146	1 407 763 376
25 to 29 percent	10 389 4 146 3 524	8 855 3 494 2 942	1 534 652 582	1 534 652 582	1 534 652	50 79	128 45	43 42	376 87
Not computed	1 064 21.7	871 21.6	193 22.0	193 22.0	582 193 22.0	51 - 23.6	86 6 24.4	19 18 19.9	87 83 57 19.8
\$35,000 or more Less than 20 percent	45 105 38 010	38 106 32 046	6 999 5 964	6 999 5 964	6 999 5 964	461 360	626 511	306 250	1 515 1 394
20 to 24 percent	4 474 1 160	3 747 1 043	727 117	727 117	727 117	88 5	100 11	27 11	87 4
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more Not computed	365 269 827	332 249 689	33 20 138	33 20 138	33 20 138	8	4	5	7
Median	14.4	14.5	14.4	14.4	138	16.1	14.8	13 14.4	23 13.2

Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Ooto based on sample and subject to sampling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Totals for split tr	octs/8NA's in Clark (County, WA	Evergreen COP, Clork County, WA	Orchords South COP, Clark County, WA	Voncouver city, Clork County, WA	Remoinder of Clo	rk County, WA
Area	Tract 411.06	Troct 412.04	Troct 413.07	Troct 413.07 (pt.)	Troct 413.04	Troct 417	Troct 412.04 (pt.)	Troct 413.08
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 182	1 432	1 045	961	896	374	1 254	988
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	851	1 176	883	831	772	187	1 016	856
Less thon \$300 \$300 to \$399	43 74	44 131	7	7	19 64	12 30	44 94	9 33
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	128 131	182 174	73 126	51 126	83 181	49 41	175 138	33 100 78
\$600 to \$799	285 157	452 170	401 198	397 172	320 95	45 10	391 158	265 271
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999	33	16 7	70 8	70 8	10	-	16	100
\$2,000 or more	632	620	695	694	626	_ 504	627	- 763
Not mortgaged	331 17	256 28	162	130	124	187 40	238	132
Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199	235 72	171	41	22	62	109	28 153	10 47
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	127	43 7	95 19	82 19	46 7	38 -	43 7	50 16
\$400 to \$499 \$500 or more		7	-	<u>.</u>	=		7	9
Medion (dollars) HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	175	166	228	240	170	151	167	215
Less thon \$20,000	260	262	77	64	154	143	242	102
Less than 20 percent	98 32	107 31	21 8	21 8	47 8	80 11	107 31	25
25 to 29 percent	22 16	24	14	14	14 30	9	15 9	29
35 percent or more	77 15	82 9	23 5	16 5	55	43	71 9	48
Medion \$20,000 to \$34,999	23.8 275	23.1 307	30.4 249	30.2 239	31.3 226	17.8 125	21.5 254	29.5 221
Less than 20 percent	128 47	125 40	43 45	43 45	63 34	68 15	109 40	57 36
25 to 29 percent	30 34	93 23 26	45 90 48	90 38	60 31	27	64 23	31 76
35 percent or moreNot computed	36	26	48 23	23	38	15	18	21
Medion	21.0 360	23.6 446	27.0 330	26.7 298	26.3 285	18.4 66	22.2 375	27.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999 Less than 20 percent	212	298 121	206 77	181 70	204 43	61 5	250 106	286 120
20 to 24 percent	101 39	21	31	31	38	3 -	13	100 44
30 to 34 percent	8	6 -	8	8 8	=	_	6 -	15 7
Not computed Median	18.4	17.6	18.3	18.6	17.8	15.0	17.9	21.1
\$50,000 or more Less thon 20 percent	287 272	417 384	389 311	360 282	231 231	40 40	383 357	379 338
20 to 24 percent	15	33	48 30	48 30	Ξ	-	26	25 16
30 to 34 percent	Ξ	_	-	=	Ξ	_	Ξ.	Ξ
Not computed Medion	11.1	13.4	16.4	16.7	12.9	10.0-	13.4	_ 15.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 187	1 211	783	757	1 038	994	633	1 116
Less thon \$100 \$100 to \$199	_	-	18	- 18	_ 19	23	_	Ξ
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	39 292	31 318	4 115	4 115	15 94	81 380	31 150	20
\$400 to \$499	428 225	237 318	212 175	203 166	332 303	402 86	154 134	20 217 305
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749	131	203 96	209 37	201 37	183 74	11	122	333 148
\$750 to \$999 \$1,000 or more	17	8	8	8	18	3 -,	-	70
No cash rent Median (dallars)	23 463	504	518	516	514	402	486	23 602
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	195	171	61	61	108	257	63	129
20 to 24 percent	_	_	5	_ 5	9 -	_ 17	_	
30 to 34 percent	174	- 171	8 48	8 48	- 81	12 207	63	111
Not computed	21 50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	18 50.0+	21 50.0+	50.0+	18 50.0+
Medion \$10,000 to \$19,999	327	315	160	160	162	388 23	160	257
Less than 20 percent	<u> </u>	58 29	7 43	7 43	21	59 98	49	10
25 to 29 percent	38 114	30	17	17	11	90	12	19 47
35 percent or moreNot computed	167	191	88 5	88 5	88	118	86	158 23
Medion \$20,000 to \$34,999	35.4 433	37.5 384	38.5 322	38.5 313	36.6 386	30.8 269	35.8 223	39.1 386
Less than 20 percent	121 128	172 100	107 113	98 113	77 150	150 71	111 56	62 103 125
25 to 29 percent	137 16	27 62	44 30	44 30	81 37	36 6	20 36	53
35 percent or moreNot computed	17 14	23	28	28	41 –	- 6	_	43
Medion	23.5 232	21.0 341	22.4 240	22.6 223	23.9 382	19.1 80	20.0 187	26.1 344
Less thon 20 percent20 to 24 percent	214 18	299 42	183 49	166 49	339 35	80	145 42	271 49
25 to 29 percent		-	<u>-</u>		8 -	-	-	6
30 to 34 percent	=	-	8	8	=	=	=	7
Not computed Medion	16.1	14.7	15.3	15.3	13.3	12.4	16.0	15.2

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Clork County, W	/A
Area	Portland-Voncouver, OR WA CMSA	Oregon (pt.)	Woshington (pt.)	Voncouver, WA PMSA	Total	Voncouver city
Occupied housing units	14 246	13 350	896	896	896	353
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
1989 to Morch 1990	137 409 872 1 987 1 513 2 007 2 593 4 728	113 279 730 1 652 1 411 1 956 2 522 4 687	24 130 142 335 102 51 71 41	24 130 142 335 102 51 71 41	24 130 142 335 102 51 71 41	- 19 40 94 63 46 58
BEDROOMS						
No bedroom	745 2 547 4 652 4 053 1 856 393	713 2 448 4 375 3 699 1 734 381	32 99 277 354 122 12	32 99 277 354 122 12	32 99 277 354 122 12	32 62 148 93 14
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Complete kitchen focilities Sevenge disposol, public system or private company Locking complete plumbing focilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	14 151 14 104 13 479 140 38 102	13 255 13 265 12 730 140 38 102	896 839 749 - - -	896 839 749 - - -	896 839 749 - - -	353 346 321 - - -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gos	4 456 134 5 745 3 577 291 43	4 398 134 4 956 3 566 253 43	58 - 789 11 38 -	58 - 789 11 38	58 789 11 38	48 299 6 -
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None	3 693 5 598 3 561 1 394 1.2	3 584 5 308 3 241 1 217 1.2	109 290 320 177 1.7	109 290 320 177 1.7	109 290 320 177 1.7	87 168 86 12 1.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or eorlier Renter-occupied housing units 1987 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1970 or orlier	5 486 524 1 132 595 1 523 1 712 8 760 4 118 3 225 849 388 180	5 109 508 1 003 545 1 382 1 671 8 241 3 824 3 048 822 378 169	377 16 129 50 141 41 519 294 177 27 10	377 16 129 50 141 41 519 294 177 27 10	377 16 129 50 141 41 519 294 177 27 10	76 16 10 13 10 27 277 147 91 18 10
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS						
No telephone in unit	1 268	1 212	56	56	56	44
Householder 65 years ond over	2 291 1 491 32 84 774	2 227 1 448 32 84 763	64 43 - - 11	64 43 - - 11	64 43 - - 11	48 27 - - 8
Complete plumbing focilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room Locking complete plumbing focilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room	14 106 13 209 897 140 124 16	13 210 12 377 833 140 124 16	896 832 64 - -	896 832 64 - - -	896 832 64 - - -	353 318 35 - - -
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	34 802 18 902 3 818 679 3 139	33 793 18 530 3 681 669 3 012	48 470 24 807 137 10 127	48 470 24 807 137 10 127	48 470 24 807 137 10 127	34 339 17 567 111 7 104

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Clark County, \	WA
Area	Portland-Vancouver, OR- WA CMSA	Oregon (pt.)	Woshington (pt.)	Voncouver, WA PMSA	Total	Voncouver city
Specified owner-occupied housing units SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	5 139	4 775	364	364	364	76
With a mortgage	3 924 236	3 600 233	324 3	324 3	324 3	45
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599	451 543 667	431 516 623	20 27 44	20 27 44	20 27 44	12 14
\$600 to \$799	1 087 578	1 011 465	76 113	76 113	76 113	14
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999	321 20 21	280 20 21	41	41	41	5 -
\$2,000 or more Medion (dollors) Not mortgaged	612 1 215	599 1 175	769 40	769 40	769 40	571 31
Less thon \$100 \$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299	32 392 608	32 371 589	21 19	21 19	- 21 19	21 10
\$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	139 27	139 27	Ë		<u>'</u>	- -
\$500 or more Medion (dollors) HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED	17 227	17 229	198	198	198	187
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less thon \$20,000	1 802	1 751	51	51	51	36
Less thon 20 percent	272 184 156	258 184 156	14 - -	14 - -	14 - -	14
30 to 34 percent	198 947	191 917	7 30	7 30	7 30	7 15
Not computed Medion \$20,000 to \$34,999	45 37.0 1 243	45 37.0 1 164	37.8 79	37.8 79	37.8 79	32.9 22
Less thon 20 percent	518 210	503 199	15 11	15 11	15 11	6
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	198 152 165	182 120 160	16 32 5	16 32 5	16 32 5	11
Not computed	-	22.0	29.2	29.2	29.2	27.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999 Less thon 20 percent 20 to 24 percent	1 012 575 310	954 549 289	58 26 21	58 26 21	58 26 21	6
25 to 29 percent	96 31	85 31	11	īi -	īi -	=
35 percent or more Not computed Medion	18.8	- - 18.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	17.5
\$50,000 or more Less thon 20 percent	1 082 867	906 734 135	176 133	176 133	176 133	12 12
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	172 40 3	34 34 3	37 6 -	37 6 -	37 6 -	=
35 percent or moreNot computed	-	-	-	15.2	-	-
Specified renter-occupied housing units	14.3 8 728	8 209	15.2 519	519	15.2 519	11.3 277
Less thon \$100 \$100 to \$199	231 892	231 864	28	- 28	28	24 10
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	1 228 2 106 1 946	1 218 1 976 1 812	10 130 134	10 130 134	10 130 134	10 123 76 29
\$500 to \$599	1 229 817	1 127 713	102 104	102 104	102 104	9
\$750 to \$999 \$1,000 or more No cosh rent	186 48 45	175 48 45	11 - -	11 - -	11	6
Medion (dollors) HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS	395	391	463	463	463	390
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$10,000	3 306	3 175 125	131	131	131	108
Less than 20 percent	125 152 239	144 239	8 -	8	8 -	8
30 to 34 percent	212 2 366 212	206 2 249 212	117	117	117	6 94
Not computed Medion \$10,000 to \$19,999	50.0+ 2 178	50.0+ 2 086	50.0 + 92	50.0 + 92	50.0+ 92	50.0 +
Less thon 20 percent	187 269 368	180 266 347	7 3 21	7 3 21	7 3 21	3
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	361 986	349 937	12 49	12 49	12 49	14 12 33
Not computed Median	33.6 1 943	7 33.5 1 806	35.7 137	35.7 137	- 35.7 137	35.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less thon 20 percent 20 to 24 percent	870 571	821 525	49 46	49 46	49 46	52 27 25
25 to 29 percent	355 104 37	323 99 32	32 5 5	32 5 5	32 5 5	_
35 percent or more Not computed Medion	6 20.9	6 20.8	22.1	22.1	22.1	19.7
\$35,000 or more	1 301 1 196	1 142 1 052	159 144 15	159 144	159 144	52 46
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	82 15 -	67 15 	13 - -	15 - -	15 - -	6 -
35 percent or moreNot computed	8	- 8	-		=	-
Median	14.0	13.7	15.5	15.5	15.5	14.6

Table 38. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Clork Count	y, WA
Area	PortlondVoncouver, OR— WA CMSA	Oregon (pt.)	Woshington (pt.)	Voncouver, WA PMSA	Total	Voncouver city
Occupied housing units	4 597	3 839	758	758	758	215
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
1989 to March 1990	105 265 349 1 048 683 582 589 976	68 196 225 869 582 530 483 886	37 69 124 179 101 52 106 90	37 69 124 179 101 52 106 90	37 69 124 179 101 52 106 90	- 3 38 24 33 25 47 45
BEDROOMS						
No bedroom	171 766 1 468 1 605 473 114	159 649 1 236 1 327 371 97	12 117 232 278 102 17	12 117 232 278 102	12 117 232 278 102 17	12 70 80 41 6
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Complete kitchen focilities ————————————————————————————————————	4 546 4 183 3 570 32 3 29	3 788 3 524 3 027 29 - 29	758 659 543 3 3	758 659 543 3 3	758 659 543 3 3	215 215 203 - - -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gos	1 229 58 2 360 561 389	1 162 48 1 754 544 331	67 10 606 17 58	67 10 606 17 58	67 10 606 17 58	41 9 165 - - -
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None	589 1 649 1 542 817 1.6	534 1 334 1 311 660 1.6	55 315 231 157 1.7	55 315 231 157 1.7	55 315 231 157 1.7	26 104 63 22 1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units	1 903 189 591 355 501 267 2 694 1 444 952 194 74 30	1 579 140 469 262 467 241 2 260 1 161 824 185 64 26	324 49 122 93 34 26 434 283 128 9 10	324 449 122 93 34 26 434 283 128 9 10	324 49 122 93 34 26 434 283 128 9	68 17 17 8 - 26 147 86 61 - -
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS						
No telephone in unit	484 394 311 - 24 85	431 340 266 24 85	53 54 45 - -	53 54 45 - -	53 54 45 - -	15 31 26 - - -
Complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room Locking complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room	4 565 4 241 324 32 32 32 -	3 810 3 521 289 29 29	755 720 35 3 3	755 720 35 3 3 3 -	755 720 35 3 3 -	215 203 12 - -
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Hausehold income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-accupied housing units	39 727 23 285 891 167 724	40 626 23 644 774 144 630	35 342 21 417 117 23 94	35 342 21 417 117 23 94	35 342 21 417 117 23 94	20 066 20 184 28 12 16

Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Clark County	, WA
Area	PortlandVoncouver, OR- WA CMSA	Oregon (pt.)	Washington (pt.)	Voncouver, WA PMSA	Total	Vancouver city
Specified owner-occupied housing units SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	1 580	1 325	255	255	255	56
With a mortgage	1 306 32	1 078 32	228	228	228	48
\$300 ta \$399	156 159	129 141	27 18	27 18	27 18 67	6 14
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$799	232 409	165 333	67 76	67 76	67 74	22
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499	205 92	169 88	36	36	76 36 4	6
\$1,500 to \$1,999 \$2,000 or mare	14 7	14	=	Ξ	=	=
Medion (dallars) Not mortgaged	631	638 247	604 27	604 27	604 27	512
Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199	3 68	52	3 16	3 16	3 16	- 8
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	147	139 39	8 -	8	8 -	-
\$400 to \$499 \$500 or more	7 10	7 10	Ξ	_	Ξ.	_
Median (dollars) HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED	235	242	183	183	183	175
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$20,000	327 41	296 41	31	31	31	31
20 to 24 percent	19 31	19 25	-	-	- 6	-
30 to 34 percent	30 196	30 171	25	25	25	25
Not computed	10 42.8	10 41.6	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$20,000 ta \$34,999	362 121	291 105	71 16	71 16	71 16	8 8
20 to 24 percent	72 64	43 48	29 16	29 16	29 16	į
30 to 34 percent	68 37	61 34	7 3	7 3	7 3	_
Not computed Median	24.2	24.7	23.4	23.4	23.4	10.0-
\$35,000 to \$49,999 Less than 20 percent	425 226 127	336 190	89 36 35	89 36 35	89	17 11
20 to 24 percent	59	92 45	14	35 14	36 35 14	- 6
30 to 34 percent	13	9 -	4 -	4	4 -	Ξ
Not computed Median	19.3	18.7	21.2	21,2	21.2	13.9
\$50,000 ar more Less than 20 percent	466 408	402 344	64 64	64 64	64 64	Ξ
20 ta 24 percent	35 16	35 16	Ξ	=	-	=
30 ta 34 percent	7	7	Ξ	=	Ξ	=
Not computed Median	12.9	13.1 2 237	12.1 434	12.1	12.1	<u>_</u>
Specified renter-occupied housing units	2 671		434	434	434	147
Less than \$100 \$100 ta \$199	32 114	32 88	26	26	26	11
\$200 ta \$299 \$300 ta \$399	349 568	265 489	84 79 135	84 79	84 79	40 37 37
\$400 ta \$499 \$500 to \$599	656 448	521 425 224	23 58	135 23 58	135 23 58	8
\$600 ta \$749 \$750 ta \$999	282 126 40	112 29	14 11	36 14 11	36 14 11	11 - 3
\$1,000 or mare No cash rent	56 433	52 435	4 422	4 422	4 422	364
Median (dallars) HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS	133	403	722	722	422	364
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$10,000	638	571	67	67	67	34
Less than 20 percent	21	16 3	5 5	5 5	5 5	5
25 ta 29 percent 30 ta 34 percent	24 21	11 21	13 _ 44	13	13	6
35 percent ar moreNat camputed	514 50	470 50	50.0+	44	44	23
Median \$10,000 to \$19,999	50.0+ 674	50.0+ 508 62	166 16	50.0+ 166	50.0+ 166	50.0+ 54
Less than 20 percent	78 65 127	34 105	31 22	16 31 22	16 31 22	8 9 9
25 to 29 percent	90 299	55 241	35 58	35 58	35 58	6
35 percent or more Not computed	15 33.3	11 34.3	4 31.7	30 4 31.7	36 4 31.7	22 - 30.8
Median \$20,000 to \$34,999	807 288	663 237	144 51	144 51	144 51	46 31
Less than 20 percent20 to 24 percent	242 144	201 131	41 13	41 13	41 13	31 9 6
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent 35 percent ar mare	79 43	66 17	13 26	13	13 13 26	-
Not computed	11 22.3	ii 22.2	22.6	22.6	22.6	14.6
\$35,000 ar mare	552 477	495 425	57 52	57 52	57 52	13
20 to 29 percent	39 12	34 12	5	5	5 -	
30 to 34 percent	10	10	=	_	=	=
Not camputed	14 14.7	14 14.9	13.8	13.8	13.8	12.5
	L					12.3

Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Clark County, 1	WA
Area	Portland—Voncouver, OR— WA CMSA	Oregon (pt.)	Woshington (pt.)	Voncouver, WA PMSA	Total	Voncouver city
Occupied housing units	14 356	12 943	1 413	1 413	1 413	510
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
1989 to Morch 1990	497 1 485 1 324 3 604 2 462 1 612 1 123 2 249	380 1 288 1 164 3 176 2 245 1 498 1 021 2 171	117 197 160 428 217 114 102 78	117 197 160 428 217 114 102 78	117 197 160 428 217 114 102 78	10 10 10 7. 9 5.
BEDROOMS						
No bedroom	796 3 302 4 033 4 282 1 515 428	781 2 964 3 695 3 825 1 315 363	15 338 338 457 200 65	15 338 338 457 200 65	15 338 338 457 200 65	10 14' 209 90 30 19
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Complete kitchen focilities Source of woter, public system or privote compony Sewoge disposol, public sewer Locking complete plumbing focilities Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	14 265 14 085 12 714 85 20 65	12 852 12 757 11 541 85 20 65	1 413 1 328 1 173 - - -	1 413 1 328 1 173 -	1 413 1 328 1 173 - - -	510 510 462 - - -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gos	4 451 188 7 403 1 909 345 60	4 314 172 6 266 1 826 310 55	137 16 1 137 83 35 5	137 16 1 137 83 35 5	137 16 1 137 83 35 5	38 397 57 14
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None	1 698 4 901 5 374 2 383 1.6	1 583 4 524 4 792 2 044 1.6	115 377 582 339 1.9	115 377 582 339 1.9	115 377 582 339 1.9	86 169 188 67 1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or eorlier 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1985 to 1986 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1986 or eorlier 1987 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1986 or eorlier 1986	7 374 1 296 2 497 1 212 1 711 658 6 982 3 374 2 771 621 125 91	6 653 1 160 2 299 1 036 1 528 630 6 290 2 967 2 538 576 1 18	721 136 198 176 183 28 692 407 233 45 7	721 136 198 176 183 28 692 407 233 45 7	721 136 198 176 183 28 692 407 233 45 7	165 14 33 64 44 17 13 345 177 144 25
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS						
No telephone in unit	317 1 270 700 7 39 470	281 1 208 679 7 39 435	36 62 21 - - 35	36 62 21 - - 35	36 62 21 - - 35	14 46 11 - - 29
Complete plumbing focilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room Locking complete plumbing focilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room	14 271 11 690 2 581 85 51 34	12 858 10 545 2 313 85 51 34	1 413 1 145 268 - -	1 413 1 145 268 - - -	1 413 1 145 268 - -	510 395 115 - -
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household incame in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units	49 075 22 028 2 475 414 2 061	48 679 21 549 2 296 380 1 916	52 728 26 381 179 34 145	52 728 26 381 179 34 145	52 728 26 381 179 34 145	45 530 20 300 107 9

Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Clark Caunty, V	VA
Area	Partland-Vancouver, OR- WA CMSA	Oregan (pt.)	Washingtan (pt.)	Vancouver, WA PMSA	Tatal	Vancauver city
Specified owner-occupied housing units SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	6 690	6 030	660	660	660	145
With a mortgage Less than \$300 \$300 ta \$399	5 520 69	4 908 63	612 6	612	612 6	127
\$300 ta \$399	185	148	37	37	37	6 20
\$400 ta \$499 \$500 ta \$599	564 754	486 679	78 75	78 75	78 75 212	16 25
\$600 to \$799 \$800 ta \$999	1 748 1 141	1 536 1 044	212 97	212 97	212 97	16 25 17 32
\$1,000 ta \$1,499 \$1,500 ta \$1,999	802 211	718 188	84 23	84 23	84 23	11
\$2,000 ar mare	46 738	46 743	713	-	_	_
Median (dallars)Not mortgaged	1 170	1 122	48	713 48	713 48	593 18
Less than \$100 \$100 ta \$199	217	184	33	33	33	11
\$200 ta \$299 \$300 ta \$399	616	601 247	15	15	15	7
\$400 ta \$499 \$500 ar mare	53 28	53 28		_	<u>-</u>	-
Median (dollars)	252	257	141	141	141	141
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF						
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$20,000	994	926	68	68	68	24
Less than 20 percent	147 96	141 89	6 7	6	6	6
25 tg 29 percent	38	29	9	9	9	=
30 ta 34 percent 35 percent ar more	102 567	93 535	32	32	32	9
Nat camputed	44 42.6	39 42.9	5 35.6	5 35.6	5 35.6	5 31.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less than 20 percent	1 645 489	1 477 460	168 29	168 29	168 29	45 15 12
20 to 24 percent	316 323	284 268	32	32	32	12
30 ta 34 percent	222	204	32 55 18 34	55 18	55 18	13
Nat camputed	295	261	-	34	34	5
Median \$35,000 ta \$49,999	25.3 1 639	24.9 1 500	27.1 139	27.1 139	27.1 139	23.1 30
Less than 20 percent	733 510	657 465	76 45	76 45	76 45	7
20 to 24 percent	266	254	12	12	12	6
30 to 34 percent	93 37	87 37	6 -	6 -	6 -	Ξ
Not computed Median	20.8	21.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	22.4
\$50,000 or mare	2 412 1 921	2 127 1 677	285 244	285 244	285 244	46 30
20 ta 24 percent	321 100	290 95	31	31	31	16
30 to 34 percent	46	46	<u> </u>		<u> -</u>	Ξ.
35 percent ar moreNat camputed	24 –	19 -	5	5 -	5 -	Ξ
Median Specified renter-occupied housing units	14.8 6 941	14.8 6 254	14.5 687	14.5 687	14.5 687	14.7 345
GROSS RENT Less than \$100	86	72	14	14	14	14
\$100 ta \$199	306	256 822	50 29	50 29	50 29	45
\$200 ta \$299	851 2 118	1 980	138	138 227	138 227	18 111
\$400 to \$499 \$500 ta \$599	1 689 933	1 462 799	227 134	134	134	134 20
\$600 to \$749 \$750 to \$999	563 233	504 205	59 28	59 28	59 28	Ξ
\$1,000 ar mare	54 108	46 108	8	8	8	3
Median (dallars)	403	397	442	442	442	394
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$10,000	1 889 69	1 757 48	132 21	132 21	132 21	102
Less than 20 percent	49	41	8	8	8	21 .8
25 ta 29 percent	95 70	81 55	14 15	14 15	14 15	14 15
35 percent ar mareNat camputed	1 256 350	1 195 337	61 13	61	61 13	36 8
Median \$10,000 ta \$19,999	50.0+ 1 860	50.0 + 1 693	41.3 167	41.3 167	41.3 167	31.3 117
Less than 20 percent	160 240	151 226	9	9	9	-
20 ta 24 percent	306	280	26	14 26	14 26	14 19
30 ta 34 percent	288 818	253 735	35 83	35 83	35 83	35 49
Nat camputed Median	48 33.5	48 33.3	34.9	34.9	34.9	33.6
\$20,000 ta \$34,999	1 831 810	1 670 773	161 37	161 37	161	50
Less than 20 percent	600	507	93	93	37 93	50 21 29
25 ta 29 percent	237 77	229 60	8 17	8 17	8 17	Ξ
35 percent ar mareNat camputed	99	93 8	6	6	6 -	Ξ
Median	20.8 1 361	20.6 1 134	22.3 227	22.3 227	22.3	20.7
\$35,000 ar mare Less than 20 percent	1 161	987	174	174	227 174	76 73
20 ta 24 percent	167	120 3	47 6	47 6	47 6	3 -
30 ta 34 percent	6 -	6 -	<u> </u>	_		-
Not camputed	18 13.5	18 13.0	16.1	16.1	16.1	15.0
Mediuli	13.3	13.0	10.1	10.1	10.1	15.3

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hisponic origin may be of any roce. Threshold is 400 persons. Dato bosed on somple and subject to sompling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Clork County, W	A
Area	Portland-Vancouver, OR- WA CMSA	Oregon (pt.)	Woshington (pt.)	Voncouver, WA PMSA	Total	Voncouver city
Occupied housing units	12 055	10 589	1 466	1 466	1 466	462
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
1989 to Morch 1990	425 714 1 131 3 470 1 809 1 255 1 078 2 173	346 571 952 2 970 1 633 1 106 973 2 038	79 143 179 500 176 149 105 135	79 143 179 500 176 149 105 135	79 143 179 500 176 149 105 135	- 21 40 119 46 66 82 88
BEDROOMS						
No bedroom	507 2 341 4 382 3 445 1 044 336	472 2 164 3 944 2 825 883 301	35 177 438 620 161 35	35 177 438 620 161	35 177 438 620 161 35	28 84 190 128 29
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Complete kitchen focilities	11 955 11 235 10 252 123 6 117	10 496 9 924 9 129 123 6 117	1 459 1 311 1 123 - - -	1 459 1 311 1 123 - - -	1 459 1 311 1 123 - -	462 462 433 - - -
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gos_ Bottled, tonk, or LP gos Flectricity Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. All other fuels No fuel used	3 005 103 7 128 1 118 674 27	2 881 94 5 911 1 081 595 27	124 9 1 217 37 79	124 9 1 217 37 79	124 9 1 217 37 79	85 3 344 23 7 -
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None	1 350 4 474 4 357 1 874 1.6	1 285 3 956 3 746 1 602 1.6	65 518 611 272 1.8	65 518 611 272 1.8	65 518 611 272 1.8	32 236 135 59 1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1984 1980 to 1984 1980 to 1984 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or earlier		3 582 695 1 136 563 953 235 7 007 3 871 2 442 536 146 12	626 140 198 112 140 36 840 483 318 33 6	626 140 198 112 140 36 840 483 318 33 6	626 140 198 112 140 36 840 483 318 33 6	91 11 16 17 21 26 371 1992 157 16 6
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS						
No telephone in unit Householder 65 years and over Owner-occupied housing units Locking complete plumbing focilities No telephone in unit No vehicle available Complete plumbing focilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room Locking complete plumbing focilities 1.00 or less persons per room Locking complete plumbing focilities 1.00 or less persons per room	377 - 25 226 11 932 9 709 2 223 123 63	1 179 647 349 13 226 10 466 8 350 2 116 123 63	153 63 28 - 12 - 1 466 1 359 1 07	153 63 28 - 12 - 1 466 1 359 107 -	153 63 28 - 12 - 1 466 1 359 107	82 48 13 - 12 - 462 435 27 -
1.01 or more persons per room Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 below poverty level Owner-occupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	42 626 23 268 2 269 298	40 365 23 191 2 068 281 1 787	55 562 23 908 201 17 184	55 562 23 908 201 17 184	55 562 23 908 201 17 184	45 602 21 211 94 - 94

Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of ony roce. Threshold is 400 persons. Doto bosed on somple and subject to sompling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Clork County	, WA
Area	Portlond-Voncouver, OR- WA CMSA	Oregon (pt.)	Washington (pt.)	Voncouver, WA PMSA	Total	Voncouver city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	3 582	3 049	533	533	533	79
With a martgage	3 143 79	2 668 74	475 5	475 5	475 5	44 5
\$300 to \$399	145 347 525	124 313 473	21 34 52	21 34	21 34 52	-
\$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$799 \$800 to \$999	1 082 527	914 400	168 127	52 168 127	168 127	6 10 17
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999	330 54	284 45	46 9	46 9	46 9	<u>-</u>
\$2,000 or more Medion (dollors) Not martgaged	54 681 439	41 668 381	13 733 58	13 733 58	13 733 58	6 805 35
Less than \$100	184	165	19	19	19	19
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499 \$500 or more	166 82 7	127 82 7	39	39 -	39 -	16
\$500 or more	215	216	213	213	213	188
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$20,000	637	572	65	65	65	13
Less thon 20 percent	52 27	39 24	13	13 3	13 3	13
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	43 104 387	43 93 349	11 38	- 11 38	11 38	=
Not computed	24 39.4	24 39.1	47.9	47.9	- 47.9	12.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less thon 20 percent 20 to 24 percent	1 032 258 204	904 224 181	128 34 23	128 34 23	128 34 23	31 15
25 to 29 percent	282 97	266 68	16 29	16 29	16 29	- - 6
35 percent or more Not computed Medion	191 - 26.0	165 - 25.9	26 - 27.2	26 - 27.2	26 - 27.2	10
\$35,000 to \$49,999 Less thon 20 percent	807 429	667 360	140 69	140 69	140 69	30.4 5 -
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	204 94 66	161 80 52	43 14 14	43 14 14	43 14 14	5 -
35 percent or moreNot computed	14	14			Ξ	- -
Medion \$50,000 or more Less thon 20 percent	19.5 1 106 850	19.3 906 689	20.1 200 161	20.1 200 161	20.1 200 161	22.5 30 24
20 to 24 percent	144 68	127 55	17 13	17 13	17 13	- 6
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more Not computed	20 24	20 15	9	9	9	=
Medion Specified renter-occupied housing units	15.5 7 768	15.9 6 937	14.1 831	14.1 831	14.1 831	11.3 371
GROSS RENT Less thon \$100 \$100 to \$199	55 352	55 316	_ 36	36	_ 36	_ 17
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	801 1 955	760 1 763	41 192	41 192	41 192	38 86
\$400 to \$499 \$500 to \$599 \$600 to \$749	2 471 1 036 699	2 212 886 595	259 150 104	259 150 104	259 150 104	142 83 5
\$750 to \$999 \$1,000 or more	256 28	226 28	30	30	30	=
No cosh rent	115 423	96 422	19 433	19 433	19 433	417
A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less than \$10,000	1 538	1 377	161	161	161	106
Less thon 20 percent	61 54 57	43 54	18 -	18 -	18 -	4 -
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	29 1 257	57 29 1 132	125	125	125	- - 84
Not computed	80 50.0+	62 50.0+	18 50.0+	18 50.0+	18 50.0+	18 50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 Less thon 20 percent 20 to 24 percent	2 260 130 314	1 997 125 277	263 5 37	263 5 37	263 5 37	99 - 9
25 to 29 percent	375 372	348 360	27 12	27 12	37 27 12	6
35 percent or more Not computed Medion	1 031 38 33.9	857 30 33.2	174 8 41.3	174 8 41.3	174 8 41.3	78 - 43.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999 Less thon 20 percent	2 583 1 196	2 373 1 110	210 86	210 86	210 86	112 59
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	786 353 93	722 318 87	64 35 6	64 35 6	64 35 6	43 10
35 percent or moreNot computed	104 51	96 40		8 11	8 11	=
Medion \$35,000 or more Less thon 20 percent	20.4 1 387 1 185	20.4 1 190 1 034	21.1 197 151	21.1 197 151	21.1 197 151	19.7 54 54
20 to 24 percent	172 26	126 26	46	46	46	
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more Not computed	- - 4	- - 4	=	=	=	Ξ
Medion	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.3	14.3	12.2

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold ore 400 persons. Ooto bosed on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Clork County, WA	
Area	Portland—Voncouver, OR WA CMSA	Oregon (pt.)	Woshington (pt.)	Voncouver, WA PMSA	Total	Voncouver city
Occupied housing units	530 826	446 862	83 964	83 964	83 964	18 622
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
1989 to Morch 1990	13 965 37 189 45 660 140 794 83 619 65 491 49 013 95 095	9 996 29 201 36 715 113 121 70 590 57 212 42 542 87 485	3 969 7 988 8 945 27 673 13 029 8 279 6 471 7 610	3 969 7 988 8 945 27 673 13 029 8 279 6 471 7 610	3 969 7 988 8 8 945 27 673 13 029 8 279 6 471 7 610	227 474 953 3 801 4 005 3 239 2 837 3 086
BEDROOMS						
No bedroom	12 576 60 815 154 204 210 348 74 652 18 231	11 331 53 584 130 211 173 026 63 068 15 642	1 245 7 231 23 993 37 322 11 584 2 589	1 245 7 231 23 993 37 322 11 584 2 589	1 245 7 231 23 993 37 322 11 584 2 589	777 3 009 7 880 4 978 1 617 361
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Complete kitchen facilities	527 422 475 778 399 422 2 189 1 008 1 181	443 931 407 075 345 248 1 870 796 1 074	83 491 68 703 54 174 319 212 107	83 491 68 703 54 174 319 212 107	83 491 68 703 54 174 319 212 107	18 454 18 615 17 324 50 7 43
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gos	157 042 4 472 242 817 80 126 45 603 766	151 472 4 045 178 617 75 601 36 417 710	5 570 427 64 200 4 525 9 186 56	5 570 427 64 200 4 525 9 186 56	5 570 427 64 200 4 525 9 186 56	2 553 33 13 333 2 014 684 5
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None	43 440 169 258 212 804 105 324 1.8	38 714 145 686 178 408 84 054 1.8	4 726 23 572 34 396 21 270 2.0	4 726 23 572 34 396 21 270 2.0	4 726 23 572 34 396 21 270 2.0	2 586 7 807 5 981 2 248 1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1969 or eorlier 1989 to Morch 1990 1985 to 1988 1980 to 1984 1970 to 1979 1970 eorlier 1980 to 1979 1970 eorlier 1980 to 1979 1970 to 1979	333 747 39 449 84 942 50 485 89 140 69 731 197 079 91 266 74 375 18 474 9 793 3 171	278 913 32 018 69 242 42 396 74 866 60 391 167 949 77 052 63 603 15 956 8 515 2 823	54 834 7 431 15 700 8 089 14 274 9 340 29 130 14 214 10 772 2 518 1 278 348	54 834 7 431 15 700 8 089 14 274 9 340 29 130 14 214 10 772 2 518 1 278	54 834 7 431 15 700 8 089 14 274 9 340 29 130 14 214 10 772 2 518 1 278 348	8 288 717 1 852 825 1 985 2 909 10 334 4 645 3 804 1 094 645 146
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS						
No telephone in unit	14 365	11 954	2 411	2 411	2 411	840
Householder 65 years and over Owner-occupied housing units Lacking complete plumbing focilities No telephone in unit No vehicle available	112 566 83 555 365 1 673 22 664	96 486 71 392 334 1 419 20 070	16 080 12 163 31 254 2 594	16 080 12 163 31 254 2 594	16 080 12 163 31 254 2 594	4 990 2 965 - 117 1 416
Complete plumbing focilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room Locking complete plumbing facilities 1.00 or less persons per room 1.01 or more persons per room	528 637 518 023 10 614 2 189 2 018 171	444 992 436 375 8 617 1 870 1 751	83 645 81 648 1 997 319 267 52	83 645 81 648 1 997 319 267 52	83 645 81 648 1 997 319 267 52	18 572 18 158 414 50 35
Mean household income in 1989: Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) Household income in 1989 belaw poverty level Owner-accupied housing units Renter-occupied housing units	46 251 25 735 46 527 14 509 32 018	46 858 25 705 39 036 12 034 27 002	43 166 25 908 7 491 2 475 5 016	43 166 25 908 7 491 2 475 5 016	43 166 25 908 7 491 2 475 5 016	38 406 20 660 2 727 410 2 317

Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Dato based on sample and subject to sampling variobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering					Clork County, W	/A
Area	Portland—Voncouver, OR WA CMSA	Oregon (pt.)	Woshington (pt.)	Voncouver, WA PMSA	Total	Voncouver city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	274 037	230 707	43 330	43 330	43 330	7 491
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS With a mortgage	199 703 3 934	167 189 2 729	32 514 1 205	32 514 1 205	32 514 1 205	4 499
With a mortgage	3 934 12 113 22 078	9 618 18 403	2 495 3 675	2 495 3 675	2 495 3 675	367 590 730 887
\$500 to \$599	29 596 57 877 36 996	24 601 47 831 31 245	4 995 10 046 5 751	4 995 10 046 5 751	4 995 10 046	1 126
\$800 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,499	27 605 6 174	23 984 5 684	3 621 490	3 621 490	5 751 3 621 490	458 276 35
\$2,000 or more	3 330 705	3 094 711	236 674	236 674	236 674	458 276 35 30 565 2 992
Not mortgaged Less than \$100 \$100 to \$199	74 334 1 334 19 727	63 518 671 13 760	10 816 663 5 967	10 816 663 5 967	10 816 663 5 967	2 992 249
\$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399	35 968 11 735	32 466 11 296	3 502 439	3 502 439	3 502 439	249 1 795 720 128
\$400 to \$499 \$500 or more Medion (dollars)	3 094 2 476 239	2 954 2 371 248	140 105 183	140 105 183	140 105 183	61 39 171
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF	207	240	163	163	163	171
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 Less thon \$20,000	48 455	40 746	7 709	7 709	7 709	2 156
Less than 20 percent	12 573 5 771	9 565 5 067	3 008 704	3 008 - 704	3 008 704	1 046
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	4 937 4 176 19 724	4 328 3 661 17 061	609 515 2 663	609 515 2 663	609 515 2 663	250 132 132 572
Not computed	1 274	1 064 31.2	210 25.3	210 25.3	210 25.3	24
		54 592 23 754 9 160	10 106 4 536 1 666	10 106 4 536 1 666	10 106 4 536 1 666	1 954 1 173 228 251 139
20 to 24 percent	10 015 7 547	8 386 6 289	1 629 1 258	1 629 1 258	1 629 1 258	228 251 139
35 percent or moreNot computed	8 011	6 994 9	1 017	1 017	1 017	163
\$35,000 to \$49,999	21.9 65 698 37 555	21.9 54 605 30 970	21.6 11 093 6 585	21.6 11 093 6 585	21.6 11 093 6 585	15.5 1 611 1 214
Less than 20 percent	15 261 7 881	12 613 6 646	2 648 1 235	2 648 1 235	2 648 1 235	258 76
30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more Not computed	3 017 1 976 8	2 652 1 724	365 252 8	365 252 8	365 252 8	45 18
Medion \$50,000 or more	18.6 95 186	18.7 80 764	18.2 14 422	18.2 14 422	18.2 14 422	15.2 1 770
Less thon 20 percent	76 193 11 971 4 505	64 087 10 291 4 044	12 106 1 680 461	12 106 1 680 461	12 106 1 680 461	1 663 96
30 to 34 percent	1 423 1 063	1 331 980	92 83	92 83	92 83	5
Not' computed Medion Specified renter-occupied housing units	31 14.0 194 159	31 14.1 165 526	13.7 28 633	13.7 28 633	13.7 28 633	10.7 10 316
CDOSS DENT	2 053	1 758	295	295	295	208
less thon \$100 \$100 to \$199 \$200 to \$299 \$300 to \$399 \$400 to \$499	8 416 16 252 44 472	7 186 14 159 38 040	1 230 2 093 6 432	1 230 2 093 6 432	1 230 2 093 6 432	760 1 175
\$500 to \$599	52 563 31 195	44 949 26 090	7 614 5 105	7 614 5 105	7 614 5 105	3 234 2 877 1 153
\$600 to \$749 \$750 to \$999 \$1,000 or more	22 461 8 739 3 824	18 874 7 453 3 534	3 587 1 286 290	3 587 1 286 290	3 587 1 286 290	1 153 538 186
No cash rent Medion (dollors)	4 184 442	3 483 440	701 448	701 448	701 448	27 158 392
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$10,000 Less than 20 percent	39 018 1 223	33 190 1 048	5 828 175	5 828 175	5 828 175	2 969 128 140
20 to 24 percent 25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent	1 687 2 678 1 813	1 450 2 229 1 539	237 449 274	237 449 274	237 449 274	140 317 188
35 percent or moreNot computed	28 359 3 258	24 141 2 783	4 218 475	4 218 475	4 218 475	2 039 157
Medion	50.0+ 49 644 2 749	50.0+ 42 554 2 447	50.0+ 7 090 302	50.0+ 7 090 302	50.0+ 7 090 302	50.0+ 3 155 148
20 to 24 percent	5 992 9 125	5 187 7 766	805 1 359	805 1 359	805 1 359	403 728
30 to 34 percent	9 474 21 117 1 187	8 052 18 125 977	1 422 2 992 210	1 422 2 992 210	1 422 2 992	651 1 187
Not computed Medion \$20,000 to \$34,999	33.4 61 167	33.3 52 342	33.4 8 825	33.4 8 825	210 33.4 8 825	38 32.1 2 719
Less thon 20 percent	23 629 18 761 10 198	20 368 16 143 8 671	3 261 2 618 1 527	3 261 2 618 1 527	3 261 2 618	1 372 744 376
25 to 29 percent 30 to 34 percent 35 percent or more	4 086 3 446	3 434 2 872	652 574	652 574	1 527 652 574	87
Not computed Medion	1 047 21.7	854 21.7	193 22.0	193 22.0	193 22.0	83 57 19.8
\$35,000 or more	44 330 37 388 4 342	37 440 31 510 3 638	6 890 5 878 704	6 890 5 878 704	6 890 5 878 704	1 473 1 352 87
25 to 29 percent	1 139 365	1 022 332	117 33	117 33 20	117 33	4 7
35 percent or more Not computed Median	269 827 14.4	249 689 14.4	20 138 14.4	20 138 14,4	20 138 14.4	23 13.2
	1	,	17.7	19,4	14.4	13.2

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

Census Tract or Block Numbering	Persar	ns	Hausing	units	Census Tract or Block Numbering	Persai	ns	Hausing	units
Area	100-percent	Percent in sample	100-percent caunt	Percent in sample	Area	100-percent caunt	Percent in sample	100-percent caunt	Percent in sample
Partland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA	1 477 895 1 239 842 238 053 238 053	14.3 14.2 14.6 14.6	605 513 512 664 92 849 92 849	14.2 14.2 14.6 14.6	VANCOUVER CITY, CLARK COUNTY, WA Tract 410.02 (pt.) Tract 410.03 (pt.) Tract 410.05 (pt.) Tract 410.07 (pt.) Tract 410.07 (pt.) Tract 411.06 (pt.) Tract 412.01 (pt.)	32 2 792 1 667 1 357 533	17.1 15.8 23.1 9.8 16.5	16 1 061 713 54 638 203	17.0 15.3 18.5 10.3 16.7
Total Evergreen CDP Orchards South CDP Salmon Creek CDP Vancouver city	238 053 11 249 12 956 11 989 46 380	14.6 13.6 12.6 13.7 15.0	92 849 4 076 4 776 4 962 21 025	14.6 13.9 12.9 13.7 15.1	Tract 412.03 (pt.) Tract 412.04 (pt.) Tract 416 (pt.) Tract 417 Tract 418 (pt.) Tract 419 Tract 419	80 1 772 2 544 3 605 3 390 2 107 1 403	25.0 12.9 15.8 14.5 16.2 17.0 16.3	27 804 1 215 1 620 1 480 1 053 633	18.5 12.2 15.6 14.8 15.7 16.1
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN CLARK COUNTY, WA	6 638	12.9	2 366	12.8	Tract 421 Tract 421 Tract 424 Tract 424 Tract 425 Tract 426 Tract 427	2 576 3 116 1 063 1 210 4 157 3 548	15.3 15.3 14.3 15.1 11.5 14.8	1 146 1 407 435 662 2 037 1 941	15.6 15.6 15.4 16.0 11.4
Tract 404.01	6 258 7 719 6 422 6 258 5 241 3 296	12.4 15.6 12.4 11.8 15.9 11.8	1 173 3 130 2 640 2 074 2 355 1 260	15.9 12.0 11.9 16.4 11.8 16.9	Tract 428 Tract 429 Tract 430 Tract 431 (pt.) Tract 431 (pt.) TREMAINDER OF CLARK COUNTY, WA Tract 401	3 154 1 536 1 659 2 919	14.9 13.8 16.8 15.9	1 269 622 746 1 243	16.0 16.6 16.4 15.9
Tract 410.05	2 126 2 999 2 343	15.9 15.9 14.6	934 1 227 833	15.7 16.4 16.0	Tract 402 Tract 403 Tract 404.01 (pt.) Tract 404.02 Tract 405.01 Tract 405.02	7 969 3 647 6 432 8 985 6 656	15.0 28.7 12.9 12.2 15.2	2 792 1 282 2 284 3 076 2 039	15.2 27.6 12.6 12.7 15.2
Tract 411.06. Tract 412.01. Tract 412.03. Tract 412.04. Tract 413.05. Tract 413.06. Tract 413.07. Tract 416.	7 256 4 124 3 701 7 573 5 942 5 385 6 536 2 549 3 730	11.5 16.4 15.1 12.0 15.3 15.8 11.3 15.8 15.8	2 919 1 683 1 430 2 872 1 899 2 058 2 265 1 217 1 624	11.7 15.3 15.0 11.7 15.6 15.8 12.0 15.5	Tract 405.03	4 424 5 059 4 788 3 851 4 257 3 507 5 961 4 608 5 425	16.0 11.7 15.1 16.0 15.6 15.8 16.0 12.5 16.3	1 616 2 100 1 601 1 372 1 458 1 150 1 979 1 960 1 849	15.7 11.8 15.7 16.3 16.4 15.9 15.7 12.0
EVERGREEN CDP, CLARK COUNTY, WA	3 751	16.1	1 588	16.1	Tract 409.02 (pt.) Tract 409.03 (pt.) Tract 410.02 (pt.) Tract 410.03 (pt.) Tract 410.05 (pt.)	2 592 6 007 5 209 504 459	11.9 15.8 11.8 16.9 15.9	921 1 988 2 339 199 221	11.9 16.3 11.9 16.6 17.2
Tract 413.06 (pt.) ORCHARDS SOUTH CDP, CLARK COUNTY, WA	5 385 5 864	15.8 11.5	2 058 2 018	15.8 12.0	Tract 410.06	6 679 2 839 3 708 1 442 3 273 5 899	12.6 15.5 15.9 14.4 14.2	2 564 1 173 1 574 467 1 321 2 281	12.3 16.3 16.0 16.3 15.2
Tract 407.03 (pt.)	81 901 6 813 5 161	7.4 15.1 10.4 15.1	23 366 2 728 1 659	13.0 15.6 10.9 15.4	Tract 412.01 (pt.) Tract 412.03 (pt.) Tract 412.04 (pt.) Tract 413.05 (pt.) Tract 413.05 (pt.) Tract 413.07 (pt.)	3 591 3 621 5 801 781 - 672	16.3 14.9 11.7 16.4 - 9.4	1 480 1 403 2 068 240 - 247	15.1 15.0 11.5 16.7 – 12.1
SALMON CREEK CDP, CLARK COUNTY, WA	206	12.6	82	12.2	Tract 413.08	6 305 4 240 3 527 1 153 3 357	11.5 14.5 15.3 16.3 15.4	2 802 1 702 1 575 507 1 310	11.1 14.2 15.7 15.4 16.0
Tract 408.01 (pt.) Tract 409.02 (pt.) Tract 409.03 (pt.) Tract 409.04	3 111 3 830 251 4 591	12.2 11.8 17.9 16.2	1 170 1 719 86 1 905	11.9 11.9 17.4 16.4	Tract 415	2 444 5 340 832	15.2 - 12.4 16.8	1 009 2 144 345	16.2 - 16.7 16.8

APPENDIX A. Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

Land Area (See Area Measurement)

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

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with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

- 1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
- 2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units
- 3. Establishment of new governmental units.
- Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
- 5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island. Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida East South Central Division: Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-ofvessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

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CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a threedigit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme;* in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme;* in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

United States
Region
Division
State
County
County subdivision
Place (or part)
Census tract/block numbering area
(or part)
Block group (or part)

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the interagency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively freestanding MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

- 1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
- In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
- 3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computerreadable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

- Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
- 2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
- Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970. 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels- although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

- Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
- 2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.



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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The openended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, Social and Economic Characteristics and the 1990 CPH-3, Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected tripleancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were nativeborn and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The guestion included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"-persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be "high school dropouts." There is no restriction on when they "dropped out" of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, "Median school years completed" was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. "Percent high school graduate or higher" and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, "Percent high school graduate or higher" can be calculated and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether "completed the fourth year of college," "completed the senior year of college," and "college graduate" were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of "college graduates" from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and "Associate" degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as "Not in Labor Force.". In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- · Registering at a public or private employment office
- · Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- · Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data-The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, prerelease centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically III—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents— Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally III—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used entirely for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used partially for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide temporary sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide temporary sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, "shelters for abused women" are included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters."

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or "T-Night" enumeration at YMCA's, YWCA's, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of "types of group quarters":

Misclassification of Group Quarters—During the 1990
Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an "N," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. No Classification (unknowns)—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List." (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, General Population Characteristics.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America's total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

- 1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
- 2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
- 3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
- 4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
- 5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
- 6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by censustakers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of "care" only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: "halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)" and "wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere," which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, "Group homes" is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with "Other group homes" only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers' dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase "inmates of institutions" was changed to "institutionalized persons." Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as "other persons in group quarters," and the phrase "staff residents" was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include "hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse" and "military hospitals for the chronically ill." The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—"Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban"—as well as those who indicated that they were of "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin. Persons of "Other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the "other Spanish/Hispanic" category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under "Household Type and Relationship.")

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person's mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person's mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the house-holder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, mamage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the house-holder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either oneparent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

- Wage or Salary Income—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piecerate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
- Nonfarm Self-Employment Income—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
- 3. Farm Self-Employment Income—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
- 4. Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

- Social Security Income—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
- 6. Public Assistance Income—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
- 7. Retirement or Disability Income—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
- 8. All Other Income—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm selfemployment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

· Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- · Net farm self-employment income
- · Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- · Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- · Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items and total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported and one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas and the 1990 CH-1, General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples			
Spanish Other Indo- European	Spanish French Italian Portuguese	Spanish, Ladino French, Cajun, French Creole Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch Danish, Norwegian, Swedish			
	German Yiddish Other West Germanic Scandanavian				
	Polish Russian South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene Czech, Slovak,			
	Greek Indic	Ukranian Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese			
	Other Indo- European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian			
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Chinese Japanese Mon-Khmer Tagalog Korean Vietnamese	Cambodian			
	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish			
All other lan- guages	Arabic Hungarian Native North American languages	Authoric Corice			
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa			

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included guestions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated-Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

 The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

- 2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
- 3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted									
	average thresh- olds	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual). Under 65 years	\$6,310 6 451 5,947	\$6,451 5,947								
Two persons Householder under 65 years Householder 65 years and over	8,076 8,343 7,501	8,303 7,495	\$8,547 8,515							
Three persons Four persons Five persons Six persons Seven persons Eight persons Nine or more persons	12,674 14,990 16,921 19,162 21,328	9,699 12,790 15,424 17,740 20,412 22,830 27,463	9,981 12,999 15,648 17,811 20,540 23,031 27,596	\$9,990 12,575 15,169 17,444 20,101 22,617 27,229	\$12,619 14,798 17,092 19,794 22,253 26,921	\$14,572 16,569 19,224 21,738 26,415	\$16,259 18,558 21,084 25,719	\$17,828 20,403 25,089	\$20,230 24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flathead) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philipine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)" and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander			
Chinese Filipino Japanese Asian Indian Korean Vietnamese Cambodian Hmong Laotian Thai Other Asian¹ Bangladeshi Bhutanese Borneo Burmese Celebesian Ceram Indochinese Indonesian Iwo-Jiman Javanese Malayan Maldivian Nepali Okinawan Pakistani Sikkim Singaporean Sri Lankan Sumatran Asian, not specified²	Hawaiian Samoan Guamanian Other Pacific Islander¹ Carolinian Fijian Kosraean Melanesian³ Micronesian³ Northern Mariana Islander Palauan Papua New Guinean Ponapean (Pohnpeian) Polynesian³ Solomon Islander Tahitian Tarawa Islander Tokelauan Tongan Trukese (Chuukese) Yapese Pacific Islander, not specified			

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on inmigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Inmigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of inmigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of inmigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net inmigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Inmigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the inmigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of inmigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of inmigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the inmigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled-Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service-Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.) Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renteroccupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel-Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units,

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly over-reported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category "1989 or March 1990" was used. For a house-boat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially "Built in 1939 or earlier." The introduction of the "Don't know" category (see the discussion on "Comparability") may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, "Don't Know," was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. "Pareto interpolation" is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C. Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages-Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machinereadable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

- Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
- 2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
- Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percentin-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

- For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
- For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$$\begin{split} \text{SE}_{\hat{X}} \text{ and SE}_{\hat{Y}} \text{ of estimates } \hat{X} \text{ and } \hat{Y} : \\ \text{SE}_{(\hat{X}+\hat{Y})} &= \text{SE}_{(\hat{X}-\hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(\text{SE}_{\hat{X}})^2 + (\text{SE}_{\hat{Y}})^2} \end{split}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

- 1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
- 2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians-For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

 Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

- Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
- Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1-9,948/21,220)}$$
= 163 persons.

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-insample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-insample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7$$
 percent.

Using the results of the previous example:

$$SE(6.7) = \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2}$$

= 1.34 percentage points

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[6.70 - 1.645(1.34)]$$
 to $[6.70 + 1.645(1.34)]$ or 4.50 to 8.90

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$
SE (1.07) = $\left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right)\sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}}$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

STAGE I. THE	OF HOUSEHOLD
Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters
STAGE II: SAM	PLING RATES

1	Sampling rate	of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate	less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
Group	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups
	1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories
	as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin cate-
. , _	gories as groups 1 through 36.
73-108	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-100	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
400 444	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin cate-
	gories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not
145 100	listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin cate-
	gories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-instructure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: T	YPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.		Renter
	All Other Housing Units		White Householder
11	1 person in housing unit		Householder of Hispanic origin
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in		Rent
	housing unit	101	Less than \$100
		102	\$100 to \$199
STAGE II: S	SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY	103	\$200 to \$299
1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2	104	\$300 to \$399
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2	105	\$400 to \$499
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2	106	\$500 to \$599
STAGE III	UNITS IN STRUCTURE	107	\$600 to \$749
STAGE III.		108	\$750 to \$999
1	Single unit structure	109	\$1,000 or more
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units	110	No cash rent
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or		Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
	more individual units	111-120	Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
STAGE IV:	TENURE/ RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF		The state of the s
	HOUSEHOLDER/ VALUE OR RENT		Black Householder
Group	Owner	121-140	Same Hispanic origin/ rent cate- gories as groups 101 through
	White Householder		120
	Householder of Hispanic Origin		
	Value		Asian or Pacific Islander House-
1	Less than \$20,000		holder
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999	141-160	Same Hispanic origin/ rent cate-
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999		gories as groups 101 through 120
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999		120
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999		American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999		Householder
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999	161-180	Same Hispanic origin/ rent cate-
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999		gories as groups 101 through
9	\$300,000 or more		120
10	Other ¹		Householder of Other Race
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin	181-200	Same Hispanic origin/ rent cate-
11-20	Same value categories as groups		gories as groups 101 through
25	1 through 10		120
	Black Householder		Vacant Housing Units
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/ value cate-		
0	gories as groups 1 through 20	1	Vacant for rent
		2	Vacant for sale
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder	3	Other vacant
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/ value cate-		
	gories as groups 1 through 20	Th	to a considerate distribution and a second management and a second secon

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been 'stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

Householder

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut

Same Hispanic origin/value cate-

gories as groups 1 through 20

Same Hispanic origin/value cate-

gories as groups 1 through 20

Householder of Other Race

61-80

81-100

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts
 of the country, the Census Bureau created the address
 list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and
 updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled
 USPS corrections and updated through a field operation.
 In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing
 block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the
 USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Totai ¹		Size of publication area ²												
Estimated Total	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-		55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-		80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-		-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-		-		170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-		-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-			250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-		•	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-		-	-	-		-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- ,		790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-		-	-	-		-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-			-	-		-		-		-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-		-	-	-	-	-				-		5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}(1-\frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

 \hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹ ,												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0,3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

SE(
$$\hat{p}$$
) = $\sqrt{\frac{5}{B}}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})$

B = Base of estimated percentage

p = Estimated percentage

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Washington

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

POPULATION Age				
100				
vge	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
lispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship	1.2 2.5	1.1	0.6	0.4
Children ever born		2.1	1.3	1.
Vork disability and mobility limitation status	1.2 1.9	1.0 1.6	0.6 0.9	0.i 0.
AncestryPlace of birth	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.
Ditizenship	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.
Residence in 1985	2.0	1.7	1.0	0.
ear of entry	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.
anguage spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.
ducational attainment	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.
chool enrollment	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.
ype of residence (urban/rural)	2.1	2.1	1.2	0.
lousehold type	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.
amily type	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.
roup quarters	1.0 1.2	0.9 1.0	0.8	0.
ubfamily type and presence of children	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
mployment status	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.
ndustry	1.2	1.0	0.6 0.6	0.
	1.4	1.2	100	0.
lass of worker	1.2	1.0	0.6	0
ours per week and weeks worked in 1989			0.6	0
umber of workers in family	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.
lace of work	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.
leans of transportation to work	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.
ravel time to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.
rivate vehicle occupancy	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.
ime leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.
ype of income in 1989	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.
lousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
amily income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0
overty status in 1989 (persons)	1.6	1.4	0.8	0
overty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0
OUSING	1.4	1.1	0.6	0
ge of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0
Race of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
ispanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
ype of residence (urban/rural)	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.
ondominium status	1.2	1.1	0.6	0
nits in structure	1.2	1.1	0.6	0
enure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
Occupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
alue	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
iross rent	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.
ousehold income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	Ŏ
ear structure built	1.2	1.0	0.6	o.
ooms, bedroomsitchen facilities	1.2 1.2	1.1 1.0	0.6	0.
			0.6	0.
ource of water, plumbing facilitiesewage disposal	1.4 1.2	1.2 1.0	0.6	0.
louse heating fuel	1.2	1.0	0.5 0.6	0.
elephone in housing unit	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.
ehicles available	1.3	1.1	0.6	0
ear householder moved into structure	1.2	1.1	0.6	0
fortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
fortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.
	1.4	1.0	0.0	0.
	12	11	0.61	^
iross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 lousehold income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs	1.3	1.1	0.6	0



APPENDIX D. Collection and Processing Procedures

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Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

- 1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
- 2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
- 3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
- The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanishlanguage questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

- A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
- A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the ma; and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990)

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

- 1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
- 2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
- 3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

- All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
- 2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
- 3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
- 4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in predesignated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



APPENDIX E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire. After you have filled out your form, please return it in the envelope we have provided.

On the inside	Page
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Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12
CENSUS '90	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
	D4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age b. Year of birth	a. Age b. Year of birth
4 1 1 9 4 9	09 1981
00 00 00 1 80 00 00	000000 10800000
10 10 10 9 9 10 10	101010 901010
20202020	20202020
3030 = 3030	3030 3030
14040 1 4040	[4040 4040]
5050 5050	5050 5050
16060 i 6060	i6060 i 6060
7070 70 70	7070 7070
8080 8080	i8 O 8 O i 8 • 8 O
9090 9090	9090 9090

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
- 2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If Other relative of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the Stepson/stepdaughter of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark Stepson/stepdaughter but do not mark Natural-born or adopted son/daughter. In other words, Stepson/stepdaughter takes precedence over Adopted son/daughter.

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the Other API circle [under Asian or Pacific Islander (API)], only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the Other API category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the Other race circle, be sure to print the name of the race. If the person considers himself/herself to be White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

- 5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the Example on page 2 of this quide.
- 6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark Never married.
- 7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group. A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic) circle**. Note that the term **"Mexican-Am."** refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as Yes. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as No.
 - b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as Yes. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as No.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. Attached means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of A one-family house attached to one or more houses is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

- H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.
- H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage) if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark Rented for cash rent if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark Occupied without payment of cash rent if the unit is not owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is not paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

- **H5a.** Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.
 - b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.
- H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.
- H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other we	ek 2	Once a year .	12

b. Answer Yes if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

- H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.
- H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.
- H10. Mark Yes, have all three facilities if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark No if any of the three facilities is not present.
- H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.
- H12. Answer Yes only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.
- H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do not count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.
- H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. Other fuel includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark A public system. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for Individual well.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide.

- H16. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or private organization. A septic tank or cesspool is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.
- H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, not the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

- H18. A condominium is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark No.
- **H19a.** Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.
 - b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you** pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

- H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.
- **H22.** When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.
- **H23a.** The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.
 - b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

- **H24a.** A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.
 - b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.
- H25. A condominium fee is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.
- H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

- 9. A person should fill the Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the Yes, born abroad of American parents circle.
- 10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.
- 11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A public school is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has successfully completed or the highest degree the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of professional school degrees include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a. Mark Yes if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark No if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
 - **b**. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark No, lived outside the city/town limits in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

15. Mark Yes if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a. For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two Yes, active duty circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark No. Count World War II Merchant Marine Seaman service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.
- 18. Mark Yes to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark Yes to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.
- 19. Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.
- 21a. Count as work Mark Yes:
 - Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
 - Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
 - Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
 - Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
 - Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work - Mark No:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.
- **22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

d. If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e. If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.
- 23a. If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.
 - b. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a. Give the time of day the person usually left home to go to work. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
 - If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon, fill the a.m. circle.
 - If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight, fill the p.m. circle.
 - **b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark No.
- 26a. Mark Yes if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
 - b. Mark No, already has a job if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
 - Mark No, temporarily ill if the person expects to be able to work within
 - Mark No, other reasons if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark Never worked if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
 - b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following -

Cattle ranch

Do not enter -Metal furniture manufacturing Furniture company Retail grocery store Grocery store Petroleum refining Oil company

Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description. Some examples of what to enter:

Ranch

Enter a description like

the following -Do not enter -Production clerk Clerk Carpenter's helper Helper Auto engine mechanic Mechanic Registered nurse Nurse

30. Mark Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT ...

For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate government category; for example, mark State GOVERNMENT employee for a state university, or mark Local GOVERNMENT employee for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- **31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
 - **b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32. Fill the Yes or No circle for each part and enter the amount received during

If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the No circle for the other

- a. Include wages and salaries from all jobs before deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of incorporated businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- **b.** Include NONFARM profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. Exclude profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- C. Include FARM profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. Exclude profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also exclude amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d. Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government

Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.

Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose primary source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.

- e. Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers before Medicare deductions.
- f. Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. Exclude assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g. Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h. Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.

Do not include the following as income in any item:

- Refunds or rebates of any kind
- Withdrawals from savings of any kind
- Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
- Inheritances or insurance settlements
- Any type of loan
- Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started-and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census. Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana -

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: 1-800-CUENTAN (o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce BUREAU OF THE CENSUS FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628 Approval Expires 07/31/91

Page 1

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- · Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- · Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets of	or roads

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

P	LEASE	ALSO	ANSWER	HOUSING	OUESTIONS	ON PAGE 3 -

	PERSON 1	PERSON 2	
Please fill one column	Last name	Last name	
for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.	First name Middle initial	First name Middle initial	
2. How is this person related to PERSON 1? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.	START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.	If a RELATIVE of Person 1: O Husband/wife O Brother/sister Natural-born O Father/mother or adopted O Grandchild son/daughter Other relative Stepson/ stepdaughter If NOT RELATED to Person 1: O Roomer, boarder, O Unmarried or foster child partner O Housemate, O Other nonrelative	
3. Sex Fill ONE circle for each person.	O Male O Female	O Male O Female	
4. Race Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be. If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. If Other race, print race. 5. Age and year of birth a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box. b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.	O White O Black or Negro O Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) O Eskimo O Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API) O Chinese O Filipino O Asian Indian O Hawaiian O Vietnamese O Other API O Other race (Print race) a. Age b. Year of birth O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	O White O Black or Negro O Indian (Armer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) O Eskimo O Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API) O Chinese O Japanese Filiplno O Asian Indian O Hawaiian O Guamanian O Vietnamese O Other API O Other race (Print race) a. Age b. Year of birth O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	
6. Marital status Fill ONE circle for each person.	8 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0	8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0	
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group.	O Divorced No (not Spanish/Hispanic) Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano Yes, Puerto Rican Yes, Cuban Yes, cuban Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spanlard, and so on.)	O Divorced No (not Spanish/Hispanic) Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano Yes, Puerto Rican Yes, Cuban Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	
FOR CENSUS USE	o o [0	

PERSON 7	NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H	11a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD
Last name	H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for	If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —
	Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if	H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?
Pirst name Middle initial	the person should be listed — for example, someone	
	temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a	O Yes O No
If a RELATIVE of Person 1:	newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who	b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop)
O Husband/wife O Brother/sister	stays here once in a while and has no other home?	or a medical office on this property?
O Natural-born O Father/mother	O Yes, please print the name(s) O No	or a medical office on this property:
or adopted O Grandchild	and reason(s).	O Yes O No
son/daughter O Other relative -		
O Stepson/		Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS
stepdaughter		OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —
If NOT RELATED to Person 1:	b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for	H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much
O Roomer, boarder, O Unmarried	Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure	do you think this house and lot or condominium unit
or foster child partner	that the person should be listed — for example, a	would sell for if it were for sale?
O Housemate, O Other	visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who	O Less than \$10,000 O \$70,000 to \$74,999
roommate nonrelative	usually lives somewhere else?	O \$10,000 to \$14,999 O \$75,000 to \$79,999
	O Yes, please print the name(s) O No	O \$15,000 to \$19,999 O \$80,000 to \$89,999
O Male O Female	and reason(s).	O \$20,000 to \$24,999 O \$90,000 to \$99,999
0.1111		0 \$25,000 to \$29,999 0 \$100,000 to \$124,999
O White		0 \$30,000 to \$34,999 0 \$125,000 to \$149,999
O Black or Negro		○ \$35,000 to \$39,999 ○ \$150,000 to \$174,999
O Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.)	H2. Which best describes this building? Include all	O \$40,000 to \$44,999 O \$175,000 to \$199,999 S
F	apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.	O \$45,000 to \$49,999 O \$200,000 to \$249,999 8
		O \$50,000 to \$54,999 O \$250,000 to \$299,999 2
O Eskimo	O A mobile home or trailer	O \$55,000 to \$59,999 O \$300,000 to \$399,999
Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API)	A one-family house detached from any other house	○ \$60,000 to \$64,999 ○ \$400,000 to \$499,999 ○
Asian or Pacific Islander (API)	A one-family house attached to one or more houses	O \$65,000 to \$69,999 O \$500,000 or more 4
O Chinese O Japanese	A building with 2 apartments A building with 3 or 4 apartments	3
O Filipino O Asian Indian	A building with 5 to 9 apartments	a
O Hawaiian O Samoan	A building with 10 to 19 apartments	Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —
O Korean O Guamanian	A building with 20 to 49 apartments	H7a. What is the monthly rent?
O Vietnamese O Other API	A building with 50 or more apartments	Tra. What is the monthly rem:
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	O Other	O Less than \$80 O \$375 to \$399
L	O Odker	O \$80 to \$99 O \$400 to \$424 S
Other race (Print race)	H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment?	O \$100 to \$124 O \$425 to \$449
a. Age b. Year of birth	Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls,	O \$125 to \$149 O \$450 to \$474
1 1 1 1 1	or half-rooms.	O \$150 to \$174 O \$475 to \$499
	O 1 room O 4 rooms O 7 rooms	O \$175 to \$199 O \$500 to \$524
	O 2 rooms O 5 rooms O 8 rooms	O \$200 to \$224
000000 1 • 80000	O 3 rooms O 6 rooms O 9 or more	O \$225 to \$249 O \$550 to \$599
101010 901010	rooms	O \$250 to \$274 O \$600 to \$649
2 C 2 O 2 O 2 O 2 O	H4. Is this house or apartment —	0 \$275 to \$299 0 \$650 to \$699 1
3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0	Owned by you or someone in this household	0 \$300 to \$324
4040 4040	with a mortgage or loan?	O \$325 to \$349 O \$750 to \$999
5050 5050	Owned by you or someone in this household free	○ \$350 to \$374 ○ \$1,000 or more
6060 6060	and clear (without a mortgage)?	b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?
8080 8080	O Rented for cash rent?	
9090 9090	Occupied without payment of cash rent?	O Yes O No
, , , , , , , ,	EOD OF	NSUS USE
O Now married O Separated		
O Widowed O Never married	A. Total B. Type of unit D. Months vacci	ant G. DO ID
O Divorced	Occupied Vacant O Less than 1	O 6 up to 12
	1 ! ! ! O 1 up to 2	O 12 up to 24
O No (not Spanish/Hispanic)	l! ! O rust torm O negular O 2 up to 6	O 24 or more
O Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano	Cont'n O Usual home	
O Yes, Puerto Rican	elsewhere E. Complete af	ter 00000000000
O Yes, Cuban	I I C1. Vacancy status O LR O TC	DO 1
O Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	2 2 OF OPFORE	
(Print one group, for example: Argentinean	3 O For rent O For seas/ O MV O FD	
Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan,	The control of the sale only reconstruction of the sale of	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	S O Rented or O For migrant O PO O P3	0 P6 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
	6 D1 O P4	O IA JC2 G G G G G G G G G G G
<u> </u>	? Occupied O Other vacant O P2 O P5	O SM O ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
0	8 C2. Is this unit boarded up? F. Cov.	8888888888
	9 =	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
0	O Yes O No O 1b O 1a	0 7 0 H1

H8.	When did the person listed in column 1 on	H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this	H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and
	page 2 move into this house or apartment?	house or apartment?	fuels for this house or apartment?
	0 1000 1000	0 C	If you have lived here less than 1 year,
	O 1989 or 1990	O Gas: from underground pipes	estimate the yearly cost.
	O 1985 to 1988	serving the neighborhood	
	O 1980 to 1984	O Gas: bottled, tank, or LP	Fig. 44-44-
	O 1970 to 1979	Electricity	a. Electricity
	O 1960 to 1969	 Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. 	
	O 1959 or earlier	O Coal or coke	
		O Wood	
		_	\$.00¦
H9.	How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how	O Other fuel	Yearly cost — Dollars
_	many bedrooms would you list if this house or	■ ○ No fuel used	,
	apartment were on the market for sale or rent?		O.D.
	upartment were on the market for said of real.		OR
	O No bedroom	H15. Do you get water from -	
	O 1 bedroom		 Included in rent or in condominium fee
		A public system such as a city water	No charge or electricity not used
	O 2 bedrooms	department, or private company?	
	O 3 bedrooms	An individual drilled well?	
	O 4 bedrooms		
	O 5 or more bedrooms	An individual dug well?	b. Gas
	<u>_</u>	 Some other source such as a spring, 	U. UE3
		creek, river, cistern, etc.?	
110.	Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities	U16 Is this building appropriate a subbassion?	_
	in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and	H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?	
	cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a	O Ver assert to a the	
	bathtub or shower?	O Yes, connected to public sewer	\$.00
	outside of shower:	No, connected to septic tank or cesspool	Yearly cost — Dollars
		O No, use other means	
	O Yes, have all three facilities		
	O No	H17. About when was this building first built?	OR
		1117. About when was this building hist built:	
			O Included in rent or in condominium fee
		O 1989 or 1990	
		O 1985 to 1988	No charge or gas not used
	D. I. COMPLETE L. I. C. de.	0 1980 to 1984	
H11.			
	that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range	O 1970 to 1979	c. Water
	or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?	O 1960 to 1969	C. Water
		O 1950 to 1959	
		O 1940 to 1949	
	O Yes	O 1939 or earlier	
	O No	O Don't know	
		O DOIL KNOW	
			\$.00
		1110 In this house an another transfer	Yearly cost — Dollars
		H18. Is this house or apartment part of a	
H19	Do you have a telephone in this house or	condominium?	OR
	apartment?	O Yes	O Included in rent or in condominium fee
		O No	
			O No charge
	O Yes		
	O No		
		If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.	
			100 11
		H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?	d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.
H13.	How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of	O Yes — Skip to H20	
	one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for	O No	
	use by members of your household?		
		b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural	\$.00
	O None	products from this property?	Yearly cost — Dollars
	_		
	0 1		
	0 2	O None	OR
	O 3	O \$1 to \$999	On .
	0 4	O \$1,000 to \$2,499	
	0 5	O \$2,500 to \$4,999	O Included in rent or in condominium fee
	0 6		
		0 \$5,000 to \$9,999	O No charge or these fuels not used
	O 7 or more	O \$10,000 or more	

PERSON 1 Lest name First name Middle initial 8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? (Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guarn, etc.) 9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States? Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guarn, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization No, not a citizen of the United States	14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? O Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person Yes — Skip to 15a O No b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? (1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country — (If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)	18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which — a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? O Yes O No b. Prevents this person from working at a job? O Yes O No 19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty — a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office? O Yes O No
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay? 1987 to 1990 1985 or 1986 1982 to 1984 1980 or 1981 1980 or 1981 1975 to 1979 Before 1950	(3) Name of city or town in the U.S. 7 (4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits? O Yes O No, lived outside the city/town limits	b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home? O Yes No If this person is a female— 20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adorted.
At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.	15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? O Yes No — Skip to 16 b. What is this language?	None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
O No, has not attended since February 1 O Yes, public school, public college O Yes, private school, private college 12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or	(For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese) c. How well does this person speak English? O Very well O Not well O Well O Not at all	O Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) O No — Fill this circle if this person did not work,
degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received. No school completed Nursery school Kindergarten	O Born April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a O Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person	or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25 b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.
1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade 9th grade 10th grade 10th grade 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) Some college but no degree Associate degree in college - Occupational program Associate degree in college - Academic program Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)	17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide. O Yes, now on active duty O Yes, on active duty in past, but not now O Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 O No — Skip to 18 b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.	22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week. a. Address (Number and street) (If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.) b. Name of city, town, or post office—7
O Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) O Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD) 13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.) (For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)	O September 1980 or later O May 1975 to August 1980 Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) February 1955—July 1964 Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) World War II (September 1940—July 1947) World War I (April 1917—November 1918) Any other time c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?	c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town? O Yes O No, outside the city/town limits d. County e. State f. ZIP Code 7

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST	28. Industry or Employer	32. INCOME IN 1989 —
WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance. Car, truck, or van Motorcycle Bus or trolley bus Bicycle Streetar or trolley car Walked	a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle O and print the branch of the Armed Forces.	Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 198 For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estim
O Subway or elevated O Worked at home O Rathroad Skip to 28 O Ferryboat O Other method O Taxicab If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise,	(Name of company, business, or other employer) b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.	if net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount. a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or t from all jobs — Report amount before deduc for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.
skip to 24a. b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van	(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)	O Yes Sold Sold Sold Sold Sold Sold Sold Sold
LAST WEEK?	c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle Manufacturing Other (agriculture, Wholesale trade construction, service, Retail trade government, etc.)	business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses. O Yes — \$.00
24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?	29. Occupation a. What kind of work was this person doing?	Annual amount — Dollars c. Farm self-employment income — Report NI income after operating expenses. Include earning as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.
b. How many minutes did it usually take this person	(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)	O Yes —> S 000 No S 1000 Annual amount — Dollars
to get from home to work LAST WEEK? Minutes — Skip to 28	b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?	d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or ro income, or income from estates and trusts Report even small amounts credited to an accou
25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?	(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)	No \$.00 Annual amount — Dollars e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement
 Yes, on layoff Yes, on vacation, temporary fliness, labor dispute, etc. No 	30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions	O Yes O No Annual amount — Dollars f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) other public assistance or public
26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks? O Yes No - Skip to 27	Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.) State GOVERNMENT employee Federal GOVERNMENT employee SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED	welfare payments. O Yes No Annual amount — Dollars g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions
b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered? O No, already has a job No, temporarity if No, other reasons (in school, etc.)	SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm	Do NOT include Social Security. O Yes
O Yes, could have taken a job 27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?	31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a bustness or farm? O Yes No — Skip to 32	such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child suppo or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum pays such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.
O 1989 Go O 1980 to 1984 Skip to 1988 (20 O 1985 to 1987) A Swip to 32	How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.	O Yes \$.00 No Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many

hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB

ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief

job activity or business last week. If this person had

more than one job, describe the one at which this

person worked the most hours. If this person had

no job or business last week, give information for

his/her last Job or business since 1985.

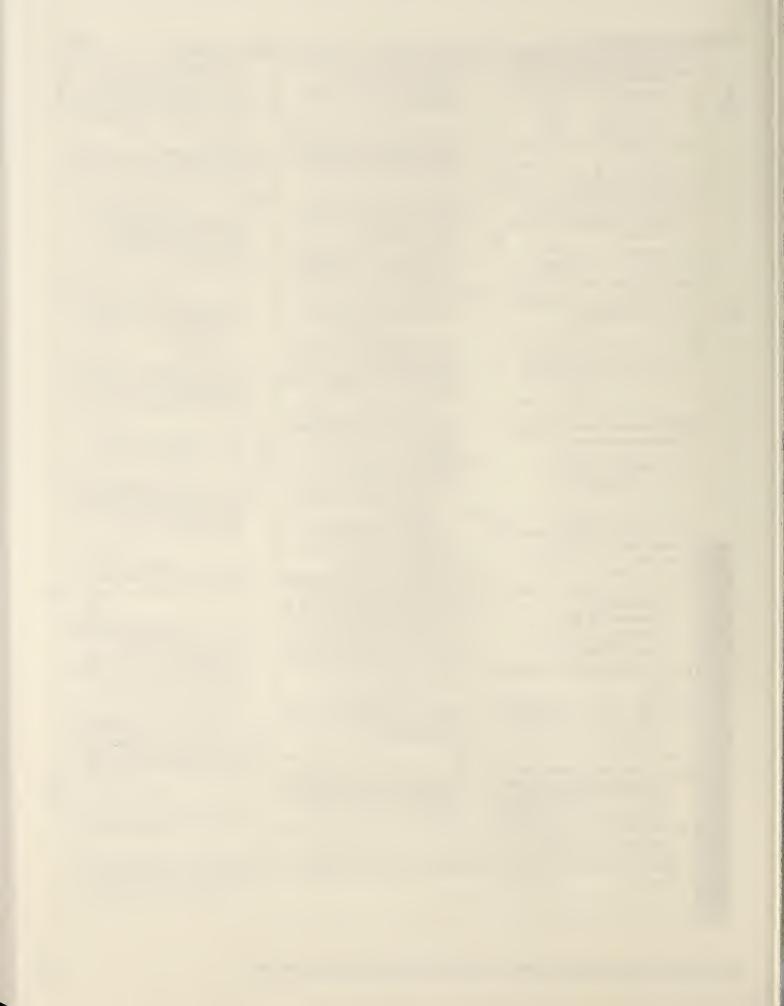
.00

Annual amount — Dollars

any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss"

above amount.

O None OR



APPENDIX F. Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	
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The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATATM. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F–7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F–8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH), 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP), and 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATATM. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc-Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATATM, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATATM is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATATM provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations— UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Super-intendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The Geographic Identification Code Scheme report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/LineTM files. TIGER/LineTM files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/LineTM files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/LineTM files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/BoundaryTM and TIGER/DataBaseTM, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- 1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- Census '90 Basics. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- Strength in Numbers. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base. A
 free booklet describing the structure and uses of the
 Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- Census and You. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- Monthly Product Announcement. A free monthly listing
 of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps;
 data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical
 documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.
- Census Catalog and Guide. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATATM, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	
	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- People: Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- Business and industry: Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- Housing and construction: Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- Farms: Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- Governments: Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- Foreign trade: Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- Other nations: Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold. Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual Statistical Abstract of the United States, the County and City Data Book (published every 5 years), and the State and Metropolitan Area Data Book (published approximately every 4 years).

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship

Sex Race Age

Marital status

Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure

Number of rooms in unit

Tenure—owned or rented

Value of home or monthly rent

Congregate housing (meals included in rent)

Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education-enrollment and attainment

Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.

Ancestry

Language spoken at home

Migration (residence in 1985)

Disability

Fertility

Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force

Occupation, industry, and class of worker

Place of work and journey to work

Work experience in 1989

Income in 1989

Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence

Number of bedrooms

Plumbing and kitchen facilities

Telephone in unit

Vehicles available

Heating fuel

Source of water and method of sewage disposal

Year structure built

Condominium status

Farm residence

Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
	19	90 CENSUS OF POPUL	LATION AND HOUSING (1990 C	PH)
		100	-Percent Data	
1990 CPH-1	Summary Popula- tion and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
		100-Perce	nt and Sample Data	
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Charac- teristics for Cen- sus Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Charac- teristics for Con- gressional Districts of the 103rd Con- gress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
		S	ample Data	
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Charac- teristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and
	teristics	isianus		Alaska Native areas
		1990 CENSUS O	F POPULATION (1990 CP)	
		100-	Percent Data	
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and house- hold relationship charac- teristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
			OPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.	
			cent Data—Con.	
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and house-hold relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and house- hold relationship charac- teristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and house- hold relationship charac- teristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
		Sa	imple Data	
1990 CP-2	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for Metropoli- tan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population sub- jects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Eco- nomic Characteris- tics for Urbanized Areas	u.s.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census sub- jects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
			OF HOUSING (1990 CH) -Percent Data	
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
		S	ample Data	
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape Fi (STF 1A, 1B, etc.) and data type (100 percent or	ile			
sample)1		Geographic areas	Description	
	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas		
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas		
STF 1 (100 percent)	C ₃	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100- percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area	
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas		
	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's		
STF 2 (100 percent)	В	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100- percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabula- tions for the total population and	
	С	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	separate presentations of tabula- tions by race and Hispanic origin	
	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	•	
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State		
STF 3 (Sample)	C ₃	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States		

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File (STF 1A, 1B, etc.) and data type (100 percent or sample) ¹		Geographic areas	Description	
	А	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's		
STF 4 (Sample)	В	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and	
	С	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	Hispanic origin.	

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.
³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employ- ment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to- county migration streams and significant inter- state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteris- tics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metro- politan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on print- outs, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geo- graphic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



APPENDIX G. Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).





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